"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; high northwest winds, diminishing; tomorrow warmer.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,573. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

# BERLIN RELEASES YARROWDALE PRISONERS AS WILSON PREPARES PEREMPTORY DEMAND; GERMANY'S AIM TO HAVE ALL PARLEYS DRAG

## UNITE TO MOVE FOOD TRAINS EAST

Thirty Railroads Form "Gentlemen's Agreement" to Break Acute Freight Tieup.

TO BRING FLOUR AND GRAIN

Two Fifty-Car Trainloads Each Day from Minneapolis Arranged For.

EXPORT EMBARGO INITIATED

This to Continue Until Vessels Clear Away Part of Accumulated Shipments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The chief railroads of the country took summary action today to relieve the shortage of freight cars and the traffic congestion at Eastern seaports, again approaching an acute stage because of the curtailment of transatlantic sailings by Germany's new submarine campaign.

Representatives of thirty roads, at a meeting here attended by Interstate Commerce Commission officials, reached a "gentlemen's agreement" for a new and drastic campaign of relief, including the following measures:

Adoption of regulations tantamount to a virtual embargo on all export shipments through Eastern ports until a part of the vast accumulation already awaiting steamships can be cleared away.

Liberal use of "an intelligent embargo" on all domestic eastbound shipments. Such an embargo, already effective on some roads, may be extended.

A policy of separating empty from loaded cars in the congested yards and sending the empties back, with others released by unloading, to Western lines in solid trainroads, ahead of all other traffic except passenger trains.

Eastern roads agreed to give in addition an empty car to their Western connections for every loaded car received.

**Export Traffic at Standstill.**

Export traffic through the East will remain virtually at a standstill during the period of adjustment, and eastbound domestic traffic will be greatly curtailed, if the plans work out. The amount of freight for export has increased greatly at Eastern ports, because of the great decrease in steamship sailings since the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, the congestion at Eastern yards, it was said, having become so serious that it is extremely difficult to move anything.

One road is reported to have every track crowded and, in addition, cars loaded with export wheat standing on forty-nine barges in New York Harbor. Every Eastern grain elevator is said to be overflowing, and in addition, there are 4,000,000 bushels of export wheat in Minneapolis which have been awaiting transportation East for more than two months.

In New England, the railroad men say, there is a threatened shortage of grain, while the flour supply of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and New England cities is none too large. At today's meeting it was decided to move two trainloads of fifty cars each East from Minneapolis daily, one laden with wheat for New England, the other carrying flour to New England and the three cities named.

Representatives of Minneapolis milling interests voiced a protest at the long delay in moving export wheat eastward, but when informed of the extraordinary efforts contemplated by the roads to prevent an actual shortage of foodstuffs in Eastern cities they withdrew their objections and promised to co-operate in meeting domestic needs.

The two daily trainloads of wheat and flour are to have the right of way over all other traffic except passenger business. Railroad officials believe the plan will succeed in averting any foodstuffs shortage in Eastern cities. The embargo applying against east-bound shipments, it was said, will not apply to foodstuffs for domestic use, which will be expedited as much as possible. The roads also will move coal promptly to Eastern cities and to any points where a shortage threatens, directing their first energies to keeping the lines open for coal and food.

As fast as departing ocean steamers diminish the accumulation of freight awaiting export at Eastern ports the railroads will let down the bars of the embargo, permitting the shipment, ton for ton, of supplies to replace those taken away. In this manner it is thought the old accumulation can be disposed of and fresh shipments will await their turn.

**Schedule of Food Trains.**

The Commission on Car Service, which has authority to act for the American Railway Association in relieving the car situation, announced tonight that the plan for eastward movement of grain and flour from Minneapolis would be carried out through the following detail:

Two trains weekly, each of fifty cars of flour, from Minneapolis to the Pittsburgh territory, via Pennsylvania lines and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

One train weekly of fifty cars of flour from Minneapolis to Philadelphia, via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Two trains weekly, each of fifty cars of flour, from Minneapolis to New York, via the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

One train weekly of fifty cars of flour from Minneapolis to Buffalo, via the New York Central lines.

Two trains weekly, each of fifty cars of flour, from Minneapolis to New England territory, via the New York Central and Pennsylvania line.

A daily train of fifty cars of feed stuffs, oats and corn, (including seed oats from Minneapolis to New England points. The trains will run alternately over the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie,

Continued on Page 3.

### *Berlin to Seek Another War Credit Next Week*

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—At the coming session of the Reichstag, according to the Zeitung am Mittag, a new war credit bill will be introduced.

The Reichstag Main Committee will meet on next Wednesday, the day before the Reichstag assembles.

## FINDS 3 AMERICANS SLAIN BY MEXICANS

Pershing's Scout Convinced They Were Seized This Side of the Boundary.

TROOPS TO 'CORNER RANCH'

All Those Available Sent from Columbus, N. M., to the Scene of the Villista Raid.

HACHITA, N. M., Feb. 15. — Three bodies, later identified as those of Andrew P. Peterson, Hugh Acord, and Burton Jensen, were found late today by Lem Spillsbury, former scout with General Pershing, in Mexican territory, three miles south of international Monument 53, which is three miles west of the Corner Ranch.

The bodies of the three Americans were lying about fifty feet apart, according to Spillsbury. Each victim had been shot many times in the head. Hugh Acord's head had been mutilated with a machete. All the bodies were stripped of clothing, hats, and shoes, Spillsbury said.

Spillsbury found the raiders' trail early this morning and followed it during the day, coming upon the bodies late this afternoon. From what he could learn, the Mormon scout said he was convinced that the three murdered men had been taken into Mexico from American soil and then killed.

After finding the bodies Spillsbury sent one of his searchers, Fred Barefoot, to Alamo Hueco, the nearest settlement, to notify the military outpost there, which hurried to the scene.

The three cowboys had been out only a few days, rounding up stray American cattle along the boundary, when they encountered the raiders. A friend of the murdered men reported that he saw the band cross just after a patrol from the Twelfth United States Cavalry had passed, and that a negro from Ojitos, Mexico, arrived with an account of meeting the bandits, who were under Prudencio Miranda, and learning from them that they had killed three American cowboys, as they said, in a fight.

**Victims Were Refugees from Mexico.**

The cowboys were Mormon refugees from Mexico, who had come to the border in the course of the Orozco revolution, when José Ynez Salazar raided the Mormon colonies and forced the Mormon settlers to flee to the border. After staying in El Paso for a short time they came to Hachita and took up homesteads south of here.

As far as can be learned here and at the Acord ranch the Mexican raiders, under Miranda, appeared at the ranch just before noon, forced the cook to prepare dinner, and were eating when Peterson, Acord, and Jensen rode up without knowing the Mexican raiders were present. Having but one pistol, the three men were quickly surrounded and made prisoners. They are then believed to have been taken across the line and killed. Peterson was 38 years old and leaves a wife and seven children. Jensen, 32 years old, also was married and had two children. Acord was 22 years old.

Acting under instructions from Colonel F. C. Sickle, commanding the Columbus Camp, Lieutenant Waterman, in charge at Hachita, has ordered all available troops from here into the Corner Ranch section. The troops left for their new posts tonight.

Later advices to military officers indicate that the report of a raid on Lang's Ranch and the killing of two American ranchmen there is without foundation.

E. D. ("Bunk") Spencer, the American negro ranch foreman for the E. K. Warren & Sons interests, who reached the border late Tuesday with a demand from José Ynes Salazar, Villa's lieutenant, for $5,000 in gold to ransom him and his wife, also brought with him a statement which he said Salazar made to him at Ojitos, Chihuahua, the purport of which was that the bandit intended to make a raid on an American town on the border, which would surpass Villa's raid at Columbus, and in which all "men of gringo land will have to take care," but that he would spare women and children.

While Spencer made the trip to the border from Ojitos to deliver Salazar's demand for the ransom, his Mexican wife was held as a hostage at the Ojitos ranch. Spencer said he had been told by Salazar that she would be shot if he did not return by sunrise Wednesday. After delivering his message to the general overseer of the Warren ranches, Spencer returned to Mexico late Tuesday evening.

It became known tonight that the $5,000 demanded by Salazar of the Warren interests not only included the ransom of Spencer and his wife, but also carried with it a threat that unless it was paid, 1,000 head of cattle at Ojitos would be confiscated, the ranch buildings burned and all property destroyed. Salazar was said to have 500 men at Ojitos.

**Opposes Paying a Ransom.**

EL PASO, Feb. 15.—Julio Acosta, a Villa commander, raided the Naherachic Ranch, belonging to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, two miles from Madera, Chihuahua, on Feb. 8, killing two Mexican ranch hands, wounding others, and completely looting the property, according to a message received here tonight.

Madera is 250 miles southwest of Juarez and in the centre of the Pearson Milling Company's holdings. The same message also told of the looting of the Pearson Company's store there.

The five-thousand-dollar ransom of the Warren interests for the release of "Bunk" Spencer and his Mexican wife has not been paid, according to a Warren representative. He advises strongly against payment, saying that it might result in many border ranchers being held for ransom by Mexican bandits. Carranza Government officials also urged that the ransom be not paid, as forces were proceeding to the Ojitos

Continued on Page 8.

No matter where you live—New England, the Mississippi Valley, or on the Southern Seaboard—to think nationally you must supplement your local journal with the New York newspaper carrying the most enlightened Washington correspondence. New York is the second largest city in the world. It is the capital of the western hemisphere—the American city most informed on international affairs. Its oldest, most authoritative and most forward-looking newspaper, *THE NEW YORK EVENING POST*, is a friend, a news service and an advisor that no American citizen of affairs can afford to be without.—Advt.

## HAVANA POLICE SEIZED IN PLOT

51 Members of Force Charged with Planning Attack on the Palace in Army's Absence.

REBELS BEING DISPERSED

Reports Show the Government Troops Are Able to Defeat Them Wherever Met.

CUBAN NAVY STILL LOYAL

Insurgents Control Santiago and Nearby Towns—Military in Guantanamo Joins Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The discovery that many of Havana's police force were involved in a conspiracy against President Menocal resulted today in the arrest of seven Lieutenants, ten Sergeants, and thirty-four policemen. General Asbert, who has lately been making earnest protestations of loyalty, was also arrested at his residence. It is said that the Liberals plotted to have him remain apparently loyal for the purpose of leading the unloyal police in an attack on the Presidential palace when the soldiers in the capital were sufficiently reduced by the fighting in the interior to make the success of such a plan more probable.

The police today searched the residence of Raimundo Cabrera, who with Ferrara conducts the rebels' publicity campaign in the United States. Various proclamations were found inciting the Cubans to arise in arms against the constituted Government.

News from various sections of the island shows that the Government forces are dispersing rebel groups wherever found, inflicting more or less losses. The rebels make little attempt to fight, contenting themselves with firing one volley and fleeing. The Government has an unconfirmed report that loyal forces under Colonel Collazo came in contact today with rebels commanded by Gomez. Collazo inflicted some losses, Gomez withdrawing. At the palace THE TIMES correspondent was informed that this report was probably untrue, as Collazo has orders to avoid an engagement for two days so as to conform with the campaign plans of the Cuban General Army Staff.

Those in close touch with the Government are confident that the uprising will be quickly suppressed, as with the arms and munitions sold by the United States Government the insurgents are at a great disadvantage. The elimination of the rebels, however, require some time owing to the topography of the Island, where they operate, and guerrilla warfare.

The Conservatives are now leading in the Santa Clara elections, as shown by a statement handed to THE TIMES correspondent tonight by the private secretary to President Menocal. The statement reads:

"As announced yesterday, the elections in Santa Clara were peaceful. The official count at this moment shows the Conservatives ahead of the Liberals in votes for the Presidential candidates by about 200 votes, the Conservatives having 52,063, the Liberals 51,845."

The cruiser Patria, arriving today from Santiago, reported her escape and that of the gunboats Baire and Yara when the rebels took possession of that city. Only one unit of the Cuban Navy remains unaccounted for, namely, the gunboat Cespedes, and it is officially announced that she also escaped capture and is on her way to the capital, thus making Cuba's navy of twenty-four ships unanimously supporting the constituted Government.

An investigation by THE TIMES correspondent of the report that Germans financed the Cuban revolt, as appears to be the belief in the United States, indicates that the report is without foundation. From reliable sources it is learned that most of the cash which bought arms and ammunition was supplied by General José Miguel Gomez and Dr. Ferrara, with a few other Cubans contributing small amounts. The arms and ammunition were bought in the United States some months ago and landed at various places along the Cuban coast.

General Manuel F. Alfonso, acting President of the National Council Veterans of Independence, appealed to the members of that organization to make a supreme effort to "save the republic."

The Government suppressed El Triunfo, the official organ of the Liberal Party, because the paper insisted on publishing sensational and unofficial news.

Telegraph lines between Havana and Camaguey have been repaired, but it is impossible to communicate with Camaguey because the office there is in possession of the Liberals.

The United Fruit Line's Santiago agents report that Santiago is quiet. Business, with the exception of railroad traffic, is proceeding as usual under rebel control.

Dr. Cabrera denied last night that he had any hand in fomenting the uprising, and said it was impossible that documents implicating him in a revolutionary movement should have been found in his house in Havana, because no such documents had ever been in his hands. He said that the first knowledge which he had of the present insurrection was after it had happened.

**General Machado Reported Killed.**

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—General Geraldo Machado, a prominent Cuban military official and member of the Liberal Committee, is reported to have been killed at Las Villas. General Machado was formerly Minister of the Interior. He resigned his portfolio in the Spring of 1912.

"cially confirmed," an official statement tonight says. Two squadrons of cavalry and one company of infantry stationed in Santiago have mutinied. Seven officers joined the mutineers and seven others were imprisoned. The maximum strength of the above-mentioned companies is 100 men each. Their strength at the time of the uprising averaged eighty men. This would make some 250 men, all told.

Continued on Page 8.

HAVE SOME FOR BREAKFAST. Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Fresh from the farm at Southborough, Mass., in parchment packages.—Advt.

## WANTS US TO FORCE PEACE

Berlin Still Holds Idea We Might End War by Food Embargo.

HENCE PRESSED FOR TREATY

And Made Informal Overtures Through the Swiss Minister While Detaining Gerard.

BUT PURPOSES ARE FIXED

Kaiser Is Quoted as Determined Now to Go Through to the Bitter End.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Wednesday, Feb. 14, (via London, Feb. 15.)—The publication here of Washington dispatches giving Secretary Lansing's announcements regarding Germany's effort, through the Swiss Minister, to reopen negotiations with the United States regarding submarine warfare has aroused the greatest interest among the Americans who have just come from Berlin.

It is characteristic of the double game Germany is endeavoring to play that, although the entire party of Americans now here, including the embassy and consular officials and newspaper men, were present in Berlin during all last week, when this scheme received its initiation, none of them heard a single word about it until it was announced from Washington. Ambassador Gerard was wholly in the dark concerning it, and no member of the embassy staff had a breath of it.

Of course, the tension of Americans regarding their personal situation assisted the German Government in maintaining such secrecy. Persons who had lived for two years within sight of the Ruhleben internment camp and knew what experiences the British prisoners had had there were not affected with the least desire to undergo a similar experience.

The fact that Germany was seeking through Mr. Gerard to secure the emendation and reaffirmation of the Prussian treaty of 1799 further facilitated the maintenance of secrecy concerning the new propositions.

Dispatches reaching here from the United States reveal the efforts of the German Government, through American newspaper channels whose friendly bias toward Germany is known in New York, to mislead American opinion regarding just what Germany tried to obtain from Mr. Gerard in emendation of the old Prussian treaty.

**Concerning the Treaty of 1799.**

I am in a position to make certain positive statements regarding Germany's proposition. She submitted to Mr. Gerard the draft of an agreement containing nine articles, ostensibly covering the specific reaffirmation of the Prussian treaty with slight emendations. The first article made it specifically applicable to the German Empire instead of merely to Prussia, and also specifically applicable in the event that war should now break out between the contracting parties.

Subsequent articles provided that Germans should be permitted not only to reside and travel, but also to continue business in the United States during the war.

Article 6 began by making The Hague conventions regarding the treatment of ships specifically applicable in the event of war between the contracting parties. This was merely a reaffirmation of present international law. This is the part which the German Government seems to have been emphasizing through its newspaper friends in America.

But the next paragraph of this article, which Germany seems to have avoided emphasizing, contains the astounding proposition that in the event of the outbreak of war between the contracting parties the ships of one lying in the ports of the other should not only have the right to leave when they pleased, but also should have a contract, binding upon all enemy seapowers, giving them safe conduct to a home port.

This was the precious document Germany sought to induce Mr. Gerard to sign on behalf of his Government, despite the fact that he had presented his recall orders.

**Gerard Held Against His Will.**

It is utterly idle for Germany or any of her newspaper or other defenders to attempt to deny that in the endeavor to induce Mr. Gerard to sign this agreement Germany employed means smacking suspiciously of duress. It is utterly idle to attempt to say that Mr. Gerard was not held in Berlin.

He was held there against his will from Monday until Saturday, most of that time practically incommunicado in his house. His mail was withheld and he was unable to communicate confidentially with other officials of his Government or to transmit to American Consular officials in Germany the orders of his Government regarding their action under the circumstances. The telephone connection with Mr. Gerard's

Continued on Page 2.

IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH INN "The Manor"—Asheville, North Carolina. —Advt.

### *Americans Wait Vainly at Rotterdam for Steamer*

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 15, (via London.)—About a score of Americans are waiting here for the first chance of passage home by a steamer of the Holland-America Line. Several were passengers on the Nieuwe Amsterdam, which was recalled to Rotterdam by wireless on Feb. 12.

Measures have been taken to assist those whose means are unequal to the strain caused by the prolonged delay. At the Holland-America offices it was said today that the sailing of passenger ships had been suspended indefinitely, although freighters might soon resume their sailings.

Vice Consul Harold B. Quarton, recently stationed at Berlin, has arrived at Rotterdam, accompanied by his wife.

## BRITISH CRUISER FIGHTS 3 RAIDERS

The Amethyst Meets the German Ships Off Brazil and Gives Chase.

ONE DAMAGED IN COMBAT

Seen to be Sinking—Another Probably Beached—Third Escaped in the Darkness.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 15.—An officer of the British cruiser Glasgow has confirmed the reports of a recent naval battle off Fernando de Noronha, 125 miles off the east extremity of Brazil, according to the newspaper Rua. The Glasgow, however, took no part in the engagement. Her commander received a report of the fighting only on the following day through a wireless message from the British cruiser Amethyst, which alone gave battle to the German raiders.

Before 6 o'clock in the evening the Amethyst sighted some steamers, which she signaled to come nearer. They did so. Then it was seen that these vessels, not two as at first supposed, but three large steamers, were manoeuvring and clearing for action. Almost immediately they opened fire.

Night was falling. The Amethyst returned the fire and steamed toward the three vessels, whereupon they took to flight in the direction of Fernando de Noronha, but continued firing, with the Amethyst in pursuit.

The real fight occurred near Fernando de Noronha. One of the raiders, seriously hit, was seen to be sinking. The others made their escape. Night prevented the Amethyst from ascertaining to what extent they had been damaged. That they had been damaged, however, is thought probable. One raider is believed to have been beached in a battered condition.

The Amethyst suffered slight damage and had a few wounded and one man killed.

The Amethyst is a scout cruiser of 3,000 tons, built at Elswick in 1905, and having a speed of 23 knots. A dispatch from Buenos Aires on Feb. 1 told of a newspaper report that she had been attacked by a submarine while seeking the raiders in the South Atlantic.

The cruiser figured in an exploit at the Dardanelles in March, 1915, when she dashed into the strait and performed the difficult task of cutting the telegraph cable connecting Killid Bahr with Chanak. She was discovered as she was retiring, and ran the fire of the forts, having twenty-three men killed and forty-one wounded.

## LUDENDORFF DERIDES OUR FIGHTING POWER

### *"Brain of German Staff" Sure U-Boats Will Win Before We Act.*

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Americans arriving in the French capital today from Berlin who were in a position to see what was taking place behind the screen regard General von Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General of the German Imperial Army, as the most vital unit in the small group surrounding Emperor William responsible for the German policy.

General von Ludendorff, the Americans say, appears to be the brain that conceives the military plans, while Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the General Staff, is the hand that executes them. General von Ludendorff is described as being of a military mind rather than of a political one. Yet his immense influence in the entourage of the German Emperor gives him a voice in purely political and foreign policies.

Americans whose business in Berlin was to study the springs of action of the German Government say they know that General von Ludendorff dislikes Americans and has contempt for their military strength; that is, while he is aware of its potentiality, yet, so far as any organization and application of it is concerned, he is confident that it could not be brought to bear upon the present war, which, in his belief, will be finished before the United States can get into action.

The military situation in Germany, according to the same source of information, is regarded as beginning to be affected by the exhaustion of man power. Every man in the country between the ages of 18 and 45 has been gathered for the army. Workmen within those ages have been replaced by men physically unfit for active service or below or beyond the age limits. The German losses in dead, officially placed by the last public announcements as having reached slightly beyond 1,000,000 officers and men, are, according to cautious estimates, 300,000 or 400,000 above that figure.

### *Kaiser Tells His Navy U-Boats Will Break Foes' Designs by Turning Britain's Starvation Method Against Her*

AMSTERDAM, Friday, Feb. 16, (via London.)—This imperial order, signed by the German Emperor and addressed "To my navy," is published in the Marine Verordnungsblatt, according to a Berlin dispatch:

"In the impending decisive battle the task falls to my navy to turning the English war method of starvation, by means of which our most hated and most obstinate enemy intends to overthrow the German people, against him and his allies by combating their sea traffic with all the means in our power.

"In this work the submarines will stand in the first rank. I expect this weapon to be developed with wise foresight at our admirable yards, in co-operation with all our other naval fighting weapons, and, supported by the spirit which during the whole course of the war has enabled us to perform brilliant deeds, it will break our enemies' war designs."

### *England to Restrict Imports to Insure an Ample Food Supply*

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Premier Lloyd George will make an important statement on Monday with reference to the further restriction of imports and the encouragement of agriculture, in view of the submarine menace. It is understood that while the list of prohibited imports will be extensive and cover many trades, there will be no sudden reduction of the bare necessaries of life.

The prohibitions will be made at the instance of the Controller of Shipping, after careful consideration of the tonnage available and the risks to be run, and are intended to provide a margin of safety for a varied and ample food supply.

## RELIEF AGENTS STAY IN BELGIUM

Germany Decides to Allow Americans to Continue Their Work Without Hindrance.

FLAG ON LEGATION LOWERED

Minister Brand Whitlock Complies with Request—Germany Within Rights in Making It.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Representatives of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium will not withdraw from the occupied portions of Belgium and Northern France, as previously had been arranged, but will remain for the present, it is now stated.

The commission received today a dispatch from its office in Rotterdam stating that at a meeting held in Brussels the German authorities announced that all representatives of the commission might remain in Belgium and Northern France on the same footing as heretofore. Present at this meeting were Baron von der Lancken, Civil Governor of Brussels; the American and Spanish Ministers, representatives of the Belgian Relief Commission and of the Belgian National Committee.

A Reuter dispatch from The Hague says the German Legation there states that an official note was addressed on Feb. 10 to the diplomatic controller of nutrition work, permitting Americans to continue relief work in Belgium and Northern France. Furthermore, to the American Minister at Brussels the opportunity was accorded of participating in the central management of the nutrition work. The German authorities further declare that in the future, as in the past, they would be willing to accede to every demand of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Much satisfaction has been caused here by the news that Germany has decided to permit the American Relief Commission to continue its work in Belgium and Northern France.

The keen interest which the British Government is taking in the question was shown today in the delivery at the State Department by Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, of a note concerning the question of reorganizing the work. The nature of the British proposal will be made public later, officials say.

The greatest problem now before the commission, except, of course, the possibility of actual war between the United States and Germany, is the transportation of supplies. The combined effect of the German submarine zone and the British mine fields have made all routes to Belgium dangerous. Practically no neutral shipping is traveling on the routes, and all the Belgian relief ships are themselves tied up. While there are still six weeks' supplies available, the future is very uncertain.

Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Relief Commission, expressed the opinion today that, in spite of Belgium's plight, the Belgian per capita debt would be only $150 at the end of the war, as opposed to between $400 and $600 for the other belligerents, and that her general economic condition, unless the war caused further physical destruction, would be better than that of any of the European neutrals. Unless some unforeseen catastrophe occurs, he believes that she will have a remarkably quick industrial revival after the war.

Minister Havenith of Belgium, who called at the State Department today to ask for the latest information on the situation, declared that the deportation outrages were reaching extremes, instead of showing abatement. Every man in Belgium, it was said, without regard to whether he was working or idle, was

Continued on Page 2.

THE GREENBRIER.—White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

## SIX BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

One of Wednesday's Victims Had on Board the Crew of Another Vessel That Was Sunk.

LAW'S OWNERS PROTEST

Assert That American Schooner Carried No Contraband and Crew Deserved Protection.

### *107 Ships Sunk Since Feb. 1; Tonnage Lost Totals 214,810*

Six more ships, all of them British, were reported sunk yesterday in the war zone established by the German order to take effect Feb. 1. The losses to shipping since this order went into effect follows:

REPORTED SUNK YESTERDAY:

| Ships. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|
| Cilicia, British | 3,750 |
| Ainsdale, British | 1,725 |
| Ferga, British | 750 |
| Margarita, British | 375 |
| Two trawlers, British | 200 |
| Reported sunk yesterday | 6,800 |
| Previously reported sunk | 208,010 |
| Total sunk since Feb. 1 | 214,810 |

SUMMARY OF SHIPS SUNK:

| American. | Neutrals. | British. | Other Belligerents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 34 | 64 | 7 |

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The loss of six more ships, all of them British, was reported today by Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The crews of all the ships have been landed, and as far as is known there has been no loss of life.

Only two of the new victims of the German submarines had a tonnage of over a thousand. Two of the other vessels destroyed were small trawlers. The ships reported sunk today were:

The Cilicia, the Ferga, the Margarita, and two trawlers.

Captain Lacey and eleven men of the crew of the British steamer Azul, which was announced as sunk on Feb. 7, have been landed. The Captain and eleven of the crew were picked up by the sailing vessel Eudora. A second boat, with the Chief Officer and fourteen men in it, is reported still missing.

The Eudora herself was sunk yesterday morning, and Captain Atkinson and his crew, totaling twenty-five men, together with the Azul's twelve men, took to the boats and were picked up in a few hours. One member of the Eudora's crew was drowned.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Ambassador Page at London cabled the State Department today that the British sailing vessel, Ainsdale, which sailed from Buenos Aires for England on Nov. 1, was stopped by a submarine on Feb. 5 180 miles off the Irish coast and sunk. The crew of twenty-five were ordered to the boats and the ship was abandoned. The men were in the small boats ten hours, suffering great hardships, and were rescued by a British vessel. One member of the crew was an American.

The Ainsdale was a full-rigged ship of 1,725 tons net.

The Cilicia was a vessel 346 feet in length, built in 1907 at Sunderland, and owned by the International Line Steamship Company of Whitby. The steamer Ferga was a new vessel, built in 1916 at Dublin. She was 191 feet in length, 30 feet beam, and 14 feet deep.

## CONSUL OPENS INQUIRY INTO SINKING OF LAW

### *Captain of the Vessel Is Summoned to Rome—Crew Say Their Ship Was Torpedoed.*

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Feb. 14, (via Paris, Feb. 15.)—Captain McDonough, master of the American schooner Lyman M. Law, which was sunk by an Austrian

Continued on Page 2.

## HEARS AMERICANS ARE FREE

Berlin's Action Forestalls Sharp Protest from Washington.

BREAK WITH AUSTRIA NEAR

Observers at Washington Confident It Cannot Be Averted Much Longer.

TURKEY ADDS TO THE CRISIS

Reports of Ill-Treatment of American Women in Germany Aggravate the Situation.

### *Yarrowdale Seamen Have Been Released*

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (via London, Friday, Feb. 16.)—The American seamen who were brought prisoners to Germany on board the British steamer Yarrowdale have been liberated.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—News from Berlin tonight that the Yarrowdale prisoners had been released was preceded by a decision on the part of the State Department today to present a protest against the detention of the men and a peremptory demand that they be set free.

The detention of the Yarrowdale prisoners has caused the deepest resentment here. One request that they be freed brought a promise of compliance from Berlin, but ostensibly because of cabled reports of the alleged arrest of the crews of German merchant ships in American harbors, the promise was summarily revoked, and inquiries for further information had elicited no reply from the German Government.

The department has been gathering facts from all American ports, including Panama, Hawaii, Guam, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and is assured that no German seamen have been mistreated. This report was to have been sent to Berlin with the demand for the release of the American prisoners.

**Break With Austria Next.**

The delicate situation existing between the United States and Austria is being avoided by the American Government through a desire to make no move that might unnecessarily aggravate relations with Germany. It was learned from an authoritative source today, however, that no further efforts were being made to obtain further information on the attitude of the Vienna Government, or to induce it to recede from its joint action with Germany in proclaiming unrestricted submarine warfare.

This gives further proof that a severance of relations with Austria is regarded only as a question of time. The sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law by an Austrian submarine has convinced officials that Austria intends to carry out her decision to support Germany's position. Since no lives were lost in the sinking of the Law, the incident probably will not be permitted it itself to cause drastic action against Germany's ally, but only to add in the count against her.

Turkey, Germany's third ally, is adding still another disagreeable problem to the already complicated situation. Concern is growing daily here over the safety of American consular officials and American missionaries in Asia Minor.

Still another cause of irritation here today was a newspaper report that the wives of American consular officials had been subjected to indignities from officials while on their way across the German border into Switzerland.

The State Department has received no official advices of this character, and there is a disposition to wait for official confirmation before giving credence to such dispatches; but the press reports have served to add to the general feeling of resentment against the German attitude. The department, it is said, has not received any confirmation of reports that Germany is detaining some consular officials. On the contrary, reports were received today that another trainload of American officials from Munich would arrive at the Swiss border either today or tomorrow.

The only phase of the whole situation which appeared to have a hopeful look was the report that Germany had decided to abandon her supposed original intention to order Americans out of Belgium and that Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, while losing his official standing, would be permitted to remain in charge of the American relief organization. This, at best, however, is regarded as having little real significance with relation to the intentions of the German Government toward the United States.

**Minister Ritter to Explain.**

It was learned today in connection with Germany's recent attempt to renew negotiations over the conduct of submarine warfare that Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, now representing the German Government, was likely to call at the State Department in the near

future to explain specifically his part in the transaction. Dr. Ritter was the bearer of Germany's informal offer to Secretary Lansing, which the Secretary refused to entertain after a conference with President Wilson. In reports from Berlin the German Government has been represented as denying that the Swiss Minister acted at the instance of Germany, and as implying that the movement for a resumption of relations was initiated by the Minister himself.

This attempt on the part of Germany to shift responsibility is believed to have caused some irritation in the Swiss Legation, and is known to have caused resentment among some of Dr. Ritter's friends in the diplomatic corps. Some of them have taken pains to point out that Dr. Ritter recognizes fully that as representative of the German Government his activities are necessarily limited to carrying out instructions from Berlin, and that he is not permitted to take any step on behalf of the German Government on his own initiative.

No statement could be obtained from the legation today to clear up further the misunderstanding about the German proposal which has arisen through its repudiation from Berlin. There is a general belief here that if the United States had lent a willing ear to the proposal Germany would not have thought of transferring to the Swiss Minister or his Government the responsibility for the move.

It was said at the White House today that the President had made no decision to go to the Capitol to consult Congress about the question of arming merchant ships and taking other measures for their defense from illegal submarine warfare. Yet it would now cause little surprise, so certain has the feeling become that Germany's course must inevitably lead to such a step.

President Wilson paid another visit today to the War and Navy Departments in pursuance of his plan to keep in close personal touch with all departmental preparations. He told a group of reporters whom he met that there was no especial significance to be attached to his call.

"I am just keeping track of things, gentlemen," he said. "Nothing else."

### Official Hope Vanishing.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Many responsible officials of the Administration have come to the conclusion that unless there is a prompt and decided change in the general attitude of Germany toward the interests of the United States the appearance of President Wilson before Congress to ask authority to afford protection to American lives and property is only a matter of days.

Any doubt as to the ruthless character of the new submarine campaign and its violation of neutral rights long since has disappeared, and the situation is made more and more grave daily by aggravating incidents.

Even if the President delays going to Congress longer than it is believed in most quarters he will, the present session comes to an end in less than three weeks, and it is regarded as inevitable that he will deliver another address on German-American relations before the adjournment.

President Wilson is moving slowly in order that no serious step be taken in advance of an unmistakable demonstration of Germany's disregard of the interests and rights of the United States. Reading that some reports of German activities may have been exaggerated, he is relying only on official information.

Efforts of persons and organizations working to maintain peace are going forward with unabated vigor. Their attitude is causing little concern among officials, who say the President has no intention of making any move except on the basis of facts which will satisfy all reasonable and patriotic Americans.

Beneath the surface there is a strong undercurrent of discussion of various possible means of averting war, including suggestions that a conference of neutrals be called. There are no indications, however, that the President contemplates any such move. The Cabinet will meet tomorrow and the entire situation will be canvassed.

The work of clearing Americans out of Germany is going on. The availability of the withdrawal by the International Young Men's Christian Association of its twenty or more American representatives, who have been working among the prison camps in Germany, was discussed today at a conference between State Department officials and Dr. John R. Mott, International Secretary. While it was agreed that the men must be withdrawn in case of actual war, no decision was reached as to their immediate recall. If Germany's practice of peaceful withdrawal under conditions short of war, it is feared that the allied Governments would require the fifty-odd Americans working among German prisoners in their countries to cease their activities.

## ZIMMERMANN OUTLINES HIS TREATY PROPOSALS

### He Holds Interning of Civilians and Confiscation of Property Are "Preposterous."

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 14, (via London, Feb. 15.)—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, in an informal discussion today with the correspondent of The Associated Press, explained the amended version of the American-Prussian treaty of 1799, which Germany is now submitting through the Swiss Government for the approval of the United States. Herr Zimmermann stated that the interning of civilians and the confiscation of private property were preposterous steps to which his Government was unalterably opposed.

The proposed amended treaty deals in the broadest manner with the private commercial interests and personal liberties of the subjects of both countries. The German proposal would make Articles XXIII. and XXIV. of the treaty effective immediately upon the severance of diplomatic relations as well as in the event of a declaration of war, and would extend their protection over all German merchants in the United States, but would only affect American merchants in Prussia, not in the entire German Empire.

Under the treaty, as it stands at present, citizens of either country domiciled in the other have a guarantee of unmolested residence for nine months after a declaration of war, but may be excluded from fortified cities or places of military importance.

The German proposals would guarantee to German subjects in the United States and Americans in Germany freedom to leave the country of their respective residence at a time and by routes to be assigned. They may take with them all their personal property, including money, valuables, and bank credits, except as otherwise prohibited by existing embargoes, and protection of themselves and their property shall be guaranteed in accordance with the laws of the country of their residence. There shall be no restrictions of their private rights other than the judicial enforcements imposed on neutrals.

Special provision is made that civilians shall not be put in concentration camps or their property sequestered except under laws applying alike to all neutrals, and a general provision is inserted that German property in the United States and American property in Germany shall be treated as neutral. Another provision protects patent rights and contract relations.

A significant section is one guaranteeing the protection of the sixth Hague Convention in regard to enemy merchant ships to merchantmen of both parties, as well as their cargoes. The provision is extended, however, to forbid the enforced departure of such vessels from their ports without a binding pass from all enemy countries, guaranteeing a free voyage to a home port. The same protection would also be extended to the crews of these ships, and the treaty would apply, in all particulars, to the colonies of both parties.

### Germany May Aid Danish Shipping.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15.—Councillor of State H. N. Andersen, Director of the East Asiatic Company, and Captain Cold, Director of the United Shipping Company and former Governor of the Danish West Indies, who had been in Berlin negotiating with the German Government, report that there was an understanding in Berlin of the difficulties Danish shipping was encountering and that a disposition had been shown to consider measures for relief of the situation.

## GARDNER ADVISES ARMING OR CONVOY

### Massachusetts Congressman Says Situation of Our Commerce Cannot Continue.

### HITS AT BRYAN PACIFISTS

### Charges That They Are Tearing the Nation Apart—Moore Attacks the Press Again.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Accusing William J. Bryan of "appealing to the cowardice that lurks in every man's breast," and attempting to play politics in the midst of a national crisis, Representative Augustus P. Gardner told the House today that the present submarine situation was intolerable and "it is the duty of our Government to see that our merchantmen are armed or convoyed through the danger zone."

Mr. Gardner said that Mr. Bryan was tearing the nation apart in a political campaign on peace or war, when the nation should present a united front. The Bryans of the early days, he added, whispered tremblingly to the Minute Men of Lexington and the pacifists and Copperheads interfered in the civil war.

It is apparent, Mr. Gardner added, that American ships are afraid to face German submarines unless provided with some means of defense, and if armament is not to be given to such ships they should have convoys.

Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania again engaged in a spirited colloquy with Mr. Gardner. Mr. Moore said the inflammatory utterances of the newspapers in playing up "British-colored news" and the pro-Ally arguments of such members as Mr. Gardner were calculated to embroil the nation in war.

Representative Gardner, criticising pacifists and the former Secretary of State in particular, said:

"President Wilson broke off all relations with Germany on Feb. 3, 1917, and informed the world that if the German threats were fulfilled he should come before Congress and ask authority to use the armed forces of the United States to protect our rights. There the situation rests, but it cannot continue to rest there, for it has become apparent that American ships are unwilling to face the terror of German submarine warfare unless they are furnished some means of defense. I believe it is the duty of our Government to see that our merchantmen are armed or convoyed through the danger zones.

"Meanwhile William Jennings Bryan proposes that we should prepare ourselves to present a united front to the enemy by first tearing the nation asunder in a political campaign on the question of peace or war. He and his followers, the pacifists, the extreme Socialists, and those who place loyalty to Germany above loyalty to America, are engaged in appealing to the cowardice which lurks in every man's breast, the instinct of self-preservation. This cowardice they glorify by calling it 'good-will toward men' and timidity they have rechristened 'service to humanity.'

"Snows of Valley Forge are bitter cold, and the rapid fire of machine guns is dangerous. Oh, the instinct of self-preservation is strong in men. Doubtless the Bryans of those days were whispering trembling words to the Minute Men of Lexington. In those days gentlemen were crying peace, just as they are crying peace today. They were crying mediate and arbitrate, but the patriots fought on instead of parleying and we gained our liberty. The pacifists and Copperheads of the civil war declared for arbitration and mediation and said that war was a failure, that a convention ought to be called to put an end to the horrible strife, and that the question of slavery should be left to future adjustment, but Abraham Lincoln said: 'No, we have put our hand to the plow and we will not turn back.' We did not arbitrate and we did not mediate. We fought the civil war to a glorious conclusion. We destroyed the institution of human slavery and who is there today, North or South, who does not rejoice that we turned a deaf ear to the pacifists of 1864?"

Representative Moore said: "I wish the great editorial writers, whether subsidized or not, would take note of the fact that there is a revival of the independent spirit of Americanism in this old House of Representatives that proposes to stand its ground against any stampeding, whether it be inspired by British gold or German lucre."

Alluding to the reply made to his speech of several days ago by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim of this city, Representative Moore said:

"Is that gentleman, who, I am told, enlisted to fight in the Confederate service, and then retired for the more peaceful services of the pulpit, is he and the signers of the declaration of the American Rights League going to resign their positions and enlist in this war in Europe to save the civilization of the race?"

Mr. Moore also asked the question whether the great editorial writers who have been preaching war would be found in the fighting ranks. He said that he had received many letters "praising God that there were some men in Congress who still adhere to American principles." Mr. Moore said that he himself would introduce a resolution to investigate the charges that twelve leading newspapers had been subsidized by Morgan, Steel and other interests to promote the war spirit in the United States, unless such action came from Representative Oscar Callaway of Texas, a Democrat, who made the charges.

## EXTENDS TAX RETURN TIME.

### Government Gives Citizens Detained by U-Boats More Time for Filing.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—As an important accommodation to many Americans who are now abroad and to corporations some or all of whose managing officials are abroad without distinct assurance that they will be able to return to the United States before March 1, because of the submarine "barred area" around the British Isles, Italy, and France, the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue today extended the period for the filing of income tax returns. Under existing law, Collectors of Internal Revenue have authority to make an extension for one month and the Commissioner for an indefinite period. The extension made today, with the approval of Secretary McAdoo, runs to May 1, 1917. If at that time it should appear that there are individual cases where a further extension would be advisable, another extension will be made.

It is believed that in the case of hundreds of Americans subject to income tax who are now detained in Europe the extension to May 1 will be ample. Commissioner Osborn's announcement of the extension follows:

"In view of the disturbed conditions abroad and the consequent interference with the usual channels of communication, an extension of time to include May 1, 1917, is granted for filing income tax returns for the year 1916 by nonresident alien individuals and corporations or their proper representatives in the United States, and by or in behalf of American citizens residing or traveling abroad, in all cases where returns cannot be filed on or before March 1, 1917.

"In all such cases there is required to be attached to the return a statement of the reasons for the delay; and if an extension of time beyond May 1, 1917, shall be desired it is required that application be made in each particular case, with a statement of the reasons for the request."

## GREW SHIFTED TO VIENNA.

### Berlin Embassy Secretary to Join Ambassador Penfield's Staff.

VIENNA, Friday, Feb. 1, (via London.)—During the last three days the active exchange of cipher telegrams between Washington and Vienna has been interrupted. At the American Embassy it was said today that the outlook was decidedly hopeful.

It is understood that Joseph C. Grew, who was Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, was intercepted by telegraph by the State Department at Berne and ordered to transfer to Vienna. The change was not arrived, and the delay is believed to be due to difficulties in crossing the frontier.

On the whole, the interest of public and press in the intentions of the United States regarding the Central Powers appears to be flagging considerably, a much greater interest being felt in the submarine operations, the development of which is awaited with eagerness.

## GERARD HAS GERMAN IN PARTY ARRESTED

### Denounces Oscar Pflug As a Suspect and French Authorities Hold Him.

### SERVED ON EMBASSY STAFF

### Hired in Envoy's Absence—Confused When Questioned At Border—Gerard Reaches Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—James W. Gerard, recently the American Ambassador to Germany, arrived from Berne this morning with his party.

The crossing of the French border was marked by an interesting episode at Pontarlier at about 1 o'clock in the morning. The former envoy personally denounced a man who had traveled with his party from Berlin, as a suspect, with the result that the French authorities immediately detained the man for further examination, the results of which are unknown to those of us who came on to Paris.

The person who aroused Mr. Gerard's suspicion was Oscar Pflug, a young man who had been employed in a minor capacity in the American Embassy at Berlin for several months. He entered the Embassy service during Mr. Gerard's absence last Summer. When employed, he was subjected to a careful examination. Several of the members of the Embassy force questioned him, and his case was carefully considered. He is of American birth, but of German descent, and had correct papers. The circumstances generally seemed all right and satisfactory.

Mr. Gerard personally had very little to do with Pflug and saw little of him; in fact, hardly knew the man. When the time came to arrange for the departure from Berlin, Pflug came along as one of the Embassy staff. Mr. Gerard was not personally cognisant of the details of the arrangement for departure, and was not aware that several persons, who did obtain the advantage of coming on his train, were nominally members of his party.

Pflug, however, made himself conspicuous during the trip from Berlin to Zurich, being constantly associated with the German officer in charge of the train. Pflug was so much in evidence that several of those making the trip got the impression that he was somehow officially concerned in handling the train.

He was less conspicuous about Berne, but when Mr. Gerard's party left last night, Pflug had a place on the train.

The French officials at Berne had been most courteous in regard to the members of the Ambassadorial party, but there had been such pressure from outsiders to create the impression of being attached to Gerard's coatskirts that the examination at Pontarlier was considerably dragged out.

All those entitled to diplomatic courtesy through genuine connection with Mr. Gerard were passed speedily by the French frontier authorities. Then came a crowd of additional Americans, near-Americans, naturalized Americans, and once-naturalized Americans, who had lost their legal right to claim American citizenship.

Something about Pflug attracted the attention of the French authorities. He had got his hand luggage through in the first rush and had placed himself on Mr. Gerard's special train. Mr. Gerard had given no authority for that, and when it came to his notice he promptly ordered Pflug off the train. What seemed to arouse his interest in Pflug and he began to question the man. Pflug became confused and presently was caught in contradictions and statements which were known to be untrue.

Suddenly Gerard ended the matter by turning to the French authorities, exclaiming: "This man is a suspect."

That ended Pflug's chances of getting on that train and probably on any other for some time.

Mr. Gerard interested himself, then, to see that all those rightfully entitled to get through were promptly passed.

The Ambassador's party had a special train. Most of the other Americans who left Berlin on Mr. Gerard's train came from Pontarlier on the regular train, which ran close behind Mr. Gerard's special, all arriving in Paris practically together.

From the beginning of the difficulties in Berlin Mr. Gerard had been subjected to great pressure to lend the cover of his diplomatic status to all sorts of persons, who had no claim to such consideration. Getting distressed Americans out of Germany was one thing. There they might be compelled to undergo the hardships of a prison camp. But in Switzerland they were free from that menace. Getting them from Switzerland into France was an entirely different matter.

The French authorities held at Pontarlier also an American doctor, who had been working a few weeks in German hospitals. He was the son of German parents. His case seemed to have nothing suspicious about it, except his descent, and he probably will be along soon.

### Met by Ambassador Sharp.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador at Berlin, with Mrs. Gerard and their party, forty-two persons in all, were met on arrival here by the American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, and the embassy staff, as well as by William Martin, introducer of Ambassadors and Ministers at the Foreign Office, who was present on behalf of Premier Briand and the French Government.

Mr. Gerard was met at the station by the American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, and the embassy staff, as well as by William Martin, introducer of Ambassadors and Ministers at the Foreign Office, who was present on behalf of Premier Briand and the French Government.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerard went to a hotel. Later the former envoy had a long talk with Mr. Sharp at the American Embassy.

Mr. Gerard will probably be received by representatives of the French Government, and will meet some of the most important personages at a dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are arranging.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"On leaving German soil ex-Ambassador Gerard asked the German correspondents who had accompanied him to transmit his thanks to the German Government," says the Overseas News Agency. "He declared that the arrangements made by the Government for the American Embassy and colony surpassed everything he might have hoped for, and that German hospitality and chivalrousness brilliantly stood the test during these hard days."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—There was some discussion in American circles today as to the possibility of a cruiser being sent to Europe to take back Mr. Gerard and the former diplomatic and consular officials in Germany.

The unpleasantness of crossing the Atlantic at the present time of the year in a small steamer, such as those that run from Spanish ports, was pointed out.

On the other hand, there would be difficulty in determining whether an American warship could take advantage of the safety lines which Germany has proclaimed her intention of leaving at the disposal of neutrals.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—According to information reaching the State Department, Mr. Gerard will go from Paris to Madrid and thence to Barcelona, whence he will sail for the United States on a Spanish vessel. From Barcelona to the United States the route to be traversed by Mr. Gerard's party will be outside of the German submarine blockade area.

A drop of ruby lingers in the fragile glass—

—PALL MALL—

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A Quarter Here

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## NEWSPAPERS ASKED TO CENSOR OWN NEWS

### Capt. Rush Appeals to Publications Not to Betray Coast Line Preparations to "the Enemy."

Continued from Page 1.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Captain W. R. Rush, U. S. N., commandant of the First Naval District, which comprises nearly the whole coast of New England, today issued an appeal to the press of New England for co-operation to the end that the preparations made for the defense of the North Atlantic coast line may not be betrayed to "the enemy." The expression "the enemy" is used in the naval technical sense as representing the indefinite eventualities against which war defenses are made.

The commandant recognizes the unusual resources of American newspapers for gathering the news and the public repugnance to anything that savors of an attempt to limit the freedom of the press. Accordingly, he suggests a "censorship from within" to avoid exaggerated or thoughtless publicity contrary to the common good.

"Lacking the intelligent co-operation of the press, real preparedness from the aspect of security and information is impossible," says the commandant, who adds.

"The public's right to news from its newspapers is clearly recognized by every one, but the public cannot properly insist upon having news through the public press that might jeopardize its own interests by furnishing information to the enemy. Criticism of Government officials for not giving out news is to be expected, but those officials act under express orders from the highest authority, or do so in the single-minded desire of keeping information from the enemy. To this end, and since their interests are identical, the press and public and Government officials should move together in serious, intelligent co-operation."

## RELIEF AGENTS STAY IN BELGIUM

Continued from Page 1.

being transferred to Germany. It was said that Rumania was now being rapidly placed in the same position.

## WHITLOCK LOWERS FLAG ON BRUSSELS LEGATION

### Cannot Exercise Diplomatic Functions on Belgian Soil While Germany Occupies It.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Official confirmation was received at the State Department today of the report that Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, had been asked by the German authorities to lower the American flag over the legation in Brussels. This act marks the end of Mr. Whitlock's service in a diplomatic capacity on Belgian soil. The report was also received, however, that for the present, at least, Mr. Whitlock would be allowed to remain in an unofficial capacity in charge of the Belgian relief work.

Reports early today that Mr. Whitlock had been "ordered" to lower the American flag aroused a distinct feeling of resentment among officials, as the tone of the dispatches seemed to imply that Germany had apparently done it as a studied affront to the United States. The later advices, however, by substituting "requested" for "ordered," removed this impression, and the general view is that the Berlin Government was acting entirely within its rights in view of the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, since the legation is on German-controlled soil.

Although the seat of the Belgian Government has been at Havre, France, since early in the war, Mr. Whitlock has remained at the Brussels Legation, chiefly occupied in co-operating with the Belgian Relief Commission and using his official standing to promote the work of taking care of the Belgian war victims. The legation long since ceased to have any real diplomatic function, since the Minister was legally accredited to the Belgian Government, but until the break in relations Mr. Whitlock retained the nominal position as Minister.

## BERLIN AIMS TO HAVE ALL PARLEYS DRAG

Continued from Page 1.

residence and the embassy was cut by the direction of German officials.

When this treatment began to show an unfavorable effect a minor official of the Foreign Office denounced it with vehemence as an outrage and explained that it was the unauthorized work of a subordinate police official. This explanation was laughable. Any one who knows anything of German life knows that such a thing is impossible, and the excuse is fantastic nonsense. The action was deliberate because the German Government hoped it might tend to drive Mr. Gerard into helping negotiate that agreement.

### Pro-German Correspondents Stay.

The German Government's action toward American correspondents was in line with its action toward Gerard. Certain American correspondents are marked partisans of Germany. Some even side openly with Germany against their own country. These naturally friend to them. They couldn't understand how he could possibly be for peace and against a sharpened submarine warfare at the same time, how he could send his peace notes and still demand that Germany keep her word of May 4, 1916."

I was present at the correspondents' talk with Alfred Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary, on the Sunday evening after the rupture of relations. I could not help remarking the increasing vehemence of his manner and his rising anger as he expressed his surprise and disappointment over the President's action. Before he concluded he had made it wholly clear to every American who heard him that Germany felt deep anger and resentment because President Wilson had acted so promptly and kept so exactly his promise made last Spring when he notified Germany what he would do if she continued her submarine campaign.

I have already cabled my decided impression regarding Germany's attitude toward the renewal of the sharpened submarine warfare and toward American action on that renewal. That impression was formed after careful conversations with highly representative men in German banking, industrial, and scientific life as well as men in the Foreign Office and the War Office.

I cannot believe that I was mistaken in my impression of the solidarity in support of renewed submarine activities. Many men of influence who had opposed such a policy now support it.

### Kaiser's Purpose Is Fixed.

That policy has a strength not previously enjoyed by any phase of the German war policy. Hindenburg and Ludendorff are for it. The Kaiser, who is represented to me as having always hung back, is now for it. An American lawyer now in Berlin who had an audience with the Kaiser hardly a fortnight ago reports him as declaring with the utmost determination his fixity of purpose to go through to the bitter end.

There is general confidence among all classes of Germans with whom I talked in the ability of the submarines to create such havoc among Entente shipping as would force an early discussion of peace terms. The Germans speak of the sharpened submarine warfare only as a peace measure, and unhesitatingly describe it as their last resort.

I certainly am not misled as to German feeling on this point. Nor am I mistaken in my impression as to the German determination to go through with the sharpened submarine policy, regardless of American action.

As I have previously telegraphed, the Germans were not indifferent to America's action. They do not contemplate with satisfaction the prospect of having another added to the already long list of their enemies.

They realize that they are coming into the position of a world outlaw. They do not enjoy it and would prefer to avoid it, if possible, consistently with their judgment as to their right course. But they are convinced that the damage they can do England with their submarines far outweighs any damage that America possibly can do them, and if employing that advantage against England costs them America's hostility, they are sorry, but they will not forego the possibility of that advantage for such a reason.

### Contempt for American Diplomacy.

These things being true, why did Germany seek to renew negotiations with the United States in the very hour when she was holding the recalled American Ambassador practically a prisoner in Berlin? The explanation, believed among the best informed Americans now here, is that it was for one of three reasons. The first was to see if the German ships now in American ports and the other German property in American jurisdiction could not be saved for German possession and use. The German Foreign Affairs officials seem to have such a cynical appraisal of the value of American diplomacy as to think it possible to execute such a clumsy diplomatic sleight-of-hand openly without being caught.

The second reason was to keep America out of the war. The Germans do not believe that America could do them any prompt or material damage, but they appreciate something of the moral effect of Americans now joining their enemies. They would like to avoid that.

The third reason was to toll America along so as to have her where they could use her in the event that the submarine warfare fails to accomplish all that is expected from it.

In case England manages to defeat the submarine warfare Germany's case will be desperate. The Germans admit that the submarines are their last hope of winning a victory. They express supreme confidence of being able to bring England to terms in a few months or by Summer at the latest.

But in the event that that hope fails, if they had not then broken with the United States, and if negotiations were still dragging along, they might find a way of graciously yielding to American persuasion and argument, especially if thereby they might obtain the powerful assistance of the United States in forcing the Entente powers to consider peace terms.

Germany has a keen realization that the United States is always in position practically to compel England to come to time regarding peace consideration, if President Wilson concludes to make a determined use of means at his disposal.

As Germany sees it, if America would shut down on supplies, especially food, for the Entente powers, she could exact from them practically any terms she desired. Therefore, all America has to do is to agree with Germany on peace conditions and force the other belligerents to accept them.

The last of these three possibilities is the one most favored here as the real explanation of the German's trick-work diplomacy. Of course, peace forced under such conditions offers the greatest likelihood of being favorable to Germany. That explains why Germany is so willing to consider it. It also gives at least one plausible explanation why Germany wants negotiations to drag along with the United States so that she will not be excluded from the possibility of taking advantage of such circumstances should they arise.

## KAISER DEFENDS U-BOATS.

### Says Every Clean Weapon Must Be Welcome to Germany.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.—The German newspapers print telegrams from Vienna describing a conversation between the German Emperor and Dr. Hans Mueller, "the poet of royalty," at the Hofburg. Dr. Mueller mentioned the Emperor's letter to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg supporting the peace offer of the Central Powers. The Emperor replied:

"The letter had to be written. Now the entire world knows who is imposing further tortures on mankind. Is it already forgotten that the Entente protects the murderers of Archduke Francis Ferdinand? When I saw today the land steward of my late friend it was strongly reimpressed upon me that from the beginning the shadow of crime has been hanging over our enemies.

"On our side are right and morality, and to make these triumph every clean weapon must be welcome to us. Look at the European neutrals. Read the Swedish reply. It is a document written as if for eternity. Now, all neutrals know how they must estimate our strength and also our will for peace. For the first time, in a certain sense, the declared will of small States is against the Anglo-Saxon world. Napoleon's Continental blockade becomes a reality which hits England harder than anything heretofore."

## SIX BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Continued from Page 1.

submarine, will leave here tomorrow for Rome to testify before the American consular authorities with regard to the sinking of his ship. United States Consul Tredwell at Rome summoned Captain McDonough to the Italian capital today through the British Consul here.

The British Consul has taken affidavits from Captain McDonough and the crew of the Lyman M. Law, in which they say that the vessel was suddenly approached by a submarine, which gave no indication of her nationality. They say they scarcely received time to save themselves before the schooner was torpedoed and set on fire.

ROME, Feb. 15.—All of the Rome papers ask if the sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law constitutes the overt act mentioned by President Wilson in his statement to the Senate. While the British Consul at Cagliari telegraphed United States Consul Tredwell here that the Lyman M. Law was an ex-American ship, the Giornale d'Italia says that the schooner was regularly registered in the American merchant marine and was flying the American flag when she was sunk.

### Her Owners Indignant.

A cablegram from Captain S. W. McDonough of the Lyman M. Law was received yesterday by the Maritime Transportation Company at 25 Beaver Street. It follows:

Law destroyed by Austrian submarine. Crew safe at Cagliari, Sardinia.
S. W. McDONOUGH.

George W. F. Green, President of the company, announced yesterday that he intended to file a protest with the State Department over the destruction of the schooner as soon as he received full information.

"Captain McDonough is a 'down Easter,' an American of three generations, a sailor out of New England ports for more than twenty years," said Mr. Green. "His men, with one exception, are of the stanch New England stock. Their ancestors fought in the Revolution. Now, if they are not entitled to protection, who the devil is?

"Moreover, the schooner carried no contraband. Further, she was not equipped with wireless and sailed before the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. She was no doubt in the Mediterranean when the German note was made public.

"The Law was chartered on Nov. 1 to G. Cavallaro of 204 Franklin Street, and was loaded with a full cargo of box shooks in bundles and destined for Palermo, Sicily, there to be used in making boxes for lemons.

"This company sent a personal representative to Stockton Springs to be present when the cargo was going on board and to be sure that nothing contraband went between decks. She cleared from Stockton Springs with 60,000 shook bundles about Dec. 29, and sailed about Jan. 6."

Mr. Green added that the news that the crew had been saved was mighty good news.

### Only One Foreigner in Crew.

The Law was American owned, and with the exception of one man, who gave his address as Jamaica, was manned by an all-American crew. These are the names and addresses of the crew: S. W. McDonough, (Captain,) Winterport, Me; first mate, William R. Lowe, Winterport, Me.; Elijah Grant, Bangor, Me.; Willie Hylton, Jamaica; Edward Nicherson, Provincetown, Mass.; Frank Batt, Bucksport, Me.; Charles Crocker, Bangor, Me.; Lee Thompson, Belfast, Me.; Leslie Sprague, Swann Island, Me.

The schooner Eagle Wing, which is owned by the Maritime Transportation Company, now is in the harbor of Marseilles, and Mr. Green said yesterday that he had cabled her Captain some days ago to sail immediately for the United States. Her skipper, Charles Wilson, cabled that he was being held up by the French authorities. It is believed here that the schooner is being detained for her own protection, until it is known what steps the United States intends to take to protect her shipping.

### BERLIN'S REPORT OF LOSSES.

#### Says Seven Ships, with Tonnage of 22,000, Were Sunk on Feb. 12.

DERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Of the seven steamships and three sailing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 22,000, reported on Feb. 12 as having been sunk," says the Overseas News Agency, "five vessels, of 13,100 tons, carried grain; two, of 1,700 tons, had cargoes of pyrite; one, 1,700 tons, had props on board, and two, of 5,500 tons, were laden with coal. In addition, a steamer of 3,000 tons gross, carrying 4,000 tons of coal for Italy, was sunk.

"It was reported recently by Lloyd's Shipping Agency in London that a German submarine shelled lifeboats of the trawler Reapwell, which had been sunk," the agency adds. "Investigation of the case has proved that this is untrue. A British patrol steamship approached the submarine, firing shells, and drew so close to the lifeboats that they also were within range of the shells."

The British Foreign Office announced on Jan. 12 that the Reapwell had been torpedoed without warning by a submarine flying no colors, but made no mention of the shelling of the lifeboats.

Reports received here from Lloyd's Shipping Agency and other sources on Feb. 12 told of the sinking of five ships, with a tonnage of 8,361.

## POLISH RELIEF TO CONTINUE.

### All Belligerent Powers Give Free Hand to General Committee.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, of which former President Taft is the honorary and Ignace J. Paderewski the active head, announces the receipt of a cablegram from Lausanne, Switzerland, which states that the work of the General Committee will be continued along the same lines as existed before the break between the United States and Germany. The statement continues:

"At a meeting of the General Polish Relief Committee, which took place in Lausanne last Saturday, it was communicated to the members of the Executive Committee that assurance had been obtained from all the belligerent powers occupying Poland, that there was no objection on their part to the continuance of the relief work. The belligerent powers also gave the assurance that no money would be confiscated; that all sums of relief money would profit the Poles and the Poles alone.

"The General Polish Relief Committee in Switzerland, of which Mr. Paderewski, since the death of Henryk Sienkiewicz, is the President, has been used by the Polish Victims' Relief Fund and the other Polish Relief Committees organised by Mr. Paderewski in London, Paris, and Australia, as a sort of clearing house for the distribution of money gathered by these different committees.

"It is, therefore, evident, since there is no objection on the part of the French and British Governments to the activities of the General Polish Relief Committee in Switzerland, that there must be sufficient guarantee for the money profiting the Poles alone and not falling into the hands of the Central Powers."

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Going February 21—Leave New York, Penna. Station, 1:20 and 2:16 P. M.
Returning February 22—Leave Atlantic City.....5:30 P. M.
Returning February 25—Leave Atlantic City.....6:15 (no coaches), 5:00 P. M.

Regular through trains to Atlantic City leave Penna. Station, New York, 10:12 A. M. (1:20 P. M. Saturdays only) 3:04 P. M. week-days, 8:12 A. M. Sundays.

Leave Atlantic City 9:15 A. M., 2:30 P. M. week-days, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 (no coaches) and 5:30 P. M. Sundays.

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## PUSHES RECRUITING FOR REGULAR ARMY

### War Department Circular Urges Individuals and Societies to Help Fill Up the Ranks.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Active steps are being taken by the War Department to stimulate recruiting so as to bring the army strength up to the point authorized by legislation. Circulars have already been sent to 50,000 Postmasters, who are becoming valuable adjuncts in recruiting. The War Department made public today a circular letter which is being sent to patriotic societies, associations, and individuals in connection with the many offers of service. In part this letter says:

"Those who are interested in preparedness can render no more effective service at present than by using their utmost influence to recruit the regular army to the strength authorized by law. * * * Immediate assistance in obtaining the men now needed for the regular army can be given by any patriotic society or association, first, by encouraging qualified men to enlist at once; second, by giving information to the nearest recruiting officer for the army as to the names and addresses of qualified men who are likely to enlist."

Adjt. Gen. McCain said today that the number of recruits procured by Postmasters had increased from 30 for September, 1916, to 229 for January. In all, 455 were obtained before Feb. 1.

It is believed at the War Department that the Postmasters are aiding the recruiting service largely through motives of patriotism. The premium of $5 for each accepted applicant is insufficinet in amount to explain the interest shown by many Postmasters. Under the law, however, the War Department can distribute premiums of $15,000 to $25,000 a month until the required number of recruits shall have been obtained.

The General Staff's final report on universal military training will be submitted to Secretary Baker within a week. Secretary Baker is credited with being favorably inclined toward universal training. President Wilson is keeping "an open mind" on the subject, but there is high hope in army circles that he will approve the General Staff's recommendations.

## 349 STUDENTS FOR DEFENSE

### City College Pacifist Sentiment Vanishes at Meeting.

Two hundred and nine students of the College of the City of New York enrolled to take courses in military instruction and 140 joined the Home Defense League at a meeting of the Faculty and 1,800 students in the Great Hall of the college yesterday. Eighty-one students signed for both courses. Dr. Sidney E. Mezes said that he and other members of the Faculty were well pleased with the number who had volunteered.

The pacifist element, which was numerous and active last Spring, apparently has vanished. Dr. Mezes said he understood there were students opposed to the military course, but that none had recently voiced his opposition in public.

The training of the City College volunteers in two units will begin soon. The military course is called the course in theoretical military instruction and will graduate its students as officers in the reserve corps. Students will receive college credits for the course.

## TWO GUARDSMEN ATTACKED.

### Fired On by Unknown Persons While on Duty at Oswego Armory.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Two members of Company D, Third Infantry, New York National Guard, on sentry duty last night around the State Armory, today reported to their commanding officers that they had been fired upon during the night.

The first report was from Frank Syrell, who said that a bullet had passed through his coat sleeve, grazing his arm. While officers were investigating this incident, Private Clayton Babcock reported that an unknown person had fired at him about 2:15 A. M.

A bullet of large calibre was found near the armory building. Tracks in the snow discovered at a point where the shots might have been fired were followed by a detail of infantry men, but without results. It is likely that the guard will be doubled here.

### Heavy Clothing for Guard.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 15.—Members of Company L of White Plains, Company H of Mount Vernon, and Company G of Yonkers, all of the Tenth Regiment, now guarding the Catskill Aqueduct, in Westchester County, were made happy today when they received fleeced-lined overcoats and gloves. They had been suffering from the cold lately, and several had been threatened with pneumonia because of the lack of heavy clothing. The coats were supplied by the State.

### Militia Guard for Railroad Bridges.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15.—At the request of Major Gen. Leonard Wood of the Eastern Department, U. S. A., National Guard companies of Connecticut and Rhode Island have been ordered mobilized. They will guard bridges on the line of the New Haven Railroad, between New York and Boston.

## CURSES KAISER IN THE DARK

### Auditor at German Lecture Vents Hate While Lights Are Low.

While the lights were turned low in the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West at Seventy-second Street, some one interrupted a meeting of the German Society, and yelled: "To hell with the Kaiser." Max Mers of the Vienna Academy of Music and the Elizabeth Duncan School was giving a talk in German on "Antique Art and Modern Body Building," illustrated with lantern slides. The lights had been turned down to bring out the pictures, but when the remark about the Kaiser came they were quickly turned on.

"Shall I continue?" Mr. Mers called to the audience.

"Go on," came the response.

Copeland Townsend, manager of the hotel, arrived with two hotel detectives. The owner of the voice was not found; the lecture went on.

The ballroom was decorated with American flags.

## BRITISH OPEN WAY FOR NEUTRAL SHIPS

### Search at Halifax Will Permit Scandinavian and Dutch Lines to Avoid Danger Zone.

### SAILINGS TO BE RESUMED

### Under New Plan Vessels for European Neutral Ports Will Not Go to Kirkwall and Falmouth.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Official announcement was made here tonight that Halifax is to be made an examining port for neutral vessels crossing the Atlantic eastbound. Whether or not ships coming west also will have to call at Halifax has not been determined.

The fact that the terminal works at Halifax have not been completed may have some bearing upon the decision in regard to westbound ships.

This decision of the British authorities will add greatly to the importance of the port of Halifax. It also will necessitate the presence there or a corps of Government officials representing the Customs, Postal and other departments, as well as interpreters and translators.

Announcement was made tonight that it was expected that customs officials would be able to complete by Saturday night their preliminary examination of the steamer Frederik VIII., due here Friday night from New York with Count Von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, and German Consular officials on board. At that time, officials said, they would be able to give an approximate idea as to how long the steamer would be detained here before proceeding for Copenhagen.

The steamer will be met off the harbor by naval patrol boats and will be taken up the harbor to the examination anchorage. A party of a hundred customs and immigration officials will board the steamer on Saturday morning and will begin examination of passengers and cargo.

The fact that the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII., with Count von Bernstorff on board, will stop at Halifax for examination by the British authorities was accepted here yesterday as proof that an agreement had been reached between the British Admiralty and various Scadinavian and Dutch lines, which will allow them to send their vessels into Halifa instead of taking them through the German submarine zone into either Kirkwall or Falmouth, the present ports of examination.

This would greatly lessen their danger, because by skirting the northern boundary set by Germany as a blockade zone the vessels would be able to keep out of the sphere of submarine activities. It will also release several Dutch and Scandinavian ships that have been held in American ports awaiting some decision in the matter. The lines affected are the Holland-America, Scandinavian-American, Norwegian-America and Swedish-American.

It was said here yesterday that the British authorities were gathering an adequate inspection force at Halifax so that neutral vessels could be examined without unnecessary delay.

The first vessel to get away under this new arrangement will be the Swedish-American liner Stockholm, which was to have left for Gothenburg on Feb. 10. She will take out 50 passengers. Of those originally booked for passage on this vessel more than 200 were transferred to the Frederik VIII. The Holland-America liner Ryndam, which got almost across the Atlantic and then returned because of the U-boat menace, probably will sail for Rotterdam on Saturday. Whether she would call at Halifax the line's officials would not say definitely yesterday. The Noordam, which has been tied up here a week, also will sail. Two Dutch freighters, the Soesdijk and the Zuilderdijk, sailed from Newport News and their sailing means a general outward movement of neutral shipping that will go a long way to relieve export congestion at this and other Atlantic ports. The Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav, which has been held in Hoboken, will get away within the next three days. Two liners, the Kristianiafjord and the Bergensfjord, now at Newport News, will be released for service, and will sail for this port.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, which controls the American Line, announced yesterday that in the future no advance information as to the time of sailing of its steamships would be given to the public. Passengers will be notified by private message when they must be on board. The lines affected by the order are the American, the Atlantic Transport, the White Star, the Red Star, and the Leyland.

## TWO FRENCH LINERS ESCAPE SUBMARINES

### The Chicago Arrives Here and the Rochambeau Is Reported Safe at Bordeaux.

The French liner Chicago arrived in New York yesterday, bringing 91 cabin and 90 third-class passengers. About the time she was steaming up the North River a cable message announced to the officials of the line that the Rochambeau, the crack ship of the company's fleet, had arrived at Bordeaux at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. She had on board 214 cabin and 304 third-class passengers. Twenty-one of those on board were Americans.

The Chicago saw no submarines while passing through the danger zone. The vessel, however, did exchange signals with the French patrol fleet.

The Chicago brought in 39 French soldiers on the way to their homes in Canada on furlough. Robert McCreary of East Aurora, N. Y., and Frederick Zinn of Chicago, the former a driver for the American Ambulance Corps and the latter an American aviator, come from the front to spend their leave with relatives. Zinn was wounded while serving in the Foreign Legion and spent five months in a hospital. His later activities have been in the aviation branch of the service.

"Aviators," he said, "are now leading regiments and sometimes whole divisions in charges against the Germans. A capable aviator rises high above the German lines and then signals with a system known as optical telegraphy to to the commands beneath him. It is much like the fire control on battleships, where the men at the guns do not see the target, but are able to strike it. The signaling system has just been perfected. When an advance of infantry is ordered the men are not only directed but the lines are guided away from exceptional peril and toward weak spots in the enemy line. In other words, the work of a General or Colonel in directing an advance now devolves on a Lieutenant occupying an observer's seat in an airplane."

Peace with victory is what Italy is expecting, said Jacob Oppenheim of this city, who was on the Chicago. He had been in Italy since September. Mr. Oppenheim said that when President Wilson's peace speech before Congress was published in Italy it was received with great acclaim.

Dr. Darwin O. Lyon of Columbia University, who was in Vienna when the war began and afterward joined the American Ambulance in Paris and later went to Algeria, also was on board. Charles Lyman and Robert Thompson, who took aboard the oceangoing tug Paul Jones and the barge J. B. King No. 21 and turned them over to the French Government, returned with their crews on the Chicago.

### SHIPS SAIL FOR WAR ZONE.

### Four Freighters Leave Philadelphia —Others to Follow Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Four steamers, all of foreign registry, sailed from this port today for points in or near the war zone. Masters of several other ships obtained clearance papers and announced they would leave tomorrow.

Those sailing today were the British steamship Strathdon, bound for Gibraltar with a cargo of general merchandise; the Cheyenne, British, for Barrow with 2,400,000 gallons of benzine; the Joaquin Mumbru, Spanish, for Barcelona, via New York, with lumber, and the Drammenseren, Norwegian, with a cargo of grain for Gibraltar.

### GERMAN PRICE ON HIS HEAD.

### Capt. Miller, Who Sank a U-Boat, Sails for War Zone Again.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Smiling and shouting a cheery good-bye to several friends on the pier, Captain William Miller, master of the British steamship Clan Robertson, on whose head the German Admiralty has set a reward of $20,000, stood on the bridge of his vessel today as she was being towed out ready to put to sea. Captain Miller, as master of the steamship Clan MacFayden, gave orders which resulted in the sinking of a German submarine and the loss of all on board in the Bay of Biscay about a year ago. For this feat he received a prize of $5,000.

No sooner had the full facts of the affair been made public than the German Admiralty notified all its submarine commanders that $20,000 would be paid to the man who captured Captain Miller.

About a year ago the Clan MacFayden stopped at Gibraltar to take aboard a gun and two gunners. A short time afterward a submarine fired a solid shot across the bows of the freighter—the signal to heave to. Captain Miller ordered full speed ahead, and told the gunners to stand by their gun. A second shot from the underwater boat tore away two lifeboats. Another demolished the funnel and deckhouse, and another put a hole in the bow of the ship.

All this time the gun on the afterdeck was being fired, but no hits were scored. The submarine was rapidly overtaking the Clan MacFayden when a shot from the freighter struck her amidships. The U-boat sank, and the MacFayden continued on her voyage.

Captain Miller was then placed in command of the Clan Robertson. On his present voyage he will again face the perils of the submarine zone.

### SENDERS MAY ROUTE MAIL.

### Post Office Will Forward It by Ship Line Named on Envelopes.

Because of the irregularity in the sailing of mail steamships for Europe, Postmaster Burleson has adopted a suggestion of the Merchants' Association, that senders of foreign mail be permitted to indicate on the envelopes the line or the flag under which the sender desired to have the mail go forward, instead of being limited under the department's rule to mail service under the American flag.

### SEES US "TEMPTING GOD."

### Berlin Paper Hopes Story of Merchantmen Sailing Is Not True.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15, (via London.)—The Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin expresses the hope that cabled reports, stating that American merchantmen are sailing in defiance of the submarine blockade, are unfounded.

"The plan for such sailings," it says, "amounts at the bottom to nothing else than most wickedly tempting God."

## U. S. NAVY OFFICER 3 DAYS IN GERMAN JAIL

### Hardy's Uniform Made Him Trouble All the Way from Turkey to Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15, (via London.)—Warrant Officer Hardy of the American gunboat Scorpion, station ship at Constantinople, arrived here last night from Constantinople after an experience of arrests, detentions, and trials covering the period since the announcement of unrestricted warfare. Hardy left Constantinople Jan. 30, and, as he was wearing a uniform, was the object of suspicion from the outset.

He was taken from the train at Sofia, Budapest, and Vienna, and in each instance was permitted to proceed. When he fell into the hands of the German authorities at Dresden, however, he was detained in a military prison for three days. Thence he was forwarded to Secret Service Headquarters at Berlin.

After an investigation he was permitted to proceed to Warnemunde, where he was again detained before being put on board the ferry for Denmark. The Germans apparently feared he might be carrying information, for he was subjected to the full course of acid washings and other scientific methods of detecting communications written in sympathetic ink. His uniform and effects were searched in the most thorough manner.

Hardy is the only exception, so far as is known here, to the German rule for the detention of Americans. Aside from those on the train which carried members of the staff of the American Embassy at Berlin, no Americans are known to have crossed the Danish frontier since the arrival of The Associated Press correspondent here from Berlin last Saturday.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The break in relations between the United States and Germany has halted for an indefinite period the plans that were made by the State and Navy Departments for bringing American and other refugees out of Asia Minor, and have made it next to impossible to communicate with Abram I. Elkus, the American Ambassador at Constantinople. A delayed dispatch, dated Feb. 7, was received today at the State Department from the Ambassador. It stated that he was having very great difficulty in getting communications to and from the interior of Turkey.

Reports of a sensational and unofficial character concerning the status of the American gunboat Scorpion at Constantinople were circulated in Washington today. In official quarters these were discounted. One report had it that the Scorpion had been blown up at Constantinople, and another that an officer of the Scorpion had been maltreated. Both lacked official confirmation and were not believed by department officials.

They were glad to learn through a press dispatch tonight that Warrant Officer Hardy of the Scorpion, who left Constantinople Jan. 30, had arrived at Copenhagen, as they expect through him to obtain definite information regarding events in Constantinople prior to that date.

The United States Government has three naval vessels in Turkish and Eastern Mediterranean waters. The Scorpion, a gunboat, commanded by Commander James P. Morton, is at Constantinople. The Caesar, a fuel ship with a merchant complement, commanded by Lieut. Commander John M. Enochs, is at Alexandria, Egypt. The cruiser Des Moines, commanded by Commander John R. Y. Blakely, is also at Alexandria.

The State Department is gravely concerned for the safety of Americans in Turkey, who number over 1,000, and is anxious over the status of the group of refugees, numbering approximately 1,000 persons, who were to be brought back to this country on the cruiser Des Moines.

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THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

## GERMAN ARMY MASSED TO MENACE DANES ALSO

### Suggestion That Scandinavia May Co-operate with United States Over U-Boat Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The identic note of the three Scandinavian countries protesting against the German "blockade" policy possesses special significance in the case of Denmark. The London Times this morning printed the following dispatch from its Scandinavian correspondent:

"In connection with recent messages in the Dutch press about the massing of German troops in the border districts near Holland, it may perhaps interest you to learn that for some time trustworthy reports have been reaching various Danish quarters to the effect that German troops in Schleswig have been increased in number.

"During the early days of February, when reports of Germany massing troops on the Dutch frontier were most specific, information reached London of Denmark being similarly menaced, and in well informed Scandinavian quarters it was believed that any fresh violation of neutral territory by Germany would more probably be at the expense of Denmark than of Holland.

"From the military point of view the latter country would be able to offer more serious resistance than Denmark, for insufficiency of artillery would be offset by the possibility of flooding tracts of land and thereby minimizing German superiority in that arm and making the conditions of conflict such that Holland's man power would have its fullest value. Denmark, on the other hand, could be overrun without difficulty. Apart from military considerations, there are others that indicate Denmark as more desirable booty than Holland.

"The courage of the little country in making a dignified protest against Germany's 'blockade' under the circumstances excites admiration. In the opinion of careful observers here the course of future events as between Germany and the Scandinavian countries will be closely interlocked with developments in the situation as between Germany and the United States."

### TO HEED PERU'S PROTEST.

### Germany Promises to Investigate Torpedoing of the Lorton.

LONDON, Feb. 15, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—A German Government wireless message today announces that the protest of the Peruvian Government against the torpedoing of the Peruvian bark Lorton "before the declaration of barred zones by submarines and mines" has reached the German authorities and been answered.

The answer, says the wireless message, states that the details of the sinking are at present unknown in Germany, but that an investigation will be made immediately after the submarine concerned reaches port, and in case of a breach of neutrality in territorial waters, or any other sinking of an irregular nature, damages and satisfaction will be conceded.

A British official statement on Feb. 7 declared the Lorton was sunk by a submarine on Feb. 5 inside Spanish territorial waters. A Lima dispatch on Feb. 8 announced that Peru had made a demand upon Germany for reparation and indemnity for the sinking of the Lorton and for the punishment of those responsible.

### EXPLAINS ARGENTINA'S NOTE.

### Foreign Minister Tells British Envoy It Repudiates German Blockade.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 15.—It is learned from an official source that the British Minister, Sir Reginald Tower, has approached the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the exact interpretation of the Argentine note in reply to Germany.

He was informed that it must be inferred from the terms of the note that Argentina does not accept the German blockade. In addition, Argentina wishes to reserve for herself liberty of action to institute in case of necessity negotiations in favor of peace or to act conjointly with the American nations with a view to securing respect for neutral rights.

The text of Argentina's reply to the German Government has not been published in its entirety, but the note declared that Argentina regretted that the German Emperor had thought fit to adopt measures so extreme, and that Argentina would conform its conduct, as always, to the principles and fundamental rules of international law.

### CHINA EAGER TO JOIN WAR.

### Seeks Opportunity to Raise Great Army, Washington Hears.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Advices reached diplomatic circles today stating that the Chinese Government, which has taken a firm position supporting that of the United States in opposition to the German submarine blockade policy, is desirous of entering the war as an ally of the Entente, and that one motive behind this move would be the desire to create and equip a strong Chinese army.

It was hinted that the British Government would welcome the services of China as an ally on the theory that the participation of China might be calculated to improve international relations between China and Japan, which would then be allied with England and the other Entente powers.

The point was made here by a diplomat that if China were to join the Entente, Japan would not be in a position to attack China as an ally, and that the reorganization of the Chinese army would place that country in a position of preparedness against outside aggression.

### HURT BY AMERICAN COMMENT.

### Carranza Note Opens Way for Us to Escape War, His Officials Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Feb. 15.—The Government of Honduras has answered the peace note of General Carranza stating that it agrees with its sentiments, but will reserve action until it sees what the attitude of the United States will be.

Officials here express surprise at the reception of the note in the United States. It is thought that the papers there have not studied the note, especially the invitation to all neutral powers to suspend shipments to the warring factions. The plan of Mexico is to unite all neutrals so that the powers will be forced to stop the war. Mexicans think that unless the neutrals unite all the world will be plunged into war in the next few weeks.

Officials here say this note opens the way for the United States not to enter the war and that it is to the interest of Mexico to have the United States at peace, as Mexico would be compelled to take the same side as the United States, and war would mean ruination of the Mexican Republic. The charges that Carranza is ungrateful to the United States have hurt Mexicans. Mexico must have the friendship of the United States, for no European power can be in a position to help her.

The Department of Foreign Relations today made the following statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"The Mexican Government has seen with surprise the perverted interpretation which the American press has given to the note which the Citizen First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army in Charge of the Executive Power addressed to the neutral Governments, and feels assured that the people and the Government of that Republic, in view of the noble sentiments which prompted it, will study the note with the care and attention which it deserves."

### SOLDIER PRAISES WILSON.

### Frenchman Calls Address Grandest Peace Note Since Evangel.

An appreciation of President Wilson's peace address of Jan. 22 has been received from E. Lalaurette, a soldier in the French Army, who has been wounded and awarded the Croix de Guerre. Mrs. Mary S. Ware of Sewanee, Tenn., who received it, sends to THE TIMES the following translation:

Dear Madam: I have been intending for some time to write and offer you my most sincere good wishes for the New Year. Circumstances have prevented me hitherto from doing so, but today, after having read the address of President Wilson to the American Senate I can delay no longer expressing my admiration for his noble initiative and the sentiments and gratitude with which such words fill me. I am convinced they will remain the grandest message of peace, justice, and liberty which the world has heard since the Evangel. I feel, and all Frenchmen who are fighting and suffering feel as I do, the ideals for which we are fighting and suffering could not be expressed more clearly nor in more beautiful language.

The President from the high and serene sphere in which he has placed himself says that true peace should be a peace without victory. What more glorious victory could we dream of than to hear the President's noble condemnation of those odious doctrines which we are struggling to exterminate—doctrines which maintain that violence can create right, that small nations may be trampled under foot when selfish interests require it, or that people can be transferred against their will like so many cattle from one potentate to another.

You may perhaps think these sentiments exaggerated, but you will understand me when I tell you that the President's message repays me for these two years of frightful misery which I have undergone.

To hear our own ideals so eloquently expressed by your noble President makes me feel nearer to your great nation.

E. LALAURETTE.

The writer of the letter, Mrs. Ware says, was "a French official of high standing in Cambodia when the war began," and enlisted in the heavy artillery as soon as possible after the commencement of hostilities.

### ITALIANS DEFEAT GERMANS.

### Recover All Hill Trenches Lost Near Paralovo, on Saloniki Front.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Army Headquarters today issued the following report on operations in Macedonia:

Eastern theatre: The Italian counterattack against Hill 1,050, east of Paralovo, permitted the recapture of all the lost trenches, (mentioned in yesterday's official communication.) An enemy counterattack delivered in the afternoon of Feb. 13 was repulsed. The German losses on Feb. 12 and 13 were large.

There was artillery activity on the rest of the front

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FOR those who don't wait for the alarm-clock of Spring to go off, here are J. D. Early-Spring Suits in smart-looking Blues, ¼ silk-lined —$25. As always, polished Manhattan-bred style.

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"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAGUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

## UNITE TO MOVE FOOD TRAINS EAST

Continued from Page 1.

Michigan Central, Lackawanna, Northern Pacific, Lehigh Valley, and Wabash railroads.

Finding the empties in crowded yards, making them into trains, and dispatching them westward on fast freight schedules is a task which some officials regard as almost herculean, though necessary, if adequate relief is to be obtained. Some of the roads, it is understood, have offered to place their own empties at the disposal of other roads hit harder by the general shortage, and all the roads, it was said, will work in close co-operation toward amelioration of conditions throughout the country.

### BUSINESS SUFFERING KEENLY.

### Freight Congestion East of Chicago More Serious Than Ever Before.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The freight congestion is said to be more serious than ever before, business suffering keenly. For months the congestion has been working westward from the seaboard, where the insufficiency of ocean bottoms to carry the tremendous war traffic was first felt.

At the beginning munitions blocked other traffic, but gradually, as yards became congested, other products accumulated, until now, as an instance cited by an expert on traffic today, there are 30,000,000 bushels of grain in Chicago elevators and 7,000,000 bushels in railroad cars which cannot be moved because to move them would merely intensify the congestion east of here. And north, south, and west of this gateway instructions are out holding back everything except perishable goods, live stock, and fuel. Cold weather and heavy snow storms did their part in intensifying the situation.

From New York to Chicago railroad yards are jammed with cars, thousands of them loaded, and these are imprisoning many empties. Among shippers the opinion is expressed that the railroads are doing the best they can. It is contended that even now, with the price of cars almost doubled, they are unable to obtain enough cars.

Factory production is said to be on the decrease because of the inadequacy of transportation facilities. Raw materials cannot reach the factories, nor are they able to send out finished products. The case of a carload of furniture ordered by a church, which started from Chicago three months ago, is an example. The furniture has not arrived yet, although it has been in the car for that period, held up in some congested yard.

As to the efficacy of the "gentleman's agreement" reached in Washington today, there was in general an opinion that it would relieve matters in the West for a time, but not permanently. Only more railroad equipment of every kind, including increased terminal facilities, could do that, it was insisted. News that neutral ships would sail via Halifax under the new British Admiralty regulations was taken as a favorable development, which was reflected by an advance in the price of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade.

J. S. Brown, Transportation Manager of the Board of Trade, said he doubted if the submarine peril was responsible to any considerable degree for the grain congestion.

"A considerable part of the grain in cars here is billed to Eastern points for domestic consumption," said he.

For months the efforts of the railroads to dissolve the congestion have resulted in embargoes, one after another, but so soon as one line was a little cleared, accumulated freight has been rushed to it, so that often only a few hours have elapsed between the suspension of one embargo and the institution of another. Among the embargoes today were those of the Texas & Pacific on export grain to New Orleans and Galveston; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas on everything except perishable freight to points east of Illinois, and similar measures by the Burlington and the Santa Fé.

These embargoes of the Western roads do not reflect conditions local to the roads, it is said, but are a reflex of conditions East. Any eastbound freight which can be hauled east of Chicago will be accepted by Western roads.

### CITY FOOD SUPPLY SAFE.

### Railroads Give Preference to That Traffic from the West.

Railroad officials denied yesterday that New York City's food supply was in danger from the embargoes which the railroads have imposed in an attempt to relieve the congestion in Atlantic ports. It was said by President Stevens of the Chesapeake & Ohio, head of the committee of the American Railway Association in charge of traffic, and at the offices of President Truesdale of the Lackawanna that none of the embargoes prevented the passage of food to New York, and that at present there were enough cars to transport the foodstuffs from the West, that traffic being preferred.

Prospect of partial relief from the congestion at this port, which has become acute since the inauguration of unmitigated U-boat warfare on Feb. 1, was given yesterday by the announcement that a number of Dutch and Scandinavian ships would sail soon with cargoes, these ships to be inspected for contraband at Halifax, instead of Kirkwall. While the traffic situation on the roads entering New York is perhaps the most serious in the history of the port, the congestion here has been alleviated by the railroads rejecting shipments for export unless the shipper could give assurance that the cars would be unloaded on arrival. The embargoes which caused the great congestion at Buffalo and Pittsburgh prevented great congestion here. It is admitted, however, that freight cars are arriving in New York in greater numbers than can be unloaded, and unless there is more shipping available stricter embargoes may have to be put in force.

The Executive Committee of the American Railway Association will meet here today to review the situation and discuss the regulations adopted in Washington yesterday. The railroads are facing an enormous curtailment of business as a result of lack of facilities.

It was estimated on Jan. 1 that there was a shortage of 50,000 cars; this shortage is now greater. It is estimated that there are 15,000 loaded freight cars in the Buffalo yards alone awaiting movement. T. W. Evans, Assistant General Manager of the New York Central, went to Buffalo yesterday to try to relieve the congestion there.

According to some railroad men the return of mild weather offers hope of the congestion being greatly relieved in the next week. The recent cold weather delayed railroad operations; at Detroit the ferry routes were frozen over for three days. One difficulty is the trouble in getting extra labor.

The car shortage has hampered the steel mills, because they cannot get sufficient coal and coke to their furnaces. It is estimated that the United States Steel Corporation's pig iron output was 8 per cent. less in January than in December, the decrease being due to the difficulty in getting fuel. In its issue of yesterday The Iron Age said:

"About thirty blast furnaces of the Steel Corporation are banked and more may follow. The industry cannot push out product against lines of standing unloaded cars, nor can it get steady inflow of materials if empty cars do not reach sources of supply. Prices are naturally sensitive and curtailment in output is calculated to hold, if not to stiffen, present levels."

### Safe Route to Dutch East Indies.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 15.—According to the Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant, the latest plan for maintaining safe sea communication between Holland and the Dutch East Indies is to send merchandise by way of the Panama Canal, while passengers will travel by way of New York and San Francisco.

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Turner's cost-plus-percentage contracts have averaged less than the estimates.

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# AS ALLIED ARMIES VIEW WILSON'S ACT

## French Poilus, Jubilant, Hope to See United States in War Against Germany.

## TOMMIES ARE INDIFFERENT

## And Their Officers Think It Won't Make Much Difference One Way or the Other.

## BELGIAN JAS ARE WORRIED

### Fear Suspension of Relief Work, with Consequent Further Suffering for Folks at Home.

By ALDEN BROOKS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—A week's trip among the British, French, and Belgian armies in Northern France has enabled me to find a surprising difference of opinion in regard to the American diplomatic break with Germany. The French poilu views the event as one of profound significance, almost amounting to a great victory. "Ah! Monsieur is American? Then, here is my hand. All my congratulations," and the tawny fellow shoves forward his fist in frank good-fellowship while his eyes dance with pleasure.

Again here are two more soldiers unloading heavy shells from a motor truck. As one of them is grumbling against the touch of the icy cold steel the other shouts derisively: "Aw, don't worry about baby's hat. Go on pushing the perambulator; America is with us."

And on all sides the same enthusiasm is in evidence. What America is going to do or what America can do is not of import at the moment. The giant brother across the way is taking off his coat and is about to enter the fight. That is enough. And then every one knows that Americans are—well, different from all the other races, real allies, brother republicans, and supernaturally quick and adroit.

I found only one pessimist, an officer confined to corridors and caves in Nieuport, close by the sea.

"If America goes to war," he growled, it will be a great loss to us. What can she do? Nothing—absolutely nothing. Meanwhile we shall be deprived of all her immense resources. But no one seems to see it. A fellow-officer I visited in here a moment ago was reading a newspaper and told me wildly that some American had promised to turn out each day a thousand submarines large enough for one man. Pure Jules Verne! And even if it be true, what good are these submarines to the allied cause? Against whom will they be used? You see, it is all just sheer nonsense, and yet that paragraph for him was equal to a meal at the Café de Paris.

"No, we Frenchmen are always barking up the wrong tree. For months we have been hardly able to repress our irritation because America does not declare war on Germany, yet we never once make the trouble to summarize accurately the profit and loss involved. But we are always like that—led headlong by our discontents or enthusiasms."

And though I tried to make him believe that America's entry into the war might not be entirely unprofitable to the Allies, he would have none of it. "The Boche is no fool," he continued. "People back there say he is, but we who live next to him know different. If he goes to war with America, be sure he has thought the matter over carefully and has come to the conclusion that it is to his advantage. And, frankly, isn't it? The next six months will be crucial months. If the Boche can keep America hesitating and harmless during that time he will ask nothing better. It will be all in accordance with his plans of peace by allied exhaustion."

This opinion, however, is the only note of dissatisfaction I met with among the French. It is not an exaggeration to say that from end to end of the French trenches to the other the poilus there are thrilled with delight at the prospect of American action on their side. It is something even more than good news to them. In these freezing days it is nothing less than a great roaring fire before which to warm one's hands with glee and laughter.

**British Chary of Comment.**

But leave the French trenches and enter one of those small Picardy villages at whose entry a large sign of "Dead Slow" tells you that you are in the English lines. Everything is different. Here there is no enthusiasm, scarcely mild interest. The English Tommy is now settled in harness, and, like the thoroughly good soldier he is, has given up thinking. Questions do not concern him. And he is now cock of the walk, and though it may be a blooming good business if Americans do join in the fray, yet there is no special need for them. English Tommy is supreme in his self-confidence.

As for his officers, take, for instance, a scene in a café at Cassel, that little town upon the hill behind the English lines and General French's former headquarters. Many of us are sitting there about impromptu tea tables, rum tables, whisky tables. The air is thick with tobacco smoke. The windows are rattling incessantly with the reverberation of drum fire north of Ypres. Finally there enters a woman with papers.

Slowly coppers come forth from under the Sam Browne belts and The Daily Mail makes the circuit of the crowd.

In an obscure corner I eagerly read the American news in heavy print across the front page. It seems epoch-making, and yet in all that throng there arises not a word of comment. Curses that even women should be playing football in England. More curses that a drummer of a dressmaker establishment should even try to obtain exemption, various swapping of stories, what each is doing in Cassel, broken down motors, special missions, but never a word of America.

Once two of them come precious near the subject in a discussion of the submarine menace, but the matter reaches an amicable settlement with the statement of one that the Admiralty no doubt has the mater well in hand, and the statement of the other that he himself knows nothing of naval matters and does not pretend to. Whereupon another officer goes to a dilapidated piano, well tuned, after all, and plays—not "Tipperary," but an admirable rendering of Chopin's scherzo in B minor, from beginning to end.

Later I am introduced to several of them, and when it develops that I am an American, despite my khaki, there follows a general expression of goodwill, but still not a word of America. Finally one of them, after a series of a sort of subdued laughter, says:

"There's one thing I like about your country."

"What?" I ask eagerly.

"Your women. They're an awfully jolly lot, you know, and a chap can have a clinking good time with them. I remember once—"

So later I came boldly to the subject of my own accord. What did they think of the situation between America and Germany? There followed dead silence. I began to think I must have made some break. Then one of them said with a scowl: "Ah, really, I say now, do you think it will make such an awful difference if you do come in?" And that was all I could get out of them.

But it all expresses the general attitude of the British officer.

At first it seemed to me that this Olympian indifference might be due to lack of imagination or perhaps to pose. But it has its reason. These Englishmen have learned something perhaps we Americans have not learned yet, namely, that in these cruel days only facts count and only facts are worthy of comment.

**The Belgians Apprehensive.**

Among the Belgian troops there is an opinion entirely different from that held by the French and English. The Belgian poilu, or, more correctly, the Belgian "jas," is thrilled almost as much as his French neighbor, but his is a thrill of profound anxiety. And for a simple reason. If war is declared between America and Germany, what is to become of the Belgian Relief Commission? Will the Spaniards be able to keep on the good work? What is to become of the old folk back there?

It is dissatisfaction even amounting to a wave of pessimism. Though, to be sure, the Belgian "jas" is little pessimistic by disposition. Driven from his home, pinned down to a narrow twenty-eight-mile front month after month, dependent on others, he sees war without any of its glamour of interest. He has become somewhat stale. In former days the Belgian was a worker, and since nothing upsets a worker more than no work, one might almost say that the present does not exist for these Belgians. At least in each of their minds there are only two thoughts—that day when they left Brussels and that day when they are to return. Yet must he be doing his share. He is there at his post doggedly ready for any manoeuvres of the enemy. And if there is a certain sadness in his heart, close behind the front in a small seaside resort lives the continual source of fresh inspiration—King Albert and his Queen.

It was my great privilege to be presented to her Majesty. Naturally she made no mention of the political situation, and we talked of a great hospital there in which she [illegible] so much interest. On my remarking upon its wonderful cleanliness she replied "That's real, coming from an American, for you Americans know what cleanliness is." With that she hesitated, and for a breathless moment all of us standing there about her waited for her to speak. Then of a sudden her handsome eyes flashed and she said: "Moreover, whatever you Americans undertake you do well."

I trust her Majesty's remark may prove true in the present instance. But in respect to amiable discussions as to the possibility of American troops occupying a sector of the front somewhere in France I should like to say, as one who knows something of the conditions existing in Northern France, that such an undertaking would be sheer folly. Already every inch of Northern France is overcrowded with troops. The congestion of traffic is already a problem. The addition of further long lines of communication of the American expeditionary force would simply make matters worse without increasing the strategic value in that sector.

If we Americans do go to war in earnest, and do determine to contribute men and cannon to the fighting line, we should at the start avoid the common mistake of sentimental promptings and instead of attempting to rush to the rescue of the Belgians and French with banners flying, rather strike straight at the heart of the matter by the Russian route.

The road is long, there might be diplomatic difficulties to surmount, but the way is free of the submarine, the route extensive, the opportunities are unlimited, and the need for our genius great. With American airplanes, American armored cars, American artillery, in short with American brains, might not the Russian steam roller prove the concluding factor in the war—railways provided, of course, that in the words of Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians, whatever we undertake we do well?

# ITALY HONORS PROF. CARTER

### Makes Him Commander of the Crown for Services to the Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 15.—The insignia of a Commander of the Crown of Italy were bestowed today upon Professor Jesse Carter at the Villa Miraflori, the former home of the American Academy. Since the war began the building has been turned over to the Italian committee for the relief of mutilated soldiers, and has been transformed into a workshop, where American experts teach crippled soldiers to make their own artificial limbs.

The presentation ceremony, at which the American Ambassador, members of the American colony, and representatives of the Italian civil and military authorities were present, was made the occasion for a demonstration of Italo-American friendship.

Senator Count di San Martino, in his speech on delivering the insignia of the order to Professor Carter, remarked that the King signed the decree granting the decoration on the day when the United States broke diplomatic relations "with our enemy, thus giving us a new proof of solidarity, besides confirming its own national dignity, which through President Wilson has proclaimed to the world the noblest principles of humanity, and assuming that firm and resolute attitude which put America on the side of civilization against barbarism."

The Senator recalled what Americans had done for Belgium, where, he said, unarmed and innocent men, women, and children, saved from atrocious deaths, remained—thanks to America—a nucleus from which a heroic people would be recreated, after having aided the Allies, through its own sacrifices, to organize victory.

# GERMANS ON SOMME ADMIT WITHDRAWAL

### "Some of Our Advance Posts Gave Way Toward Main Position," Berlin Says.

## BRITISH IN MANY RAIDS

### French, Too, Increase Their Activity in Champagne Region with Considerable Success.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German troops in the region between Serre and the Somme, in France, yesterday withdrew from some of their advanced positions in accordance with orders from their commander, says the official statement issued today by German Army Headquarters. Seven Entente airplanes were brought down by the Germans. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On the front between Armentieres and Arras numerous engagements of reconnoitring detachments occurred. The enemy, in his frequent enterprises, some of which were launched without artillery preparation and some with it, suffered considerable losses. Prisoners that remained in our hands furnished valuable information, which was filled out by the results of many of our own reconnoitring advances, carried out with skill.

Yesterday an artillery duel between Serre and the Somme grew to especial strength in the evening hours. Many heavy guns were employed. There were no infantry attacks under our efficient fire, with the exception of small local advances directed against some of our advanced posts, which, as had been ordered, gave way toward our main fighting position.

From the Channel to the Vosges the bright weather favored the activity of the airmen. The enemy yesterday lost seven airplanes, of which Lieutenant von Richthofen shot down two—his twentieth and twenty-first victories in aerial fighting.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

The enemy blew a mine this morning south of Bouchavesnes. No damage was done to our position.

We carried out a successful raid last night on the Somme front northeast of Gueudecourt and brought back several prisoners.

During the course of the night hostile raiding parties north of Loos and west of Armentieres were caught by our artillery and machine gun fire in no man's land and dispersed. A third party succeeded in reaching one of our posts northeast of Ypres, but was driven off with losses.

Considerable artillery activity has continued during the last twenty-four hours at a number of points along our front, particularly north of the Somme and in the Ypres sector, where we caused another explosion in the enemy's lines.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—French detachments made an attack yesterday between the Oise and the Aisne and penetrated as far as the second German line, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne we made a surprise attack yesterday on enemy trenches in the region of Pulaleine. Detachments pushed forward as far as the second German line, blowing up defense works and shelters and inflicting appreciable losses on the enemy.

In Champagne there was violent artillery fighting during the night in the sector of the Tourbe and considerable patrol activity in the regions of Vailly, (east of Soissons,) Caurières Wood, and to the southwest of Chauvoncourt. We took prisoners.

Yesterday morning a German airplane was brought down in an aerial combat. The machine fell in flames within the lines between Custines and Morey. (Muerthe-et-Moselle.) Yesterday and last night squadrons bombarded with success the aviation grounds at Colmar, Varennes, and Matigny, the railway station at Athies, and encampments at Curchy.

The official communication issued tonight reads as follows:

In Champagne two surprise attacks on the German trenches, one to the south of St. Marie-à-Py, the other west of the Butte du Mesnil, enabled us to bring back twenty-six prisoners.

The enemy artillery, energetically counterbelied, violently bombarded in the course of the afternoon our positions in the sector of Maisons de Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse. The artillery fighting was quite active in the regions of Hardaumont and Avocourt. German attempts against one of our advanced posts at Bezonvaux failed under our fire.

In Lorraine our artillery carried out effective fires on the enemy organizations at Lonvigny, Coincourt, and Bezange.

A German airplane was brought down yesterday near Beaumont (Meuse) by the fire of our special guns.

# THAWING ON BRITISH FRONT.

### Raids at Many Points Succeed in Greatly Harassing the Germans.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Wednesday, Feb. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is one item of news along the front of immense importance to the history of this war, although it may not find its way in tonight's communique—it is thawing.

There must be cold terror in some of the German trenches now. The British raids go on and the guns keep hammering along the line. In spite of their watchdogs, trained to listen and bark at any movement in No Man's Land, the Germans are caught by surprise. How can they know where the attack is coming when the wire is being cut and the trenches are being battered at many sections of their front? They go to the earth in their dugouts, while the ground above them heaves under the crash of high explosives.

In the great raid made by the Canadians yesterday morning, there were not many of the Germans who were up and out of their dugouts to meet them. They did not get their machine guns to work as they used to at the beginning of the Somme battles. On the left of the attack, which was on a 600-yard front, or thereabout, between Souchez and Givenchy, one or two machine guns were at work, and brought down several men. What was surprising was the absence of machine-gun fighting. Elsewhere, it seems, the bombardment must have buried their emplacements. It was not a preliminary bombardment in the old style. It was a long-continued and deliberate hammering of many days, and the Canadians who went over saw the awful effect of it. It had blown a strong system of trenches to chaos. Most of the dugouts were on the south side of the mound called "The People." Many of the men down there would not come out, and could not be coaxed out. Explosives were put down, and their shouts and cries could be heard. I have seen what happens to dugouts where men won't come out, and it is better not to see.

The whole of this neighborhood just outside the ruins of Givenchy was a hotbed of mining and the Canadians, who spent an hour in the place, searched about for mine shafts and galleries, found them, and blew them up. Some of the German miners were caught down there and killed before they had burrowed far enough to touch off volcanoes under the opposite. Nearly fifty prisoners came back. They were men of the Eleventh Bavarian Regiment, which is a body of picked troops who had been at Verdun, in Russia, and on the Somme. They can make nice comparisons between one kind of hell and another, and they say they never have been put into such frightful trenches—a wild turmoil of bombarded ground—as those to which they came last Sunday.

Five hours later the Canadians made a second raid further south and did great damage. Today the Saxons had their turn of tragedy and many of them were taken on a front of 200 yards near Conclincourt. So it goes on and the Germans are having a bad time, losing many men killed and wounded. They do not reply very much. They are saving their ammunition with most rigid economy and self-denial for days when they hope it will do more damage. That is the absolute truth, but it is ridiculous to pretend their artillery is inactive. They have quite enough guns and enough ammunition, even with economy, to make the British front extremely unhealthy at times.

# BRITISH GAINS SUMMARIZED.

### Advance to Depth of ¾ of a Mile on 10,000-Yard Front.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Directory of Military Operations at the War Office, who has returned from France, said today to The Associated Press that since the beginning of the new year the trench raids which the British forces have been carrying on have netted a gain in ground to an average depth of three-quarters of a mile over a front of 10,000 yards and the capture of 2,000 Germans, and also have greatly encouraged the British troops. On the debit side of the ledger, General Maurice said, the total losses of the British have not been as great as the number of German prisoners.

"Since I saw you a fortnight ago," said the General, "I have had a chance to see the results of our raids, which, as you may have noticed, are divided into two forms—those on the Somme front, where we are securing the new ground, particularly observation points, and on the remainder of the front, where we raid the enemy's trenches, worry the Germans, and improve our own morale. Both forms have been successful.

"On the Ancre since the first of the year over a front of 9,000 yards we have gained ground to a depth of nearly three-quarters of a mile, while elsewhere in the Somme section terrain to an equal depth has been gained over a thousand-yard front. The effect of these gains has not only given us excellent vantage posts, but the encouragement of our morale has been very great, while we have reason to believe the effect on the enemy has been exceedingly depressing.

"The ground for two weeks has been very hard. The slight thaw lately did not retard the raids. It is easy to get over hard ground. The difficulty arises in organizing captured trenches.

"Some idea of the effect on the morale of our troops may be given from the expression of a Canadian Colonel who, when I was visiting his troops, said they had 'become very chesty' since they had taken part in the raids. It is seldom that more than a battalion takes part in a raid. Some idea of their success may be gained from the fact that in a whole series of raids our total of missing was only 100. Some of these were dead or wounded whom it was impossible to bring back.

"We are now capturing Germans of all ages, including both ends of the age limits, from 17 to 60 now being enforced in the German army. While it would not be safe to say that deterioration of the German army has become general, it can be said that the prisoners show marked evidence of such decline, and the fact that they have abandoned villages without attempting to defend them confirms this impression."

# NEW BRITISH LOAN A GREAT SUCCESS

### Individual Applications More Numerous Than Promoters Had Expected.

## CALL TO PATRIOTISM WINS

### More Effective Than That to the Purse—Campaign Ends Today, but "War Savings" Work Goes On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 16.—The success of the British "victory loan," the subscription lists for which will close today, is already assured. In fact, an eminent London financier informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that if his own personal experience was any criterion of what had been accomplished elsewhere, the loan would be "a magnificent success."

The authorities are chary of mentioning figures, particularly since one Under Secretary of State ventured upon a forecast which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had later to describe as fantastic and even sensational. The newspapers, possibly with fears of Defense of the Realm regulations, sternly restrain their temptation to indulge in alluring headlines about thousands of millions. Already, however, it may be stated that the number of individual applications is larger than had been expected in most quarters where the difficulties of conducting a somewhat tardily begun campaign of advertisement to a successful issue were best realized.

This campaign culminated yesterday in a Mayoral procession to Trafalgar Square, which was packed with masses of people such as the suffragette, labor or other demonstrations of the old days never brought together. The procession itself was a small affair and was practically obliterated by the crowds, which were really a great sight. Though a keen east wind was blowing, the sun was shining brightly, and the atmosphere seemed to possess something of the exhilaration of a clear Winter's day in New York. There were not a few wounded soldiers in their blue and red hospital clothes about, to recall the grim realities of war; but the crowds seemed pervaded with the spirit Lord Derby breezily inculcates, of putting a cheerful face to the business.

The mood of the hour is indeed one of great cheerfulness. It was said this week that an Englishman is seen at his best only when he is up against a difficult proposition. If the realization that a period of trial is before the country has not yet entered the British skull, it is not for want of telling; for the debates in Parliament this week have been marked by much plain speaking. Individual experiences gathered in a wide circle seem to show an exact appreciation of the circumstances and a cheerful readiness to face them.

**Appeal to Patriotism Most Effective.**

One of the men who has been most active in the loan campaign told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that, to his mind, the most striking feature of it was the remarkable response which had been obtained by what he described as the "appeal to patriotism side" of the campaign. The organizers began by advertising the loan on a business basis, as a proposition that must appeal to a man with money to invest. The results were gratifying, but when the patriotic chord was touched, and the men and women at home were asked to bring in their money and so help the men fighting for them abroad, the answer was magnificent. "By giving your money you save their lives" is the slogan that has made multitudes of hands go deep into pockets.

It is regretted from one point of view that the loan campaign was not started earlier, but, though the subscriptions close today, the work of education will be carried on by the War Savings Committee, in view of the later necessities that Mr. Bonar Law suggested in his speech when the loan campaign was opened.

Great as the success of the loan may be, the possibility of compulsory measures becoming necessary is not lost sight of, and for this reason the activities of the War Savings Committee and other educational organizations will undergo no abatement. However, the figures of the loan will illustrate clearly, in the words of one authority, that the wells of voluntary financial effort are far from running dry.

**Jamaica Eager for War Bonds.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 15.—Wealthy individuals, civil servants' corporations, building societies, banks, and other institutions have been eagerly subscribing to the imperial war loan, subscriptions for which close today.

**More Protection for Navy Yard.**

Additional precaution to prevent cranks or bomb-plotters from making an attempt to damage buildings or ships at the navy yard in Brooklyn was taken yesterday by the navy officials there, when they ordered that strong barred gratings be placed on all sewer entrances to the reservation. Without this protection it was regarded as an easy matter for a Government enemy to enter the sewer system in the yard and place time bombs at points near important buildings.

# RAID RUSSIAN TRENCHES.

### Germans in Galicia Take Prisoners and Destroy Mine Tunnels.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Teuton forces yesterday stormed the Russian positions along a front of 100 yards north of the Zlotchoff-Tarnopol railroad, in Galicia, says today's German official statement. After destroying the hostile trenches the Austro-Germans withdrew, taking with them 281 prisoners. The text of the statment reads:

Eastern Front—Front of Prince Leopold: On the railroad from Kovel to Lutsk one of our raiding detachments surprised a Russian field post and brought back 41 prisoners. Southwest of it, near Kiselin, raiding parties brought back 30 Russians and one machine gun from a hostile position.

North of the Zlotchoff-Tarnopol railroad an enterprise well planned and vigorously carried out met with complete success. After brief artillery fire, storming detachments entered the Russian lines to the extent of about 100 yards and took prisoner the garrison of 6 officers and 275 men. The detachments remained five hours in the hostile trenches, our miners meanwhile succeeding in destroying extensive mine shafts and rendering useless tunnels charged with explosives that had been driven under our position.

Front of Archduke Joseph: There have been no important events.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the Putna River a Russian outpost was captured. On the Bereth an advance by several companies was repulsed. The port and military establishments of Galatz were effectively shelled.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15.—An attack was begun by Teutonic troops yesterday near Zlotchoff, in Galicia, east of Lemberg. The battle is still in progress. The following official account of military operations was given out here today:

Russo-Galician Front: After having bombarded our trenches in the region of the village of Kadarovitze, sixteen miles southeast of Zlotchoff, for more than two hours, the enemy made an attack. According to the latest reports the battle is still proceeding.

In the Carpathians the snow storm continues at places.

Rumanian Front: There is no change.

# WAR HITS MIDDLE CLASS.

### Number of Germans Having Moderate Incomes Has Decreased.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 14, (via London.)—According to a report to the General Committee of the Prussian Diet the war is that with a yearly income of $750 to $1,500. The number of these has decreased remarkably during the last two years. They represent the large middle class in Germany.

The lower classes of taxpayers have increased greatly.

Very large fortunes seem to remain almost untouched by the war. The wealthiest man in Prussia, who is not named, is taxed for a yearly income of 25,000,000 marks (nominally $5,950,000.)

# PRICE FIXING IN FRANCE.

### Milk Limited to 12 Cents a Quart and Butter 67 Cents a Pound.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Food Ministry has decided that after Feb. 19 maximum prices are to be fixed throughout France for milk, butter, and cheese. In the Department of the Seine, including Paris, the price of milk must not exceed 10 cents for a litre—about a pint and three-quarters—if bought in a shop, or 11 cents if delivered. The maximum prices for butter vary from $1.12 to $1.34 per kilo—roughly two pounds—according to the quality and source.

The only cheese prices fixed so far are Cammembert, from 13 cents to 26 cents the small box, according to quality, and Pont l'Eveque at slightly higher prices. All prices must be conspicuously displayed in the shops concerned.

There will be no celebration of Mardi-Gras next Tuesday, but all theatres will be permitted to give both morning and evening performances. The two-course meal regulation, which applies to all hotels and restaurants, goes into effect today.

# FOOD MINISTER NAMED.

### New Prussian Official Will Co-operate with Imperial Authorities.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The post of Special Commissioner on food questions recently authorized by the Prussian Cabinet has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Georg Michaelis, Under Secretary of the Prussian Ministry of Finance, according to the Overseas News Agency.

The Commissioner, who is to have the rank of a Minister, will co-operate with the imperial authorities in charge of the food situation.

The Bavarian Department of the Interior has increased the weekly meat ration, the News Agency also says. This increase follows one made a few days ago for Berlin.

# EARLIER DAYLIGHT SAVING.

### Germany to Begin Schedule April 15 Instead of May 1.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says the German authorities have decided to begin the daylight saving schedule April 15, instead of May 1.

The schedule will continue until Sept. 15.

# BARRIE THRILLS AT HOPE OF ALLIANCE WITH US

### *Tells an American Writer It Would Be Greater Than the War Itself.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—At a recent meeting at the American Business Men's Club in London Isaac F. Marcosson told the story of a remark made to him by Sir James M. Barrie. They were smoking by the fire and discussing the war when Barrie said:

"I have been stirred and thrilled by these recent events more than I have ever been in my life. Have you stopped to think what it means to have the two great English-speaking communities at last fighting together for a common cause, linked together in a great crusade of humanity against inhumanity? Why, it is greater than the war itself!"

Later Sir James wrote a letter from which I am permitted to make the following extract:

"All my politics could be summed up in a line: that every child born into the world should have an equal chance. I mean the children of all nations, with no exception. It has always seemed to me that a true alliance between America and Britain would go further to bring this about than anything else that can happen in the world; and that is what I meant when I said to Marcosson that our two nations working together would be to me greater than the war itself."

# WAR WAIFS FIND HOMES.

### Holland Welcomes Pitiable Little Refugees from Northern France.

ROOZENDAL, Holland, Feb. 15.—The first party of children from the occupied portion of France, numbering 250, arrived here today. They came chiefly from Lille and Lens, and the homes of some of them were not far from the fighting line. The children, who had been three days on the journey, were warmly welcomed by the Franco-Dutch Committee.

Their ages ranged from 6 to 14 years. They presented a most distressing spectacle, bearing evident signs of having suffered want and hardships, and all told sad stories of scarcity of food and lack of milk, bread, and meat.

After they had been regaled with a good meal the children were divided into groups, and will be distributed to seven Dutch towns, where they will remain until the end of the war.

The arrival of 2,500 more children is expected shortly.

# BRITAIN'S CORNER ON WOOL.

### Solely War Measure, with No Ulterior Motive, Government Explains

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Replying in the House of Commons to criticism of the Government's method of requisitioning the wool clip of the empire, H. W. Forster, Financial Secretary to the War Office, explained that the shrinkage of the world's supply of wool had compelled the Government to safeguard the enormous supplies needed for the Entente armies. He declared with emphasis that this action was solely a war measure and without ulterior motive.

Recognizing the importance of exporting wool in order to maintain the rates of exchange, Mr. Forster said that if it proved practicable the Government would do its utmost to stimulate exports, even at the sacrifice of some part of the wool required for home consumption.

# 2 BRITISH AIRPLANES LOST.

### One Shot Down in Raid on Bruges, the Other in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—"Naval airplanes yesterday attacked the harbor and shipping of Bruges," says an official statement issued today. "A considerable weight of bombs was dropped with most successful results. All the pilots and machines returned safely except one.

"In the Eastern Mediterranean on Monday, during a reconnoissance, one of our airplanes was shot down by a Fokker. The pilot and observer were captured after having burned their machine. A second Fokker was engaged and destroyed by an escorting machine at a range of 50 yards."

# PROMISES ELECTORAL REFORM IN PRUSSIA

### *Minister's Answer to Junker, with Raps at Haughty Officials, Is Applauded.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 14, (via London, Feb. 15.)—Yesterday's session of the Prussian Diet was the occasion for a heated debate on reform of the Prussian electoral franchise. While all parties admitted the necessity of reform, Herr von der Osten, one of the leaders of the Prussian Junkers, wanted it understood that the Imperial German electoral franchise, which was almost the same as that prevailing in the United States, was not suited to the peculiar conditions in Prussia. His party was anxious for reform that would afford to the middle classes and certain circles of intellectuals a better chance to participate in legislation, but "the excellent advantages of the Prussian electoral franchise" must not be encroached upon. The principle of "electoral rights according to capability must be adhered to, even after the war. The Conservatives," he said, "believed in development according to their own ideas and would not be deceived by the claptrap of a universal franchise. Herr von der Osten was repeatedly interrupted by members of the Left. His speech made it quite clear that his party would not voluntarily grant the right to the Prussian people.

Count von Loebell, Minister of the Interior, succeeded in assuaging the irritation of the Left and forestalled the bad impression which this conservative speech was bound to have on the nation. He stated, speaking for the Government, whose ideas on the subject are quite contrary to those of the Junker class, that electoral reform must come and would come, but after the war. One could not, he said, swap horses while crossing a stream. This war had set many new tasks for the nation, but with the few new laws not much would be accomplished. Ever since [illegible] added, the Government had been preparing the way for electoral reforms suitable to the changed conditions and compatible with the modern spirit of freedom. The Minister spoke of certain reforms in the German bureaucracy and assured the house that efficiency was the only quality decisive in the selection of officials, but one could not condemn a man merely because he was of noble birth. Nobility had given the Prussian State some of its best servants.

The Minister promised that every thing would be done to bring the different classes of people into closer touch with each other, and that officials had been instructed to observe the strictest courtesy in dealing with German citizens, and now serve alike. Officials must realize that laws are made for the people's welfare and not to annoy them. Bureaucratic narrowmindedness, harshness and petty despotism on the part of the police must be banished, as they were likely to dim the consciousness of the [illegible] were citizens of a free State. Enthusiastic applause followed [illegible].

Count von Loebell has already done much in the way of curbing the bureaucracy. The Prussian official today is quite a different person from what he was before the war. The men behind the [illegible] at Office wind up, [illegible] solutely polite, and the Berlin policeman is no longer an example of petty officiousness, haughty and overbearing, as he once seemed to foreigners visiting Berlin. He now behaves himself like a good servant to the people.

# WOLVES STOP A SKIRMISH.

### Russians and Germans Turn Their Guns on Common Foe.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A wolf hunt in which both Russian and German soldiers joined, is described in correspondence from the Polish front. Parties of Russian and German scouts met recently and were hotly engaged in a skirmish when a large pack of wolves dashed on the scene and attacked the wounded. Hostilities were at once suspended and Germans and Russians indefatigably attacked the pack, killing about fifty of the wolves. After the hunt the soldiers separated, each party returning unmolested to its own trenches.

Along some sections of this front hungry wolves have been particularly bold this Winter, constituting a real danger to outposts of both armies, and repeatedly the combatants have had to send out hunting parties against the common enemy. While at this sort of work sniping is suspended by a sort of tacit agreement among opposing forces.


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*Today—An Important Special Display of*

Ide Collars

Featuring the exclusive unbreakable "Linocord" button holes, which are noted for their remarkable durability. Because of this particular feature Ide Collars are very easy to button and unbutton. In fact, Ide Collars are so well constructed that they absolutely eliminate collar trouble.

They are made not alone for service, but to retain that "Snap and Set" of line particular men admire.

*Two New Ide Models*

Prices: 15c each—$1.75 per dozen

Also—An Important Offering of

4,000 Men's Silk Cravats

at 35c 59c 69c 85c

A rare collection of better-grade scarfs, made of almost every kind of imported and domestic silk, offered at these special prices as a result of an extraordinary special purchase. All kinds of striped, floral and figured designs are included, in a wonderful range of colors and combinations.

"The Pulse of Your Property"

THE individual registering instrument in the Holmes Central Office that stands guard over your premises might be called "the pulse of your property."

IT indicates at all times the condition of the wiring on your premises, and thus protects against burglary and makes possible the early discovery of leaks, fires and other irregularities.

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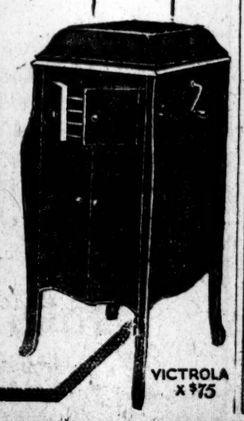




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Annual Winter Sale of Overcoats and Suits

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At $21.75

Including some of the very choicest and newest overcoat and suit fabrics and models displayed during the past season.

Considering the constantly advancing price of woolens, they represent, at their reductions, the very utmost value obtainable in high-grade clothing for men and young men.

Black, blue and Oxford coats, in single and double-breasted, form-fitting or box models; satin-lined Paddocks; Ulsters and Ulsterettes, in plain colors and fancy mixtures.

Sack suits and Norfolks in a splendid assortment of flannels, tweeds and cassimeres, quarter, half or full lined.

*At These Two "Stores of Style" Only*

Broadway at 49th Street.

1456 Broadway at 42d Street.

# 'LEAK' HUNT CLOSED; BOLLING QUITS FIRM

### Committee Which Cleared the Brother-in-Law of Wilson Leaves for Washington.

### TRADER MADE $800,000

### "J. L. L.," Reputed to be Livermore, Was Short 80,000 Shares—Report to Criticise Methods.

The inquiry into the peace note "leak" to Wall Street ended yesterday after the House Rules Committee had failed to find substantiation for the charges or intimations made by Thomas W. Lawson, the most serious of which was that members of the Administration circle had profited in stock deals through advance information of the President's peace move in December. The committee left for Washington yesterday afternoon to prepare its report, which must be submitted to Congress by Feb. 27. Chairman Robert L. Henry said that the seriousness of the international situation required the members' presence in Washington.

The last session of the inquiry developed that a customer of Harriman & Co., brokers, made more money out of the market break of Dec. 20 and 21 than did Bernard M. Baruch, who told the committee his profits were $476,000. Oliver Harriman testified that at the time of the break this customer had accumulated a "short" interest of 80,000 shares, representing a value of $7,000,000. Mr. Harriman said that the operator covered while the market was breaking, when stocks fell from 10 to 20 points. The witness made no estimate of the profits of the operator, but financial authorities said that he must have won between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

Mr. Harriman said he had rather not give the name of the operator, but from the signature "J. L. L." to telegrams sent over the Harriman wire to Washington on the peace situation it was surmised that he was Jesse L. Livermore, who is known to have been recently a "short" trader. Mr. Harriman said his customer was in the South. Mr. Livermore is at Palm Beach, Fla.

**Bolling Retires from Connolly & Co.**

While the inquiry was in progress yesterday word came from Washington of the resignation of R. Wilmer Bolling, brother-in-law of President Wilson, from the brokerage firm of F. A. Connolly & Co. of Washington, over whose wires was furnished a forecast of the peace notes of Hutton & Co. Commenting on the resignation of Mr. Bolling, Sherman L. Whipple, counsel to the committee, said:

"I should think his resignation would indicate that Mr. Bolling found himself associated with people who had betrayed his confidence."

It is known that a majority of the members of the Rules Committee, having wound up their work, favor giving to Congress in their report a picture of the situation in Wall Street speculation, in which they will call attention that there is no rule to prevent a broker trading with shares bought by customers on margin if the broker had advance information which would depress the market that the brokers themselves say there is great danger of all-around disaster incident to the enormous borrowings when a wave of great speculation is on, and that in other ways, in the opinion of the committee, customers are more or less at the mercy of unscrupulous brokers. It is understood, however, that the committee will make no direct recommendations.

Chairman Henry has recently introduced a measure in Congress prohibiting short sales and, while every broker questioned told the committee that to abolish short sales would be a "calamity," several members of the committee believe such traffic should be eliminated.

The investigation yesterday was marked by the disclosure that an unnamed Congressman was in the market in the "leak" period, but he bought 50 shares of steel, instead of selling. He lost when the break came. It was taken for granted that he had no advance information.

It developed also that the firm of Raymond, Pynchon & Co., in addition to Hutton & Co., received a forecast of the peace notes. Clifford Buckman of Pynchon & Co., the first witness yesterday, said no persons in official life had accounts with his house. This telegram was sent by his firm on Dec. 20, the day of the sending of the peace notes:

We should not be surprised to see developments later in the day regarding peace which may sentimentally affect the market unfavorably. We suggest no purchases, but rather do nothing or sell. We cannot be more definite.

Mr. Buckman had sent Wednesday, at the request of the committee, a telegram to A. M. Clement, of Clement, Curtis & Co., of Chicago, asking if they had supplied the information on which the telegram was sent. This reply from Mr. Clement was read into the record:

Yes. I sent the message to G. M. P., (G. M. Pynchon,) 11:55 A. M., similar to the one I sent to E. F. Hutton & Co.

This and the Hutton message were sent upon information received from a newspaper man in Washington by the Chicago firm. When Mr. Buckman was asked to produce copies of messages thought to have been recorded by a "telltale" in his office he said the "telltale" was not working then. Congressman Chipperfield interrupted to say: "That is the same old story."

**Bankers Talk of Loans to Brokers.**

Mr. Buckman gave the following transactions of his firm: Dec. 18, 803,108 shares long, 1,242 short; Dec. 19, 797,713 long, 2,495 short; Dec. 20, 802,100 long, 790 short, Dec. 21, 793,364 long, 3,700 short; Dec. 22, 804,522 long, 6,742 short.

Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, said loans to brokers increased 20 per cent. from last October to December. His bank had outstanding in December between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000.

William A. Simonson, Executive Manager of the National City Bank, was asked about loans his bank made to brokers. He gave the following random dates and amounts: Oct. 2, $88,000,000; Oct. 21, $66,000,000; Nov. 1, $66,000,000; Nov. 15, $78,000,000; Dec. 1, $89,000,000; Dec. 4, $76,000,000; Dec. 11, $73,000,000; Dec. 19, $74,000,000; Dec. 20, $73,000,000; Dec. 21, $73,000,000; Dec. 22, $72,000,000. He denied the National City Company, an adjunct to the bank, bought or sold stocks.

Jules S. Bache, who on Wednesday told the committee of a meeting of brokers at the Metropolitan Club to talk of the heavy market, gave the committee a list of the names of the sixteen brokers who attended.

G. A. Ellis of Hutton & Co. was recalled to show the committee a check for $65,000 he said his firm had received from F. A. Connolly, and said it was this check that had paid for Connolly's seat on the Stock Exchange. He also read letters to show that H. J. Barrett, a member of his firm, said to be ill in Memphis, is really sick.

Chairman Henry then announced, after the passage of a motion made by Congressman Bennet, that the committee stood adjourned so far as public hearings were concerned. There was a short executive session, after which the members left for Washington. They named a sub-committee of three—Congressmen Campbell, Forster, and Bennet—to examine brokers' customers' lists to see if they could find the names of any Government officials. Counsel Whipple remained in New York last night, but will go to Washington in a few days, when the report of the committee will be drafted.

## BOLLING RETIRES AS BROKER.

### Wilson's Brother-in-Law, Cleared in "Leak" Inquiry, Quits Business.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—R. Wilmer Bolling, brother-in-law of President Wilson, today resigned as a member of the brokerage firm of F. A. Connolly & Co. of this city, which has figured in the House investigation of the "leak" on the President's peace note. Mr. Bolling was a witness before the committee and testimony adduced was that he knew nothing of the peace note and the message forecasting it sent over his firm's wire to New York, but his resignation, it was said, was deemed advisable by Mr. Bolling and his friends.

Notice of Mr. Bolling's withdrawal was contained in an advertisement in Washington newspapers today saying:

"I hereby announce that I have severed my connection with the firm of F. A. Connolly & Co., 1508 New York Avenue, Northwest. (Signed) R. W. Bolling."

Mr. Bolling said he had determined not to enter any other brokerage concern. Friends of the firm say Mr. Bolling's resignation was desirable from all angles, in that unjust insinuations had been made against him and Mr. Bolling felt these keenly.

Edward Roper, a telegraph operator for Connolly & Co., was the volunteer witness who told the Rules Committee that all insinuations that Mr. Bolling had anything to do with the "leak" were unfounded. The operator said Mr. Bolling had pleaded tearfully that he, the operator, "tell the truth and clear my name of suspicion."

## PAPER PRICE INQUIRY BEGINS

### Special Federal Grand Jury After Proof of Trade Restraint.

The investigation ordered by the United States Government into the high price of newsprint paper began here yesterday before a special Federal Grand Jury, with Bainbridge Colby and Mark Hyman special prosecutors in charge. No limit has been set upon the scope of the investigation. It may cover as much of the country as the prosecutors find necessary in order to discover whether or not the manufacturers of paper have entered into a conspiracy to limit production as an excuse to increase prices. If this is found to be the case indictments will be returned under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Information collected by the Federal Trade Commission and agents of the Department of Justice has been turned over to the prosecutors. It was said yesterday that so much of the work had been done that the examination of witnesses before the Grand Jury would probably be finished within three weeks.

The foreman of the jury is William Scott, Vice President of the glass and crockery concern of James M. Shaw & Co., 25 Duane Street. Among the other members are brokers, Presidents of corporations, real estate dealers, and civil engineers. The jurors were picked by Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, and they were sworn in by Judge Clarence S. Sessions of the Federal District Court, who is from Grand Rapids, Mich.

The court warned the jury that greatest secrecy must attend their deliberations. The inquiry began by the calling of Robert M. Houk, Assistant Secretary of the Newsprint Manufacturers' Association, of 18 East Forty-first Street. He was accompanied by George F. Steele, Secretary of the association, who is also under subpoena. With Mr. Steele was his counsel, George Gordon Battle.

The newsprint association is composed of sixty-eight individuals and companies engaged in the manufacture of paper of various kinds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representatives of news print paper manufacturers, whose industry is under Federal investigation, continued conferences here today with counsel for the Federal Trade Commission. There was no statement of what had been discussed. An announcement may be made tomorrow.

## STEPHEN MERRITT'S ESTATE

### Veteran Undertaker's Will Divides Less Than $10,000.

The will of the Rev. Stephen Merritt, undertaker and clergyman, who died on Jan. 29, directs his executors to prevent infringement of his name in the undertaking business, which he was unable to do in his lifetime, because he had sold his good-will to corporations who are now using it with legal authority.

The decedent's estate consisted entirely of his interest in the business of Stephen Merritt, the last concern in which he was engaged, and which was organized by his grandson, Stephen Merritt, of 304 West 126th Street. He gives his estate of less than $10,000 to his widow, Mary Elizabeth Merritt of Nyack; his daughter, Mrs. Mary M. Klopsch; his grandson, and his business associates, Samuel L. Buckingham and Harry S. Wynkoop.

## SIX RACE HORSES BURNED.

### Stable Is Destroyed by Fire at Belmont Park Track.

Six thoroughbred horses, valued at $10,000, were burned last night when fire destroyed stable 2 at the Belmont Park race track. They were part of the racing stable trained by Silas Veitch, a well-known steeplechase trainer. Five of those burned were led out of the stable, but rushed back, as terror-stricken horses will, into the burning structure to die.

One of the negro stable boys said after the fire that at about 7:30 o'clock he saw the watchman, lantern in hand, stumbling about the stable. A short time later the boy saw smoke pouring out of the stable. He called other hostlers, who turned in a fire alarm, and set themselves to the task of getting the horses out.

By this time the blaze had spread in the straw bedding of the stalls, making further rescue work impossible.

Next to the Veitch stable there is a new stable, in which Congressman George W. Loft had twenty racers, worth $25,000. Firemen succeeded in leading all these to safety. The Loft stable was saved by its slate roof, upon which sparks and bits of burning wood fell in showers.

Trainer Veitch lives in a house near Belmont Park and was not at home at the time of the fire.

## HONOR DEAD RACE HORSE.

### Owner Asked When He Died That Old Hiram Should Go, Too.

MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 15.—On the grounds of the Queens-Nassau Agricultural Society was buried today Hiram Abiff, a race horse, who for nearly twenty years had raced on the society's track for W. J. Minor, his owner, who died in November. The horse was put to death to carry out a final request of his owner.

Minor told his wife shortly before his death that he feared Hiram Abiff might suffer if he died, and asked her to request the horse's trainer to kill him. A veterinary put Hiram Abiff to death painlessly. The burial was attended by the trainer and some members of the Nassau Driving Association.


## NO HESITATION

when it's time for stock clearance *here.*

It will pay you to buy now for next year's wear.

All winter overcoats, ulsters and suits **now reduced 15% to 40%**

*Suits now $15 to $30*
*Overcoats $12.50 to $50*

**GEORGE G. BENJAMIN**
**299 MADISON AVE.**
**Corner 41st. Street.**


# PROHIBITION SCORES TWICE IN CONGRESS

### Senate Votes to Make It a Crime to Ship Intoxicants Into a Dry State.

### BARS LIQUOR ADVERTISING

### Prohibition Amendment to Constitution Reported to House and Its Passage There Predicted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Prohibition took a step forward today in both branches of Congress. In the Senate drastic amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill were agreed to which would make criminal the importation of liquor into States which prohibit its manufacture and sale for beverage purposes, and which would exclude liquor advertisements from the mails in States which legislate against such advertising.

On the House side the national prohibition constitutional amendment was favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee, with a prediction by Chairman Webb that it would be passed within a week. Champions of prohibition greeted this announcement with enthusiasm, in spite of their realization that passage in the House would end action on the amendment in so far as this session of Congress was concerned. There is no thought of action by the Senate before March 4, when the Sixty-fourth Congress dies.

The amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill to make it a crime to ship liquor into prohibition States was added by Senator Reed of Missouri to the Jones amendment barring newspapers or other publications or letters and postal cards containing liquor advertisements from the mails in States which have laws against such advertising. It was adopted after brief debate by a vote of 45 to 11, the Senate sitting as a Committee of the Whole.

**Text of Reed Amendment.**

The Reed amendment, which awaits a final vote in the Senate proper, follows:

Whoever shall order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal, or mechanical purposes, into any State or Territory the laws of which State or Territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than one year.

The effect of this provision, if finally accepted by the Senate and agreed to by the House, will be to make all prohibition States "bone dry." It will operate against provisions in various States permitting the importation of limited amounts of liquor for individual consumption.

The original Jones amendment to bar liquor advertisements from the mails in States having anti-liquor advertising laws attaches the same penalties as provided in the Reed amendment. Under this provision no newspaper, pamphlet, letter, postal card, circular or publication of any kind containing liquor advertisements could be mailed into the dry States. To prevent prosecution of innocent persons the measure explicitly states that "if the publisher of any newspaper or other publication, or the agent of such publication, or if any dealer in such liquors, or his agent, shall knowingly" cause liquor advertisements to be mailed in violation of the proposed law, he shall be guilty of violating the law.

Representative Randall of California announced the passage of the Jones amendment in the House late today, and gave notice that he would ask the House to concur in the amendment when the bill was returned from the Senate.

**Reports on Amendment.**

Democratic Leader Kitchin said the Webb resolution proposing a national prohibition constitutional amendment would be taken up in the House within a week. He predicted it would pass the House by the necessary two-thirds.

The majority report declared that inasmuch as more than 60 per cent. of the population of the United States live in dry territory, it is incumbent upon Congress to submit the question of national prohibition to the States.

The minority report set forth six objections to the resolution. They were: "It does not provide for a date of submission to all States; it would not prohibit personal consumption of liquor; it would interfere with the police powers of the States; it would permit the confiscation of property without compensation; the general governmental effect of national prohibition would be bad; it would raise a serious revenue question."

Signers of the minority report were Representatives Igoe and Dyer, Missouri; Graham and Steele, Pennsylvania; Danforth and Dale, New York, and Gard, Ohio.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 15.—The South Carolina House of Representatives today passed a bill prohibiting liquor advertisements in newspapers and periodicals or in any other form in this State. The bill already has passed the Senate.

## PAINTS WOE OF PROHIBITION

### Dry Goods Men Learn What to Expect When All Goods Are Dry Goods

Some of the things he thinks will happen when, or if this country becomes totally "dry" were told by ex-Representative Frederic Landis of Indiana, at the banquet of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, held at the Hotel Astor last night. Mr. Landis had as his subject, "Good-bye, America." Outlining what may be expected when prohibition is universal, Mr. Landis said:

"A great calamity confronts our country. It doesn't come from abroad, but from within. It is prohibition. The corkscrew is losing its 'pull,' and it's good-bye America. Think of the straitjacket made obsolete; padded cells empty, insane asylum, and prison forces thrown out of work! Shall we strike at the divorce lawyer, and shall we confiscate tuberculosis?

"Then, too, universal prohibition would put our steel industry out of business with no demand for handcuffs, jimmies, blackjacks, prison bars, and the like. And what of the glass industry? What of the embottled hosts, and of gamblers, reduced not only to want, but to work? Even Southern hospitality would fade away. Think of the change on Saturday night when the head of the family comes home on his feet, instead of drifting in on the tide, and think of the sitting room of the future, nobody throwing anything or upsetting the lamp. Then again, think of watching the Old Year out, and the New Year in, sober. This is a situation to engage your most earnest attention."

Before the speechmaking began, the diners arose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

## ASSAIL ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

### Wine Growers' President Says Paid Agitators Keep Prohibition Alive.

The Anti-Saloon League, in fact, all who favor prohibition where it affects the sale of wines, were censured at the fourteenth annual dinner of the American Wine Growers' Association at the Waldorf last night. At a meeting of the association held yesterday morning a resolution was adopted to protect the sale of wines by table d'hôte restaurants and small wine dealers from heavy taxation by licenses.

"The time has come," Hiram Dewey, President of the association, asserted at the dinner, "when men in this industry, if they would protect themselves from the pernicious attacks of the Anti-Saloon League, must employ an effective means to enlighten public opinion in our regard. The American Wine Growers' Association is a strong believer in the spirit of American fair play. But we must expose the hypocrisy now arrayed against us, and the only means which seems open to us is an appeal to the public mind. If there are evils existing in our business we will take every method of eradicating them, thereby demonstrating that we are acting in good faith.

"If the public will stop to consider that the Anti-Saloon League is made up of men who are compensated for the work of agitating the liquor question, it will easily understand the motive behind the whole propaganda. I, for one, am certain that the American public is not so immoral as to desire to lay waste $250,000,000,000 worth of property and to throw out of employment 1,250,000 persons now engaged in the preparation of wines."

**Minnesota Senate for Prohibition.**

ST. PAUL, Feb. 15.—The Minnesota Senate today passed the House bill submitting to the people a proposed constitutional amendment for Statewide prohibition at the 1918 election. July 1, 1920, is fixed for the amendment to become effective in case of adoption.

## REOPEN MAIL RATE FIGHT.

### Opponents of Proposed Changes Caught Napping In Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The subject of increased second-class mail rates and one-cent drop-letter postage was reopened today in the Senate. Amendments containing these provisions were ruled out of the Post Office Appropriation bill in committee of the Whole several days ago on a point of order, but when the bill passed from committee to the Senate proper late today, with many Senators absent from the Chamber, Senator Smoot reoffered the amendment to reduce postage on drop letters to 1 cent an ounce.

As this would greatly decrease the postal revenues, Senator Bryan, acting for the Post Office Committee, asked the Utah Senator to couple with it the amendment to advance the rate on newspapers and magazines to 1½ cents a pound for next year and 2 cents a pound the following year. This was done, and Senator Robinson, the presiding officer, submitted the amendment, which was agreed to without a roll call, escaping attention of many Senators who had opposed the proposition.

News of the development brought members from cloak and committee rooms in a storm of disapproval. Charges of snap action and unfair tactics were made until Senator Smoot agreed to move for a reconsideration of the vote. That motion prevailed, 39 to 26. In the midst of discussion the Senate recessed until tomorrow morning, when all the disputed propositions probably will be submitted in some form on their merits. Senator Smith of South Carolina reserved the right to submit an amendment to subject only magazines to increased rates, excepting daily newspapers.

## WILL SEEK HOUSE CONTROL.

### Republicans Determine on a Fight in the New Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The committee of twenty-seven Republican members of the House appointed at a recent caucus to consider "matters affecting the organization of the next House" agreed tonight that the Republicans should exert every effort to obtain control of the House in the next Congress. The committee, organized by choosing Representative Madden, Illinois, Chairman, and Representative Greene, Vermont, Secretary, and adjourned to meet again on Thursday night.

There was a general round-table expression of views tonight. The Democrats say that they will have 215 members of the next House and the Republicans also count 215 members, with both sides looking to the five members of the independent group for the balance of power. While there was some discussion of the advisability of seeking a doubtful control of the House under the extraordinary situation confronting the nation, it was finally unanimously agreed that the country expected the Republicans to seek control and the decision to organize for that purpose followed.

Every effort was made to consolidate the conservative and progressive elements within the party as represented at the meeting. There were no formal resolutions and the discussion, after decision to go ahead with organization, was of a preliminary nature. It indicated the probability of a fight for revision of the rules of the House, the creation of a steering committee and of a committee on committees, as part of the program for bringing all elements of the party together.


**Macy's** Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Attractive Low Prices—Quality—Service.

**HEADQUARTERS for RUBBERS for the WHOLE FAMILY**

# RUN BANDITS DOWN IN SANTO DOMINGO

### American Marines Search for a Robber with a Record of Thirty Murders.

### ONE CHIEF GAVE BATTLE

### Our Forces, in Order to Restore Order, Seize 75,000 Rifles and Revolvers.

SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, Santo Domingo, Feb. 7.—United States marines are still scouring the country about the large sugar estates in this part of the island for the bandit, Vincentito Evangelista, described as the worst "bad man" still at large in the republic. Evangelista's band, it is believed, has been scattered by constant pursuit by the marines, and no crimes that can be laid to his followers have been reported for approximately three weeks.

Evangelista is credited with having murdered at least thirty men, and so long as he is known to be at large uneasiness is felt, particularly by American sugar planters, most of whom live in remote districts far removed from each other. Dominicans likewise are afraid even of the name of the bandit, for they do not know when he will appear to demand horses or money or food or all three.

In their search for bandits throughout the entire southern part of the republic marines under Lieut. Col. Hiram Baras have covered more than 2,500 miles, mostly on foot, and in that time they have recovered fully 5,000 rifles and revolvers from Dominicans. The search for arms, it is expected, will be continued until every weapon in the republic has been turned over to the military authorities. It is said that nearly 75,000 rifles and revolvers have been gathered in all. On their assumption of control here the authorities were told by Dominican officials that there were not to exceed 7,000 rifles in the country.

**Bandits Get Much Booty.**

The country about Macoris has been a rich field for bandits in the last few years. In this district are most of the large sugar estates, on which there are many trading stores, which have been repeatedly robbed of both cash and provisions, while the estates have lost hundreds of horses and thousands of dollars in money. Bandits, disappointed in their efforts to obtain cash, frequently have set fire to cane fields, causing heavy losses.

In order to protect themselves most of the estates have been forced to pay fixed sums monthly, or as demanded, to the jefes or chiefs of the bandit gangs. In return for such payments the particular chief to whom they were made was supposed to prevent other gangs from molesting the estates. In some instances these payments have been effective in preserving a certain kind of order, but the estate owners or managers never knew when the demands would be heavier than they could bear.

General Chacha, who recently surrendered to Lieut. Col. Barns and is now imprisoned in the fort in Santo Domingo City, was the "jefe de orden" at the Consuela sugar estate, the largest in the republic, and his men patroled the estate to keep others of their kind out of its borders. When the marines landed at Macoris General Chacha let it be known that he would resist any attempt at military interference in his district. It was reported that he was intrenched near Consuela, and the marines went there expecting resistance.

**Fired on American Marines.**

As the marines approached the Consuela estate several shots were fired by unknown persons, presumably some of Chacha's band, and more than one hundred marines immediately opened fire. Five negro employes were killed and two wounded. Shortly afterward Albert Bass, manager of the estate, persuaded Chacha to surrender. Later he assisted the marines in gathering his arms and ammunition hidden in the bush.

As compared with some others, General Chacha is described as a "gentleman bandit." He is not known ever to have killed any one, but was, nevertheless, all powerful in his district. The Dominican authorities never attempted to disturb him in his operations, and, in fact, he was considered much more powerful than the Governor of the Province of Macoris. With his followers he was relied upon to swing elections in his district for whichever Presidential candidate offered the best terms.

Marines now stationed on the Consuela estate have been making daily trips into the country in search of bandits and other law breakers, and, with the exception of Evangelista and his gang, it is believed that the country has been pretty well cleaned up.


**J. M. Gidding & Co.**
354-360 and 366 Fifth Avenue 467 and 472 6th

Last of the Winter Apparel
—at final closing prices

**Luxurious Fur Trimmed Wraps**
Formerly $275 to $395.....$145 to $295
Of exquisite metallic brocades and chiffon velvet

**Afternoon and Evening Gowns**
Formerly $95 to $225.....$55, $85
Unusually handsome styles of rich materials (some fur-trimmed)

**Handsome Fur Coats**
Formerly $1700 to $2500.....$950 to $1800
Of Kolinsky, Broadtail and Baby-Caracul

**Caracul, Seal and Mole Coats**
Formerly $275 to $795.....$150 to $575

**Silver Fox and Sable Sets**
Formerly $850 to $2500.....$650 to $1800

**Sets—of slate, cross and pointed fox**
Formerly $125 to $250.....$75 to $175

**Capes and Stoles—of Seal, Mole & Kolinsky**
Formerly $95 to $495.....$65 to $345

**Beaver, Fox and Kolinsky Muffs**
Formerly $30 to $95....$18, $25, $35 to $75


## URGES CONGRESS ON TAXES,

### Governor Whitman Indorses Plan for a National Conference.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Governor Whitman in a message today urged the Legislature to recommend to Congress and to the various States the calling of a national congress on taxation for the purpose of more closely defining and segregating the proper sources for State and Federal revenue. A movement for such a national gathering has been initiated by California. The Legislature of that State adopted a resolution on Jan. 28 which follows the lines now suggested by Governor Whitman.

The California resolution urges that the various State Legislatures take steps to send delegates to the proposed taxation congress; that the Federal Senate and House of Representatives be urged to take similar action, and that the President be invited to send a representative as well.

"Appreciating that the California resolution is timely and that the matter is one of the most vital interest to the State of New York, I recommend serious consideration of the movement and urge the adoption of a resolution to like purpose and effect," said the Governor in his message.

The general opinion at the Capitol is that the Legislature will follow the Governor's recommendation.

## TO PUNISH WIRE TAPPING.

### Burlingame's Bill May Revive Agitation on Eve of Campaign.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., of Kings introduced a bill today which would make it a felony for any person to "tap" a telephone wire without the permission of the District Attorney of the county where the wire tapping occurs. The Burlingame bill further provides that even when the written consent of the public prosecutor has been obtained, a person listening on a tapped wire must make a report in writing of what he has overheard to that official within seven days.

A similar bill was introduced at the last session of the Legislature and was defeated owing to opposition from the New York City Police Department. This year's bill is even more drastic.

Senator Burlingame, although a Republican, has been a sponsor for Hearst measures at the present session, and it is pointed out here that the introduction of a wire-tapping bill at this time might have been inspired by Hearst or Tammany influences with a view to reviving, on the eve of the Mayoralty campaign, the agitation of a year ago over a wire-tapping episode in which Mayor Mitchel became involved.

## GRAVESEND BAY FROZEN.

### Ice Cuts Off Large Part of Brooklyn from Supply of Coal.

Gravesend Bay is frozen over and blockaded with ice from Fort Hamilton to Sea Gate, extending two miles from shore toward the ship channels, and that part of the shore and Coney Island are temporarily cut off from coal and other supplies usually received from boats. This is the first time in years that the bay has been entirely frozen over and closed to navigation, and the novelty of it induced a number of men to walk out two miles, where four munition ships are fast in the ice, anchored a half mile from the main ship channel.

All the residents and business places at Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, Ulmer Park, and Coney Island depend for coal and many other commodities on lighters and barge service. Several of these vessels, reinforced by extra tugs, had to turn back yesterday with the cargoes undelivered.

The ice had been piling up in the bay for a week, and on top of this came hundreds of ice floes from the North and East Rivers, until the entire bay became a solid mass of icepacks, too rough and uneven for skating, but to a depth that will sustain a heavily loaded motor truck.

## KNEW HIS FATHER'S CANE.

### Son Met Body of Marin, Who Had Been Killed by Elevated Train.

Manuel Marin of 136 West Ninetieth Street stepped off a northbound Ninth Avenue elevated train at the Franklin Street station yesterday morning, and as he started down the steps to the street his way was blocked by two policemen with a canvas-covered burden which they had carried across the tracks. One of the policemen had a heavy bamboo cane under his arm, and when Marin asked him where he got it, said: "That belonged to the man who fell under the train."

"That's my father's cane," shouted young Marin. He identified the body as that of his father, Miguel Marin, 56 years old, a fruit importer at 204 Franklin Street, whom he had intended to meet in the office a few moments later.

According to the police the elder Marin either leaped or fell in front of a southbound train as it drew into the station. Two cars passed over him, killing him almost instantly. Because of a statement by Motorman McCall of the train, the police entered the case as a suicide. Young Marin said he was confident his father did not kill himself.

## POLICE IN ELECTION FRAUD.

### Indianapolis Chief and Other Officers Surrender After Indictments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—Chief of Police Samuel V. Perrott, City Sealer Herman H. Adam, and five police officers, all of Indianapolis, appeared at the office of United States Marshal Mark Storen at noon today and surrendered on an indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday, charging election conspiracy. The others who gave themselves up today are Captain Roy A. Pope and Sergeants Mortimer Hulse, Wayland E. Sanders, Oscar Merrill, and Frank M. Johnson. The men were accompanied to the Federal Building by a large number of their friends, including Mayor Joseph E. Bell of Indianapolis and ex-United States Senator Thomas Taggart, who, it was said, would aid in furnishing bonds for the indicted men.

Five indictments were returned yesterday, naming a total of 166 defendants in Indianapolis, Gary, Frankfort, and Evansville. Arrests of the defendants outside of Indianapolis are not expected to begin before next week, it was intimated at the Marshal's office.

Chief Perrott's bond was fixed at $5,000 and the others at $3,000 each, and all were released.

**Fraud Prosecutor Resigns.**

Samuel Hershenstein, who has been an Assistant United States District Attorney since the Fall of 1912, sent his resignation yesterday to United States Attorney Marshall. During his term Mr. Hershenstein has investigated and successfully prosecuted a large number of commercial fraud cases, and he figured largely in the prosecutions growing out of the Rae-Tanzer case. Mr. Hershenstein expects to close several pending prosecutions against fraudulent bankrupts.


19 lbs. Domino Cane Sugar Granulated
Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags and in 2 and 5 lb. cartons
Pure Sugar Candy is nearly 98.9% energy food
*"Sweeten it with Domino"*
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"
**BENJAMIN FOX**
**Reliable Pawnbroker**
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.
LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c.

THE NATION'S GREATEST CRISIS since the civil war. Follow its history pictorially in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. At all news stands—10 cents.—Advt.

**Gimbel Brothers**
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Victrola XVI, $200
Terms:
$10 Cash, $10 Monthly.

**Long Evenings at Home With the Victrola**

EVENINGS well spent! An appreciation of the genius of the Masters for some; the love of dancing satisfied by others; and a musical beginning for the children—all at home, and now possible for all, because of the

Convenient Victrola Terms at GIMBELS

**As Low as $1 a Week**

It couldn't be made easier than this. Now, won't you bring this bearer of an ennobling influence into your home today?

Victrolas at GIMBELS, $15 to $350

In the various wood finishes. Every Victrola inspected before delivery.

Victrola Salon—GIMBELS, Eighth Floor

**Gimbel Brothers**
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

**Suits, Overcoats & Winter Ulsters For Men at $15**

That were $20 and $22.50

All Sizes—33 to 50.

*Suits of the Newest Styles.*
*Suits of the Latest Patterns*
*Suits of the Latest Colors*

Plain blue, brown, grays and fancy mixtures and striped effects. All Sizes—33 to 50.

*Overcoats of the Newest Styles*
*Overcoats of the Latest Patterns*
*Overcoats of the Latest Colors*

Lightweight top coats of knitted cloth; new models, dark shades.

GIMBELS Men's Store—Fourth Floor

Be Sure to See the Display of
**Boys' Wash Suits at $1.65**
In the New Crepe Materials.
*72 Dozen : All Sizes : All Colors.*
A Convenient Main Floor Booth—33d St. Entrance.

# SUFFRAGE INTERESTS CARDINAL GIBBONS

### Delegation of Catholic Women Tell of Reception in Baltimore Wednesday.

### EXPECT CHANGE OF VIEWS

**Cardinal Hears That Work for Movement Must Be Carried On Outside of Home.**

That Cardinal Gibbons, who has strongly opposed woman suffrage, was really interested and impressed by the arguments presented to him by the delegation of the thirty Catholic women suffragists from several Eastern States, Baltimore, and Washington, who were received by him on Wednesday, was the general impression of the women, according to Miss Sara McPike, President of the St. Catherine Welfare Association of this city, who was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the delegation. She told of the reception yesterday.

The women were received in the throne room of the archiepiscopal residence, the Cardinal entering after they had arrived and taking his place upon the throne chair of red velvet and gold at one end of the long room. As each woman was presented and knelt to kiss the episcopal ring the Cardinal raised his hand in blessing.

The women first disavowed connection with birth control or other movements which have allied themselves with suffrage to obtain support.

In the party was Mrs. James Bittington of Jersey City, a comparatively young and fine looking woman who has twelve children, six girls and six boys, all living, two of the sons having served at the border during the recent Mexican trouble. The Cardinal congratulated Mrs. Bittington.

Mrs. William Prendergast, wife of the Controller of New York, who was the first speaker, was the only one questioned by the Cardinal. She spoke in the interest of the children, and the Cardinal asked if the mother's influence in the home could not counterbalance outside influence.

"No, your Eminence," replied Mrs. Prendergast, "we can use our influence to a certain extent, but where it comes to moving pictures and other outside things which may affect our children's morals we have no influence."

"Have you children?" asked the Cardinal.

"Three," replied Mrs. Prendergast.

Miss Janet Richards told the Cardinal of the good effect of the enfranchisement of women in the suffrage States and suffrage countries which she had visited, and Miss McPike told him that working women did not leave their homes of their own free will. "The suffragists," she said, "know as well as the anti-suffragists that the chief duty of women is the propagation of the race. The women need protection in their work to keep them well and enable them to bear healthy children." In closing she said:

"Your Eminence, inasmuch as millions of women will have to work outside the home as long as this civilization lasts, as conditions for many are harsh almost beyond the power of words to tell, we have come many miles to implore your Eminence at least to refrain from giving comfort and consolation to the 'antis,'"

Miss Mary Claire O'Brien, who introduced the delegates, was a member of the Children of Mary in Cardinal Gibbons's church, and others in the delegation were members of his congregation. He was surprised at this, and said to one after the other:

"And you want the suffrage? and you? and you? and you?"

"We could not ask to have Cardinal Gibbons say anything more than that he would consider our arguments," said Miss McPike, "but we do feel that he was interested by them and his opposition to suffrage is practically the only argument that the anti-suffragists now have against it."

### FIGHT SUFFRAGE BILL.

**Opponents in Ohio Start Work for a State Referendum.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 15.—The preliminary steps were taken today to obtain a State referendum on the bill passed by the Legislature yesterday giving women the right to vote for Presidential Electors. The work will be continued on Saturday in Cincinnati. This action followed the failure today of opponents of women suffrage to obtain a reconsideration of the vote. These opponents of woman suffrage said it was immaterial whether Governor Cox signed the bill.

It requires about 70,000 names to bring the matter officially before the people. A majority will then determine whether the bill passed by the General Assembly shall stand. The opponents of woman suffrage predict that the bill will be rejected by 100,000 or more, and they hope in this manner to settle the attitude of Ohio. The passage of the bill by the General Assembly it will be seen is, therefore, only a preliminary step.

The representatives of the suffrage organization which got the bill through the General Assembly today said that they spoke for the Governor, and that he would sign it. The Governor himself has refused to make any statement on the matter, and although he was urged by several leading Democrats of the State not to let the bill pass he interposed no objection, saying that he would act when it came before him.

The bill also enables women to vote for Presidential Electors only, and although it was possible for the General Assembly to grant suffrage on liquor and municipal questions it refrained from doing so. The General Assembly will also submit a constitutional amendment giving full suffrage to women. This, too, must be ratified by the people in the election if it is to be effective. Ohio has voted twice on suffrage, defeating it in 1914 by 183,000 majority.

### PACIFISTS QUIT SUFFRAGE.

**Two Resignations Announced, but Leader Says Majority Are Loyal.**

Differences among the members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party over the offer of the party's services in case of war which was made to Governor Whitman last week by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the party, resulted yesterday in new expressions of dissatisfaction among the pacifist element.

Miss Pauline K. Angell has refused a position as organizer of up-State suffrage work, and Miss Elinor Byrnes has given up her position as director of the suffrage schools of the State, according to Mrs. Margaret Lane, Secretary of the Woman's Peace Party.

The industrial section of the party also has repudiated the action of the Executive Board in offering war services of its members.

Mrs. Whitehouse supplemented the announcement of the resignations by saying that not one of the 150 elected leaders or 5,000 elected officers, all of whom serve without pay, has resigned. She said that less than fifty women pacifists or social members, out of the 500,000 enrolled suffragists, have resigned.

### OHIO ELATES SUFFRAGISTS.

**Leaders Count 120 Electoral Votes That Women May Influence.**

Suffragists in New York rejoiced yesterday over the news that the Reynolds bill, giving Ohio women the privilege of voting for President, had passed the Senate, having already passed the House, and that Governor Cox has intimated that he would sign it.

"This means the addition of twenty-four electoral votes for the suffragists, making a total of 120 they have now," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. "Everything that they gained they hold; they are making constant progress and they cannot go back."

"Hurrah for Ohio" said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party. "That is almost an Eastern State. It means that in a short time the Empire State will come in as a real Eastern State and lead with full suffrage."

"We are perfectly delighted," said Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. "The twenty-four new electoral votes give us 120 and, with a few more States to come into line with Presidential suffrage, by the time of the Presidential election in 1920 we shall have suffrage all over the country."

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in a statement yesterday said the passage of the suffrage bill by the Ohio Legislature, after the vote of the State had twice defeated the measure, was a worse blow to the fundamental principles of democracy than to the anti-suffrage association. "The Legislature," said Mrs. Dodge, "with the exception of the manly Representatives who voted against the measure, can never deny that it has betrayed the people on this question. We simply fail to understand how men elected by majority rule can be so false to the ideals of representative government. We trust the Governor will be man enough to veto it and allow the people of Ohio to retain the right, given them in their Constitution, to settle this question for themselves."

### FELICITATES DR. ANNA SHAW

**Suffragettes Pleased by President's Letter to Leader on 70th Birthday.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—President Wilson today sent a letter to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, congratulating her on the attainment of her seventieth birthday. The President's letter follows:

My Dear Dr. Shaw:

May I not wish you for your seventieth birthday not only a return to strong health, but the happy anticipation of many more years of useful service? You certainly have many years of self-sacrificing work to look back upon with pride and satisfaction, and I want to join with your other friends in wishing you many returns of your birthday and an increasing happiness as they come.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Dr. Shaw's friends and associates are regarding this letter as a signal recognition of the cause to which Dr. Shaw has devoted herself. When Dr. Shaw began a fight for woman suffrage, nearly a half century ago, there were only a few small voices to support her. Last year suffrage was a dominant element in a national election.

Dr. Shaw has been a pioneer in many fields. She was the first woman ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

# G. O. P. COMMITTEE UPHOLDS WILSON

### County Organization Pledges Support for Measures to Protect Americans.

### FOR COMPULSORY SERVICE

**Consideration Put Over of Report Favoring Old Convention System and Election Law Changes.**

The Republican County Committee without dissent adopted last night a resolution upholding President Wilson for his action in severing diplomatic relations with Germany and also pledging its support should the President appeal to Congress for power to protect Americans on the high seas. Here is the resolution, which was proposed by Dr. Rufus P. Johnston

Whereas, The President of the United States has caused the severance of diplomatic relations with the Imperial German Government, for the reasons set forth in his address delivered to Congress in joint session on Feb. 3, 1917, and;

Whereas, The President declared that should occasion arise for further action in the premises on the part of the Government of the United States, he would submit the matter to Congress and ask authority to use such means as he might deem necessary for the protection of Americans in the pursuit of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Republican County Committee of the County of New York approve said action taken by the President to uphold our rights as a sovereign nation, and pledge thereto our loyal support.

The committee also adopted a resolution, proposed by Hoffman Nickerson, favoring compulsory universal military training and service. The committee received a report from Ezra P. Prentice, Chairman of the Committee on Amendments to the election law, favoring a change in the present law to provide for a return to the old convention system. The report set forth that the committee favored "the adoption of a ballot to permit straight party voting except for judicial offices and a separate ballot for the judiciary." Other reforms the committee favored was one providing for women watchers at the polls, on election day, and a more thorough examination of election officials under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission.

While a return to the convention system is not specifically mentioned, the committee asserts that it is in favor of the Marsh bill, which provides for the nomination of candidates by designation by a party committee. It believes, however, that a primary election should follow such designation. Two minority reports were submitted by members of the committee, one by Collin H. Woodward, who opposed the idea of a separate ballot for judicial candidates, and one by Gordon Knox Bell, who did not want the present form of ballot changed. The committee held three hearings, and they were attended by representatives of the Board of Elections, the Republican Club, the New York Young Republican Club, the Citizens Union, and the Honest Ballot Association. The committee decided not to act upon the report until March 2.

### PLEADS FOR TORRENS LAW.

**Register Hopper Explains How It Would Benefit Real Estate Owners.**

John J. Hopper, Register of the County of New York, spoke yesterday at a luncheon of the Rotary Club in the Hotel McAlpin on "The Torrens Law for Title Registration," and appealed to the members of the club to support him in his efforts to pursuade the Legislature to pass the bill which would amend the present law concerning real estate titles so that persons would be able to obtain official guarantees of titles of real estate without paying the fees of the private title guarantee companies.

Mr. Hopper said that a great index of every parcel of real estate in New York County, compilation of which was begun by order of the Legislature in 1890, would soon be completed at a cost of more than $700,000. The proposed law, he said, would permit the county to determine the title of any parcel of land, obtain court approval of its finding, and then issue a certificate to the owner making the title forever unimpeachable. To allow for mistakes the amendment would provide an insurance fund from which any one damaged by an error in the awarding of a title would be compensated, the fund to be raised by a tax of 1-10 of 1 per cent. of the value of the land. Mr. Hopper said that the law had been working successfully in Massachusetts for eighteen years, and that the only payment from the insurance fund was one claim of about $1,800.

**Physician Injured by Automobile.**

Dr. Thomas H. Curtin of 2,493 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, an eye specialist attached to the office of the Bronx Coroner, was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital last night suffering from several broken ribs sustained when he was knocked down at 145th Street and Broadway by an automobile driven by Michael Wasserman of 257 Eighth Avenue. The police allowed the chauffeur to go after ascertaining that the accident was purely accidental. Dr. Curtin was later removed to his home.

### PREACHER PLEADS GUILTY.

**Admits Selling Morphine and Begs for Clemency.**

The Rev. William N. Ritchie, 70 years old, a retired Presbyterian clergyman, who was arrested at his home, 105 St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Jan. 12, charged with selling morphine, pleaded guilty yesterday in Special Sessions and was remanded to the City Prison by Justices Kernochan, Moss and McInerney to await sentence on Feb. 23.

Through his counsel, Ritchie pleaded for clemency. He said he had been working to cure victims of the drug habit for the last twenty years, and offered to put before the court many testimonials from persons, who he said he had aided. He said that if he sold the drug unlawfully it was because he was ignorant of the statute.

Policeman A. A. Greer of Special Squad A testified that on Jan. 12 he paid the defendant $2 for a bottle of morphine. He said that as he was leaving the aged minister he was warned that if he got into trouble with the police to smash the bottle. Ritchie admitted he sold Greer the drug. He said he supposed the policeman was a drug fiend and he wanted to relieve his suffering.

Ritchie was found guilty in the Federal Court, Brooklyn, five years ago, to a charge of misbranding a bottle of the drug. Sentence was suspended in that case.

### TELLS HUBER'S LIFE RULES.

**One Was to Talk His Way Through the World.**

George Huber Thomson, known as the nephew of George H. Huber, the showman, during the latter's lifetime, and now contesting his will on the ground that he is Huber's son, testified before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury at the trial of the contest yesterday that he didn't know of the relationship until after Huber died, although he suspected something when Huber once said, "You are a Huber at heart."

Thomson, who made his home with the showman, and whose mother, Mrs. Grace Thomson is a sister of Mrs. Huber, testified that Mr. Huber's rules of life that won him a fortune of $500,000 were:

"Always make men your study and then use them. Remember molasses catches more flies than vinegar. Talk your way through the world. Don't run after the girls in your boyhood. I never did it until I was 21."

Testimony in the case will be concluded today.

### CRITICISE SCHOOL BILL.

**Superintendents See Danger if Their Powers Are Curtailed.**

Several members of the Board of Associate School Superintendents declared yesterday against the bill before the Legislature which curtails the statutory powers of the Superintendents and makes their existence dependent upon the Board of Education. Superintendent Gettinger was especially emphatic. He said that if the bill were enacted it would subject the whole school system to the "one man" power of the City Superintendent, who would have within his sole discretion the appointment of thousands of teachers.

According to the provisions of the new bill, the City Superintendent would be appointed by the Board of Education, so that in the opinion of Dr. Gettinger, he would be subject to the influence of members of the board in all of his acts.

Under the present system the Superintendents are intrusted with the nomination, transfer, and appointment of teachers, and practically all measures relating to school organization independent of the Board of Education. The bill transfers all powers of school organization to the Board of Education, leaving no discretion or powers in these matters to the Associate Superintendents.

Leo Arnstein, a member of the Board of Education, approved the provisions in the bill which abolish the statutory powers of the Superintendents. Both President Willcox and Mr. Arnstein, however, denied that there was any intention to abolish the Superintendents' Board, the chief aim being to transfer the powers to the Board of Education, for the sake of economy and efficiency.

### WOOD WARNS OF ARMY DUTY

**Tells Bronx Y. M. C. A. Members to Go to Plattsburg This Summer.**

Major Gen. Leonard Wood told 500 members of the Bronx Union Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association last night that they would probably "have to do soldier duty some day," and urged them to be trained for it. He asked the members of the association to go to the Plattsburgh training camp for a month this year.

"Equality of opportunity means equality of obligation in this country," General Wood said. "There is no country in the world where there is a greater obligation in time of war than under our Constitution."

**Station Named for Hunter College.**

At the request of officials of Hunter College, the Public Service Commission yesterday agreed to change the name of the local station at Sixty-eighth Street on the new Lexington Avenue subway to read, "Sixty-eighth Street-Hunter College Station."


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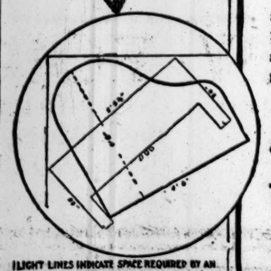

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# RABBI WISE DEFENDS TROLLEY STRIKERS

## Tells Service Board Conditions of Service Before Walkout Were Deplorable.

## DENOUNCES SPY SYSTEM

### Says Unions Formed Under Supervision of Companies—Straus Plan Should Protect Men.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, severely arraigned the railroad corporations yesterday at the hearing on the plan of Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission to avert strikes. Dr. Wise was the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee on Industrial Relations. He said that for years he has studied industrial problems and the possibility of increasing the democratization of the industries of America.

He said that in his judgment it was not as needful to guard against strikes as it was to safeguard the public interests through insistence that quasi-public industries should treat their employes fairly. Referring to the strike of street railway employes last Summer, he expressed the opinion that the conditions under which the men worked before the strike were deplorable; that many of them had to work seven days a week to make a living, and that all the time the men were subjected to the spy system, to threats, and to intimidation by the corporations.

Dr. Wise did not think any system that would give the employers equal rights with the men in consideration of wages and hours of labor and conditions of labor would work out to the advantage of the men, because the corporations would always have present their own little organization of employes who would vote against their fellows and would spy upon them, so that those spied upon would either have to yield to pressure or lose their jobs.

He suggested the formation of a board of men representing the public interests, whose duty it would be to study conditions under which the men worked and be ready at any time to furnish any official regulating body with complete information. He thought that in this way a determination of differences could be arrived at without danger of doing injustice. Dr. Wise made it clear that he doubted the disposition of the corporations to deal fairly with their employes. He said:

"The men must have the right to organize in independent and untrammelled fashion. I want to make it clear that I am thinking of those nice little safe pet organizations which Mr. Shonts and his associates control, and keep in their vest pockets; those little organizations which are purchased and bribed and intimidated into battle against their fellows. Such organizations make impossible any genuinely democratic organization of the men.

Dr. Wise added that he thought the men would be vesting a tremendous power in any wage board if they gave it the right to decide what wages they should receive and the conditions under which they should work.

Mr. Straus pointed out that the plan gave the Public Service Commission the power to rule out any decision that was unfair. Dr. Wise replied that such a provision should be placed some where because the conditions that ruled up to the strike of last Summer were of "a shameful undemocratic order."

"These rules," he said, "came to my notice when men wanted to bring me information and tell me of their unjust grievances against the street railroad system, and were fearful of giving it to me because of the spy system. The men were not even free to present their grievances to a private person, let alone to the managers of the company."

Dr. Wise suggested that much good might come of a plan that permitted representatives of the men to be present at the meetings of the Boards of Directors of the railroad companies, and that the representatives of the railroads might in like manner attend the meetings of the labor organizations. He said that a President of a railroad company got his pay from his Board of Directors, which sometimes voted him bonuses, and that the President stood as a wall between the ultimate responsibility to the public and the just adjustments of the men. Again he referred to the spy system which he alleged was maintained by the corporations.

"I have proof that it obtains," he said. Later on he suggested: "Why not have a public board of grievances, not made up of employes and employers but of representatives of the public interests, which shall, long before it becomes necessary to appeal to a tribunal for decision, keep you posted and give you the information you desire for the working out of public grievances and adjustments."

The other speakers were Professor E. R. A. Seligman of the Economics Department of Columbia, Dr. Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture Society, Morris Hillquit, and Thomas I. Parkinson, Director of the Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University. Their talks criticised some features of Mr. Straus's plan and made suggestions which they thought would provide a better method of keeping the men contentedly at work.

The hearing was the last to be held. The next step will be to gather together all the criticisms and suggestions offered and draft a bill to make the plan effective.

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1373, McKinley Sq. Auto Co.
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3255. Claremont Garage, Inc.
3552. Childs Garage Co., Inc., S. W.
4162. Arrowhead Garage, Inc.
4542. Greater New York Garage.
4896. Arras Garage and Supply Co.
5015. Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
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Lincoln Sq. Garage.
**BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.**
Winton Company.
**BROADWAY AND 135TH ST.**
135th Street Garage Corporation.
**BALLEY AVE.**
3131. Whelan's Garage, J.
**BERGEN AVE.**
607. Bronx County Auto Company.
**BROOK AVE.**
1094. Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
**BROOME ST.**
23. Broome Street Garage.
**BROWN PLACE.**
144. Dieterich-Edwards Company
**CASTLE HILL AVE.**
1166. Katling's Garage, B.
**CATHERINE ST.**
38. Catherine Street Garage.
**COURTLANDT AVE.**
869. Courtlandt Garage.
**CROTONA AVE.**
1067. Crotona Garage.
**DELANCEY ST.**
173. I. Sevin.
**DOWNING ST.**
45. F. Tessi Sons Garage.
**DYCKMAN ST.**
422 W. 209th St. Inwood Garage (Cor. B'way, Russell Gasoline Station).
**EAST 2D ST.**
79. Asens Garage.
**EAST 7TH ST.**
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
**EAST 9TH ST.**
216. New Royal Garage.
224. Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company.
**EAST 11TH ST.**
810. Dochtermann Van Company.
**EAST 12TH ST.**
19. Cleric and Bambi.
**EAST 23D ST.**
141. Hoffman Taxicab Company.
**EAST 24TH ST.**
224. Horton Ice Cream Company.
**EAST 31ST ST.**
411. Express Garage.
**EAST 32D ST.**
306. Oppenheim Collins Company.
**EAST 35TH ST.**
236. Keating & Company, J. L.
**EAST 37TH ST.**
238. 37th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
**EAST 38TH ST.**
229. Hupfel Brewing Company.
**EAST 39TH ST.**
And 10th Ave., D. Stevenson Brewing Company.
**EAST 40TH ST.**
27. Murray Hill Garage.
32. McDermott Garage.
**EAST 41ST ST.**
132. Biltmore Garage.
142. Boylston Garage.
**EAST 42D ST.**
And 1st Ave., Postal Transfer Service.
**EAST 45TH ST.**
315. Wilson & Co.
**EAST 47TH ST.**
205. Biltmore.
**EAST 48TH ST.**
237. A. Dury.
**EAST 54TH ST.**
126. Monmouth Garage.
218. Mercedes Garage.
226. Mercedes Garage.
415. Knickerbocker Garage.
**EAST 55TH ST.**
418. C. W. Cavenagh.
**EAST 57TH ST.**
156. 57th Street Garage, J. J. O'Hare.
**EAST 59TH ST.**
416. Olsger's Garage, O. A. Olsger.
**EAST 69D ST.**
418. Central Garage.
**EAST 64TH ST.**
209. Ritz Garage.
227. Town Taxicab.
235. Terrace Garage, Inc.
**EAST 65TH ST.**
226. Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242. Tuxedo Park Garage.
**EAST 66TH ST.**
118. Armory Garage.
**EAST 67TH ST.**
61. J. McEwen.
221. Berwicks Garage.
315. G. M. Stump.
**EAST 68TH ST.**
E. River, Central Brewing Company.
**EAST 72D ST.**
E. River, Auto Club of America.
**EAST 73D ST.**
182. Brooks Garage.
**EAST 75TH ST.**
115. Spengler Auto Company.
178. Nathan Garage.
**EAST 76TH ST.**
53. Black and White Cab Company.
429. Lind & Co., Gus.
**EAST 77TH ST.**
159. Ardsley Garage.
**EAST 81ST ST.**
208. Avon Garage.
**EAST 83D ST.**
168. Brown Bros. Garage.
**EAST 84TH ST.**
115. Belmont Garage.
327. Yorkeville Garage.
**EAST 86TH ST.**
205. Yorkeville Central Garage.
**EAST 88TH ST.**
56. Wm. Pollock
57. Fifth Avenue.
58. Watson Club Garage, Inc.
**EAST 90TH ST.**
431. Artman's Garage, J.
**EAST 91ST ST.**
422. Fisher's Garage Co., Inc., I.
**EAST 96TH ST.**
Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
**EAST 99TH ST.**
51. Healy's Taxi Company.
**EAST 102D ST.**
406. Wicke's Garage, A. C.
**EAST 104TH ST.**
435. Eagle Garage.
437. Market Auto Garage.
**EAST 108TH ST.**
55. Lyons' Garage, M.
**EAST 120TH ST.**
154. Strathmann Auto Company.
168. Corinthian Garage.
**EAST 128TH ST.**
158. Kahn's Garage, L.
**EAST 138RD ST.**
447. Byrnes Garage.
**EAST 137TH ST.**
252. 137th St. Garage, Corp.
**EAST 139TH ST.**
279. Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc.
**EAST 147TH ST.**
430. Hub Garage Co.
**EAST 149TH ST.**
437. Hub Gasoline Station.
**EAST 152ND ST.**
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.

**EAST 158TH ST.**
770. Woodstock Garage.
**EAST 163RD ST.**
490. Melrose Garage.
**EAST 176TH ST.**
412. Hewson's Garage.
**EAST 200TH ST.**
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
**EAST 215TH ST.**
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
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**ELEVENTH AVE.**
440. New York Herald Garage.
**FIRST AVE.**
1108. Flynn Garage.
1292. Janovic, Emil.
1834. First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
**FORDHAM ROAD.**
561. Fordham Garage, Inc.
**GOERCK ST.**
71. Eastern Garage.
**GRAND CONCOURSE.**
2173. Concourse Service Station.
2408. Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431. Concourse Garage.
2458. Grand Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm. Gasoline and Oil Supply Co., cor. Echo Pl.
Bergen Garage, cor. 181st St.
J. Rice's Garage, Cor. 182d St.
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**IRVING PLACE.**
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**JACKSON AVE.**
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1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
**JUMEL PLACE.**
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**LAFAYETTE ST.**
14. Victor Ruggirro.
Watts.
**LAWRENCE ST.**
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Cor. 145th St., Nathan's Gas Sta., M.
**MANHATTAN ST.**
175. Fort Lee Ferry Garage.
**MORRIS AVE.**
396. Murphy's Garage.
1005. Levine Garage Corp.
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**ST. NICHOLAS AVE.**
231. Hulberg Garage, F.
235. Eureka Automobile Station.
947. St. Nicholas Garage.
1006. Goff's Garage, F.
**SEDGWICK AVE.**
1407. Economical Garage.
1823, Bronx West Side Garage.
**SEVENTH AVE.**
730, Drehco Garage.
**SOUTH ST.**
383, Brunner's Garage, O. C. Brunner.
**SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.**
2073, Boulevard Auto Company.
**THIRD AVE.**
4190, Reliance Garage.
Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works.
**THOMPSON ST.**
242, De Pola Garage.
**TIEBOUT AVE.**
2244, Overlook Ave.
**TOMPKINS ST.**
43, Heipenhauser Bros.
**TRINITY AVE.**
917, Trinity Garage.
**UNIVERSITY AVE.**
2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
**UNION AVE.**
1046, Model Garage.
1117, Union Garage.
**WASHINGTON AVE.**
262, Yockel Bros. Corp.
**WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH.**
73, Washington Square Garage.
**WATER ST.**
245, Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling.
**WATT ST.**
155, Casino Garage.
**WALKER AVE.**
1780, Kolibo, A.
36 Bentley's Garage.
**WEBSTER AVE.**
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage, J.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1826, Duggan's Webster Ave. Garage.
2669, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
2134, McGee Garage, W. C.
**WEST END AVE.**
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck.
87, Doty Demor Co.
102, United Garage.
112, Palette Garage.
205, Williams & Moreford.
**WEST 3D ST.**
106, Third Street Garage.
**WEST 11TH ST.**
356, Donovan Trucking Co.
**WEST 12TH ST.**
245, Twelfth Street Garage.
**WEST 18TH ST.**
422, Pirrey Contracting Company.
**WEST 16TH ST.**
408, Steinhardt Bros.
**WEST 18TH ST.**
130, Clinton Taxi Service.
157, Chelsea Garage.
245, Empire Garage.
339, Fred Trinca Garage.
**WEST 19TH ST.**
428, Rich, Fitzpatrick.
**WEST 20TH ST.**
520, Twentieth Street Garage.
**WEST 24TH ST.**
140, Bayetown Casket Company.
540, Herman Kohn, Inc.
**WEST 25TH ST.**
541, Superior Motor Garage.
**WEST 26TH ST.**
437, Swartz Gaskell Corp.
**WEST 27TH ST.**
242, J. Strout Garage.
**WEST 28TH ST.**
543, Henry Henkes.
**WEST 30TH ST.**
220, Albert Garage.
**WEST 31ST ST.**
150, Keystone Garage.
154, Penn. Garage.
**WEST 35TH ST.**
513, National Garage.
**WEST 36TH ST.**
205, Garland, G.
**WEST 37TH ST.**
137, Greeley Square Garage.
512, Peter White Garage.
**WEST 38TH ST.**
523, United States Motor Car Company.
**WEST 39TH ST.**
146, Opera House Garage.
**WEST 40TH ST.**
252, International Garage.
**WEST 41ST ST.**
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
**WEST 42D ST.**
427, Garford Motor Truck.
521, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.

**WEST 44TH ST.**
307, Astor Garage.
548, Park & Tilford.
**WEST 45TH ST.**
406, Interboro News.
502 Forty-fifth Street Garage.
**WEST 47TH ST.**
228, Garland Garage.
**WEST 48TH ST.**
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
**WEST 49TH ST.**
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
**WEST 49TH ST.**
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327 Sally Wienbader, Inc.
606, Pabst Brewing Company.
**WEST 50TH ST.**
114, Bord's Garage.
118 Singer Sewing Machine Company.
124, Packard Acme Garage, Inc.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
346, Caron Garage.
**WEST 51ST ST.**
123-131, Parker's Garage.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
222-224, Postal Garage.
**WEST 52ND ST.**
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115, 52d Street Garage, Blake Luke.
140, M. W. Sulin Co.
630, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
**WEST 54TH ST.**
114, Proud Taylor Elec. Co.
124, Cowan Garage.
147, Beaney-McMahon.
155, S. S Garage, Inc.
247, Auto Club of America.
Cor. 167th St., Reo Motor Car Company.
**WEST 55TH ST.**
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417 Stearns Co., F. B. of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
621, Perfection Spring Company.
**WEST 56TH ST.**
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122 Lotos Garage.
152, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 5th Ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
**WEST 57TH ST.**
436, Curisy Garage.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
531, White Company.
Cor. B'way Colt Stratton Company.
**WEST 58TH ST.**
223, Oldsmobile Company of New York.
**WEST 60TH ST.**
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
215, Paul Garage.
**WEST 62D ST.**
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
23, B'way and Sixty-second St. Garage.
42, Marmon, N. Y. Company.
**WEST 64TH ST.**
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
245, Town Taxicab.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company
**WEST 65TH ST.**
214, Long Acre Motor Company.
218, Pyramid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
**WEST 67TH ST.**
52 West 67th St. Garage.
245, Hudson Motor Car Company.
**WEST 68TH ST.**
230, Modern Garage.
241, Thorsey Auto Service.
252, Economical Garage.
**WEST 69TH ST.**
213, W. B. Thom.
237, George Legr.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
263, Continental Garage.
**WEST 70TH ST.**
320, W. B Thom.
330, F. D. Underwood.
336, Hass & Heath.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson.
344, Chas. Thorley.
**WEST 73TH ST.**
207, 73th St. Garage.
**WEST 76TH ST.**
208, Superior Motor Garage Co.
Cor. B'way, Aeon Garage.
**WEST 80TH ST.**
214, Apthorp Garage, Depalina & Wilson.
**WEST 82D ST.**
211, Berghardt Mills Co.
**WEST 83RD ST.**
150, Bretton Hall Garage.
**WEST 87TH ST.**
252, Belmord Garage.
265, Jerome Garage.
Astor Garage.
271, Riverview Garage.
**WEST 89TH ST.**
121, St. Urban Garage.
137, The Robt. Thedford Garage Co., Inc.
210, West End Auto Palace.
**WEST 90TH ST.**
2, Kingston Garage.
**WEST 93RD ST.**
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
**WEST 95TH ST.**
215, Royal Garage.
**WEST 96TH ST.**
315, Thedford's Garage, Jas.
**WEST 100TH ST.**
11, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
**WEST 101ST ST.**
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
**WEST 102ND ST.**
204, Miller's Garage, J.
**WEST 108TH ST.**
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
Michael T. Watts.
**WEST 107TH ST.**
102, Royal Garage, Branch 8.
241, Elite Garage.
**WEST 108TH ST.**
234, Manchester Garage Co.
**WEST 109TH ST.**
254, Bonavista Garage Co.
**WEST 110TH ST.**
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
**WEST 116TH ST.**
55, Alhambra Garage Co.
**WEST 122D ST.**
532, University Garage.
**WEST 124TH ST.**
208, Normal Automobile Station.
**WEST 125TH ST.**
2959 B'way, Martin Taxi Service Co.
**WEST 127TH ST.**
552, Olympic Garage.
**WEST 129TH ST.**
303, Security Garage.
**WEST 132D ST.**
163, Kingwood Garage.
**WEST 153D ST.**
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
**WEST 142D ST.**
Cor. 5th Ave., Baker R. & L. Co.
**WEST 144TH ST.**
22, West 144th Street Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
**WEST 150TH ST.**
457, Convent Garage, Inc.
**WEST 151ST ST.**
451, Hilltop Automobile Station, Inc.
**WEST 152D ST.**
466, May Garage Co., Inc.
**WEST 154TH ST.**
434, Fort Washington Garage.
**WEST 155TH ST.**
414, Speedway Garage,
**WEST 161ST ST.**
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
**WEST 165TH ST., BRONX.**
165, Highbridge Garage.
**WEST 168TH ST.**
554, Washington Heights Garage.

**WEST 170TH ST.**
Cor. Broadway, Kesbec Sales Co., No. Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
**WEST 181ST ST.**
512, Beaver & Son, J. P.
**WEST 181ST ST., BRONX.**
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
**WEST 207TH ST.**
602, Laird Bros. Garage.
**WEST 234TH ST.**
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station, P.
**WHITE PLAINS ROAD.**
Gasoline Station Inc., 2221.
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
**WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.**
1493, Thompson's Garage, J. P.

### BROOKLYN.

**ABERDEEN ST.**
F Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
**ATLANTIC AVE.**
Ajax Garage, 1569.
Atlantic & Albany Garage, 1620.
E. H. Dunn, 2762.
Hart & Vendell, Atlantic Ave. & Lincoln Pl.
Van Sicten Garage, 2814.
C. J. Williams, 2783.
W. S. Bridjette, 359.
Brooklyn Auto Service, 1308.
Dluguid Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1348.
Moll's Garage, 430.
E. P. Palmer, 1255.
**AVE. Q.**
Irving Garage, 1007.
**BAINBRIDGE ST.**
Bainbridge Garage, 631.
**BEDFORD AVE.**
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 672.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
I. C. Kirkham, 1365.
Parkside Gaso. Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2036.
Unitec Auto Radiator and Lamp Shops, 860.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1545.
Windsor Auto Service Co., 1410.
**BERGEN ST.**
Pitkin Auto Co., 2130.
Bergen Garage, 38.
**BOERUM PLACE.**
Boerum Place Garage, 37.
**BUSHWICK AVE.**
Alv Garage, 262.
**BUTLER ST.**
Buick Motor Co., 324.
**CHAUNCEY ST.**
Marquis Garage, cor. Patchen Ave.
**CHURCH AVE.**
Premier Garage, 1616.
**CLARK ST.**
St. George Garage, 33.
**CLERMONT AVE.**
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 470.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 482.
**CLINTON ST.**
Abbott Garage, 361.
**COLLEGE PLACE.**
Zerega Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 19.
Little Garage, 12.
**CONEY ISLAND AVE.**
Kensington Garage, 712.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 488.
Oakcrest Garage, 1201.
**REID AVE.**
Cooper Garage, 288.
**CORNELIA ST.**
Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp., 2319.
**COURT ST.**
Fox Garage, 135.
**COVERT ST.**
Pioneer Garage, 23.
**CRANBERRY ST.**
Pioneer Garage, 23.
**CRESCENT ST.**
Foot of C. J. Wellman.
Adelphi Garage 200.
**CROPSEY AVE.**
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
**CUMBERLAND ST.**
Hill Garage, 370.
**DECATUR ST.**
Regina Garage & Auto Sales Co., 173.
W. Kahl, 1084.
**DUFFIELD ST.**
Extension Garage, 60.
**EASTERN PARKWAY.**
1. Goodman, 1700
International Parkway Taxi Co., 1878.
**EAST NEW YORK AVE.**
E. E. Stewart, 1730.
**EAST 28TH ST.**
Fleetwood Garage, W. C. Baur, 635.
**EAST 29TH ST.**
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, Cor. Tilden Ave.
**EAST 3RD ST.**
and Flatlands Ave., Ganarels, Geo. Krier.
**ECKFORD ST.**
Eckford Garage, 75.
**18TH AVE.**
Garage Colony, Inc., 8226.
Kenmore Garage, 4446.
**11TH ST.**
E. H. Dilger, 478.
**EMERSON PL.**
Emerson Place Garage, 94.
**52ND ST.**
Monahnock Garage, 1061.
**55TH ST.**
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.
**59TH ST.**
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.
**FLATBUSH AVE.**
Bklyn Riding & Drv. Club, Cor. Plaza St.
Tobias Schwartz, Cor. Fulton St.
Tony Zappa, Prince St.
Regenhard & Kotter, 1487.
Michael T. Watts, Flatbush ave. Extension.
**FOREST AVE.**
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Platz Bros., 67.
**FORT HAMILTON AVE.**
R. A. Hill, 6520.
James Quigley 6508.
**FOSTER AVE.**
Eisenhauer, Mario, Cor. E. 21st St.
Liptrott & Allen, 902.
**FOURTH AVE.**
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Ferrigno, 280.
**FOURTH ST.**
Cresty Garage, 331.
**44TH ST.**
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1342.
**FULTON ST.**
Geo. Pool & Son, 72.
F. M. Tieman & Co., 83.
**GLENMORE AVE.**
Penn Glen Garage, Pennsylvania Ave.
**GATES AVENUE.**
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
**GREENE AVENUE.**
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1005.
**HALL STREET.**
Sloan Engineering Co., 240.
**HANCOCK STREET.**
Hanbock Garage & Repair Co., 940.
Pupki Auto Co., 488
**HENRY STREET.**
Henry Garage, 546.
**HERKIMER STREET.**
American Auto Service, 681.
Beach-Knowles & Hill, 7.
**HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.**
F. Siegman, Cor. Bushwick Ave.
**HOWARD AVENUE.**
Howard Garage, Cor. Eastern Pkwy.
**HUMBOLDT STREET.**
Lasky Motor Car Co., Inc., 58.
**BURON STREET.**
Oakland Garage, 182.
**IRVING AVENUE.**
Irving Ave. Garage, 35.
**JEFFERSON AVENUE.**
F. M. Marko, 102.
**JAMAICA AVE.**
G W Hovell, 802.
S. Kaufman, 75.

**KINGS HIGHWAY.**
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Fred Hommel Garage, Cor. Snyder Ave.
**KNICKERBOCKER AVE.**
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 118.
**KOSCIUSKO ST.**
Mitchell Garage, 29.
**LAFAYETTE AVENUE.**
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 1
Woods Garage & Sales Co. 431.
**LEONARD ST.**
Rodnon Garage, 483, Rodnon Bros., Prop.
**LEXINGTON AVE.**
L. A. Disbrow, 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
Yunker & Ellems 415.
**LENOX ROAD.**
Private Owners Garage, 31.
**LIBERTY AVE.**
L. Milchman, 1108.
**LOT STREET.**
Beverley Garage, 143.
**MADISON STREET.**
Sylvan Garage, 633.
**MANHATTAN AVE.**
Greenpoint Garage.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 583.
**MARCY AVE.**
Big Four Garage, 633.
**MAUJER STREET.**
Maujer Garage, 264.
**Mc DONOUGH STREET.**
McDonough Garage, 406.
**METROPOLITAN AVE.**
Metropolitan Garage, H. Bassen.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1439.
**MONROE STREET.**
C. B. Crossman Garage 107.
J. H. Waite, 493.
**MORGAN AVE.**
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor. Meserole St.
**MYRTLE AVE.**
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Auto Garage.
**NEW UTRECHT AVE.**
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5903.
**NOSTRAND AVE.**
Hawthorne Garage, 1187.
**NORTH 6TH ST.**
Yacenda's Garage, 127.
**OCEAN AVE.**
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042.
**OCEAN PARKWAY.**
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkwy.
Sutter Co., Inc., 4.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. S. Welch.
**ORMOND PLACE.**
Ormond Garage, 10.
**PACIFIC ST.**
Portland Garage, 670.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
**PARK AVE.**
Park Ave. Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 753.
**PENNSYLVANIA AVE.**
East New York Garage, 65.
**POWELL ST.**
Cor. Sutter Ave., Sapir's Garage.
**PROSPECT PLACE.**
Healy, Prospect Garage, 731.
**PUTNAM AVE.**
United Motor Co, 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1726.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co. 73.
**PRESIDENT ST.**
Joseph D'Esteros, 1229.
**RALPH AVE.**
Ralph Garage, 199.
**RIDGEWOOD AVE.**
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295.
**REID AVE.**
Putnam Garage, 200.
**ROEBLING ST.**
Quick Service Garage, cor. Division Ave
**ROGERS AVE.**
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1345.
**ST. JOHN'S PL.**
P. C. O'Neill, 1424.
**SCHOLES ST.**
Grayson Garage, 162.
**SENATOR ST.**
Senator Garage, 416.
**ST. MARKS AVE.**
Court Garage, 233.
Pratt Hendricks Co., 238.
Sweeny Garage Co., 201.
**STAGG ST.**
Stagg Garage, 130.
**STATE ST.**
Daniel F. E. Leary, 203.
**SEVENTH AVE.**
Seventh Ave. Garage, 5703.
**SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.**
Bayside Garage, 1787.
**SIXTH ST.**
Dennis Garage, 283.
**16TH ST.**
Unique Garage, 543.
**SNYDER AVE.**
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44.
J. J. Snyder & Sons, 55.
**STEPHENS COURT.**
H. F. Stephens, 38.
**STERLING PLACE.**
Sterling Garage, 1364.
Vell's Garage, 109.
**65TH ST.**
Ridge Garage, 563.
**STONE AVE.**
Lux Garage, 34, near B'way.
**STUYVESANT AVE.**
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 33.
**TILDEN AVE.**
Flatbush Auto Co., 2323.
**20TH ST.**
Beach Bros. Co., 231.
**24TH AVE.**
T. H. Joyce, 8827.
**24TH ST.**
American Garage & Machine Works, 237.
**UNDERHILL AVE.**
Standard Garage Service Co., 105.
**UNION ST.**
Academy Garage, 839.
Hurwitz Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Plaza Garage, 920.
Union Garage, 784.
**VANDERVILT AVE.**
Vanderbilt Garage, 257.
**VERNON AVE.**
Hohweisner & Son, 378.
Keystone Garage, 301.
**WALLABOUT ST.**
Meyer's Garage, 112.
**WATKINS ST.**
Watkins St. Garage, 353.
**WAVERLY AVE.**
J. J. Hillis, 22.
Waverly Garage, 334.
**WEST 8TH ST.**
F. A. Kelsey, 3862.

### LONG ISLAND.

**ASTORIA.**
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Ave.
Brust Bros. Garage, 388 8th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 183 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Metz, 383 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
**BAYSIDE.**
Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Otto's Gasoline Station.
**COLLEGE POINT.**
Geo. Duer.
Horn & McCracken.
**CORONA.**
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave. nr. 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Jackson Garage.
Chuck's Garage, Jackson Ave.
Jack's Garage, Jackson Ave.
**ELMHURST.**
Elmhurst Gaso. Station, 23 Queens Blvd.
W. A. Pulis Garage, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.
Schmidt Bros. Garage, Jackson Ave. & Trainsmeadow Rd.
Muller's Garage.

**FLUSHING.**
Flushing Auto Garage, 110 Broadway.
John Geddes.
Mold's Garage.
Queensboro Garage, 66 Broadway.
Wilson's Garage.
Dunn's Gaso. Station, B'way & 23d St.
Excelsior Motor Cycle Garage, 58 B'way
Upper Flushing Garage, 49 Murray St.
Jaeger St.
**FOREST HILLS.**
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
Fred Frey, Metropolitan & Cooper Aves.
**GLENDALE.**
A. Geier, 2904 Myrtle Ave.
Wm. Rupe, Cooper Ave.
F. Schoenseigel & Co., Cooper Ave.
Myrtle Garage, Cooper & Myrtle Aves.
**HOLLIS.**
Hollis Gaso. Station, Fulton St.
**JAMAICA.**
Baker Bros. Garage Co., Inc., 19 No. Washington St.
Frank Berman, 134 Rockaway Rd.
Disbrow Bros., Hillside Ave.
Franklin Garage, 5 Franklin St.
International Garage, Smith St.
W. B. Jones, Merrick Rd. & Springfield Ave.
D. Koster & Son, Hillside Ave.
Mott Bros., Hillside Ave.
New Hope Garage, Merrick Road.
Palm Garage, Hillside & Rustling Aves.
Wiegel's Garage, Union Hill St.
Strang Auto Garage Co., Inc., Fulton & Smith Sts.
Mrs. Schmidt, Hillside & Columbus Aves.
**LITTLE NECK.**
Cornell's Garage.
**LONG ISLAND CITY.**
Astoria Taxicab Co., 369 Jackson Ave.
C. J. Brown, Bridge Plaza.
Burke's Gaso. Station, Thompson Ave. & Hulst St.
Crescent Garage, 324 Jackson Ave.
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave.
Model Garage, 95 Paynter Ave.
Perrine's Garage, 207 First Ave.
Richensteen Bros., Bridge Plaza.
Taft

# TOLSTOY 'OUTRAGED' BY CRITICS, HE SAYS

### Prof. Pupin and Others Who Oppose Forbidden Lecture Answered by Russian.

### CITE "MAD MONK" INCIDENT

### Son of Famous Philosopher Employs Counsel, Fearing Russia Will Misunderstand Incident.

Count Ilya Tolstoy, who was prevented from delivering an address at Columbia last Saturday night by Professor J. D. Prince, head of the Department of Slavonic Languages and Literature at the university, issued a statement last night in which he characterized as "an outrage" statements that have since been made regarding his attitude and sympathies in the present war. The Count took particular exception to printed reports quoting Professor Michael L. Pupin of Columbia, who is Serbian Consul General in this city, as saying that "Count Tolstoy has associated himself with people who were working against the best interests of Russia and her allies."

From a statement made later last night by Professor Pupin it appeared that his opposition to the Count had been largely based on the fact that Tolstoy was present at an interview between newspaper men and Illiodor, "the mad monk," in Carnegie Hall last December. The Count said that he had attended the interview purely out of curiosity, never having seen Illiodor before, and that he had no sympathy with Illiodor or any of his colleagues.

Professor Pupin said the fact that Count Tolstoy had been reported to have been there at the time of the interview was "the nucleus of the opposition on my part," and that he had no other reason to oppose the Count. He said he believed that a declaration by the Count to the effect that he was not associated with nor had sympathy for Illiodor and his colleagues would "put him in the right light with many persons in this country who oppose him solely for this reason." The Count has, in fact, so declared in a letter written to THE TIMES after the Illiodor incident.

Last night he was accompanied by former Assistant District Attorney D. A. Le Barbier when he made his statement at the Hotel Lafayette. He had engaged Mr. Le Barbier as his counsel. His statement was prepared by the lawyer. It says in part:

"I have three sons at the front, fighting for Russia, one of whom is now a prisoner in Austria, and for six months I, too, have been in the service of my country.

"The Tolstoy Society of Moscow and the Association of Press and Literature of Moscow have approved my lecture, which was the same as the one given by me at Carnegie Hall and accepted by the authorities in Moscow.

"All of my thought is for the uplift of Russia. I cannot understand how any one dare make such statements as have been published. I cannot permit such statements to go without the strongest kind of denial."

The Count is to deliver a lecture tonight at Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Penn., on the subject of the life and ideals of Count Leo Tolstoy, his father. It was the lecture he purposed delivering at Columbia.

Friends of the Count who were present at the interview said there was a real danger that reports of the discussion here over his lecture might be misconstrued when they reached Russia and that it might be thought that the Count had made anti-Russian utterances and associated with persons opposed to the Government as a result of which he might find himself in grave difficulties when he returned to Russia.

## BENEFIT FOR WAR CHARITIES

### Women in Society Represent Angels in Paintings by Masters.

An entertainment for the benefit of a group of war charities of the allied nations was given yesterday afternoon in the Century Theatre. The beneficiaries were the French Tuberculosis War Victims, Le Bienêtre des Blessés, the French Actors' Fund of Paris, and the British Woman's Hospital. The last-named institution is represented in this city by Gertrude Kingston, the English actress, and she directed the staging of one of the principal features of the program, a series of twelve tableaux representing the angels in paintings by the masters. Angels of Francesca, Guido Reni, Botticelli, and Benodezo Goddozoli were among the famous groups posed by women of society. It is estimated that more than $5,000 was realized.

M. Maurice acted as master of ceremonies and in addition gave a solo dance; Laurette Taylor recited "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Julie Opp (Mrs. William Faversham) read "England, My England," with orchestral accompaniment. Then there was a song number given by Elsie Janis and a chorus of débutantes and young married women. Miss Janis's song, "I Need a Different Girl for Every Dance," was written for the occasion by Miss Elsa Maxwell. In the chorus were Miss Marian Tiffany, Miss Adelaide Sedgwick Miss Adelaide Wilmerding, Mrs. Lois Harriman, Mrs. Angier Duke, Miss Wheelwright Wilson, Miss Madeleine Carey, Miss Helen Alexander, and Miss Dorothy Norris.

After the performance in the auditorium tea was served on the roof and Maria Barrientos sang. A report that Geraldine Farrar had been asked to sing the national anthem at the entertainment and had refused was answered last night by an official statement that last week Mrs. Reginald de Koven had asked Miss Farrar to sing, but that she had declined at once with regret because of her appearance in "Thais" at the Metropolitan tonight and in a dress rehearsal of the opera on Wednesday.

### Richard Sack Sentenced.

Richard Sack of Richmond Hill, L. I., who pleaded guilty to a charge of having defrauded accident insurance companies out of $14,000 by filing false proof of claim for damages on automobiles which he admitted he had assisted in destroying, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Nott in General Sessions to a term of not less than one year nor more than two years and six months in Sing Sing. The court took into consideration the fact that the defendant had made a partial restitution, and had aided Assistant District Attorney Weller, in charge of the prosecution of these frauds, in apprehending others.

### Aluminium Coins in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The issue of new one pfennig coins in aluminium is announced today by the Overseas News Agency.


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VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water

Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT
Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS


# HAVANA POLICE SEIZED IN PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

in number, and it is probable that a goodly part of them had no choice but to join their companions.

"The remainder of the Province of Oriente is quiet, although there is news of several bands of men who have left different towns, presumably to join the insurgents. The rural guard detachments, of which there are probably forty or fifty in Oriente, have all remained loyal to the Government. These detachments number between 600 and 700 men. They will be heard from in due time.

"The rest of the island is quiet. Acosta's men are now reduced to fifteen or twenty. They have not had a moment's rest since last Sunday, some of the detachments in pursuit came in sight of them this afternoon. No report is yet available of the action which followed."

The Military Governor at Santiago yesterday informed P. Merrill Griffith, the American Consul there, that the military forces in Guantanamo had joined in the revolutionary movement. He said also that a similar situation prevailed at Mayari and Baracoa.

The military Governor said that Palma Soriano, where President Menocal's sugar mill is located, was still in the hands of the Government. He added that Major Fernandez, desiring to avoid bloodshed, did not wish to attack Palma Soriano, but as the officials there were arresting prominent Liberals he might be compelled to act.

It was announced by the Military Governor that all operations would be stopped immediately, provided General Menocal resigned and Enrique José Varona, Vice President, assumed the Presidency.

Order prevails throughout Santiago City. The United States Navy tug Potomac arrived in port there last night. It is said the Potomac will take a report from the American Consul to the fleet commander at Caimaneras.

The Government has called to the United States for prices on the latest makes of airplanes. The Cuban aviator, Augustin Parla, is expected to take service against the rebels. Parla flew from Key West to Bay Muriel in May, 1913, and was awarded a five-thousand-dollar prize by the Havana City Council.

The Secretary of the Treasury declared today that $300,000 is available to pay for arms and ammunition which have been shipped from the United States and that the Conservative Party is certain to be victorious.

Search in German circles here today failed to locate any one who knew Captain Hans Boehm, a German Army officer, who, according to a London dispatch, when arrested at Falmouth some time ago, had in his possession a chart of Santa Lucia Bay, Cuba, where German agents were asserted to have secured an oil concession. There are no entries here of German oil interests in Santa Lucia Bay.

## REFUGEE TELLS HOW SANTIAGO WAS TAKEN

### *Escaped Officer Says Rebel Commander Forced Loyal Soldiers to Seize the City.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The story of the taking of Santiago de Cuba by the rebels and the imprisonment of the Governor of the province and the seizure of Colonel Lores, the commanding officer, was told to the Government for the first time this morning, when Lieutenant Wilfredo Diaz related to President Menocal how he took advantage of the confusion to escape to the cruiser Patria, which arrived today.

Early Monday morning, Diaz says, Lieut. Col. Lore de Mola called a number of army officers together, telling them he proposed revolting against the Government and threatening them with death if they refused to co-operate. The majority of the officers refused, but two hours later there was a call to arms and the garrison formed in the courtyard. The confusion was tremendous, but the soldiers were ordered into line and Captain E. Estrada, acting for Lieut. Col. Mola, informed the men that if they dared refuse to join the movement they would be shot in their tracks. Colonel Lores, the commanding officer, rushed out, but knowing his loyalty to the Government the officers under Lieut. Col. Mola overpowered him and placed him in a barred room. Major Roseles and Captains de la Torre and Cagigal and a number of other officers who had refused to join the movement were also arrested and confined in separate rooms in the barracks.

Lieut. Col. Mola then sent a detail under the command of an officer to arrest Manuel Rodrigues Fuentes, Governor of the province, who was brought shortly after and also locked up. The troops were then divided into various details and sent to take possession of the police stations, the electric plant, the aqueduct, the railway station, and docks, those soldiers being suspected of loyalty to the Government being sent to the outskirts of the city on patrol duty.

Orders were immediately issued for the garrison of Morro Castle to abandon it as it was thought the Cuban warships in the harbor might bombard it. Efforts to create revolutionary sentiment aboard them had signally failed. Details of soldiers then went through the streets arresting prominent persons suspected of being in sympathy with the Government and the jails as well as barracks were filled with prisoners.

Lieutenant Diaz declares that the majority of the 300 soldiers forming the garrison there were opposed to the revolution and only joined the movement because they were forced by Lieut. Col. Mola. He is confident they will show their loyalty to the Government as soon as the Government forces arrive at Santiago, which will probably be tomorrow, and the city will be promptly retaken, although the rebels armed several hundred citizens.

## CUBA REASSURES LANSING.

### Reply to One Note Says Menocal Is Sure of Putting Down the Revolt.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Assurances that, with the moral support of the United States Government in the present crisis, the Cuban Government thinks it will be able to re-establish order and quell the Liberal revolt, were given to Secretary Lansing today in a note delivered by Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the Minister from Cuba, based on telegraphic instructions from Foreign Minister Desverinne, at Havana.

Some of the reports received by the State Department today from its diplomatic agents in Cuba inspired the belief that the Menocal Government was proceeding vigorously in its effort to check the revolt, and has made some progress, although the situation is nevertheless considered extremely serious, and the widely separated points at which uprisings have occurred indicate that the revolt is more widespread and dangerous than was at first supposed.

The telegram from the Cuban Foreign Minister as delivered to the State Department by the Cuban Minister was as follows:

"The statements issued by the Minister of the United States here to the press, with which you are surely acquainted, have produced the most favorable impression on all law-abiding citizens, because of the emphatic declarations made in the name of the United States Government with regard to its policy of upholding only legally constituted Governments and never those that may be formed through revolutions.

"This declaration will have the most beneficial effect, and the President instructs me expressly to direct you to assure the Government of the United States that, with the moral support of that Government, he is firmly convinced of his ability to re-establish order and to give a decisive example for the future with regard to seditious citizens, and especially as to the military who may violate their sacred duties of discipline and fidelity.

"With reference to the military uprising in Santiago, to which your cablegram referred, I inform you that it has not extended, and the President is sure of dominating that or any other civil or military uprising with the resources in his power and the reinforcements which have already been sent to those places."

The State Department's dispatches from American diplomatic agents in Cuba received today say that the public is excited and apprehensive, but that quiet prevails in Havana City and Province, although there were many arrests in that section yesterday. Confidential advices received here assert that minor conflicts have taken place between revolutionary forces and Government troops near Havana. Many skirmishes have taken place in Santa Clara Province, but strong Government forces retain control of the election places.

The Cuban Government is greatly concerned over the whereabouts of General Gomez, who is believed to have assumed command of the revolutionary movement, and the party which accompanied him when he left Cuba last week. Generals Acosta and Pinco Guerra, with Colonel Guas, are said to be at the old rendezvous of Maceo in the mountains of the eastern section of Pinar del Rio Province. They are reported to have considerable forces and will likely move soon.

All American interests in Cuba have been advised to preserve a strict neutrality, and no instance of the violation of this neutrality has been reported. American agents in Cuba, after exhaustive inquiry, have been unable to discover any indication of foreign machinations.

## WANT AN ELECTION INQUIRY.

### Cuban Liberals Here May Ask Wilson to Send a Commission.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara and Dr. Raimundo Cabrera, who recently arrived in the United States as representatives of the Liberal Party of Cuba, made preparations late last night to go to Washington where, it is reported, they will make an appeal to President Wilson to send a committee or representative to Cuba to investigate the recent elections there.

Neither Dr. Ferrara or Dr. Cabrera was willing to talk on the proposed trip to Washington, but it was learned, however, that should an American commission or mediator be appointed to make a finding on the last elections, the Liberals would abide by its verdict whether favorable to them or not. Persons close to the two Liberal leaders intimated last night that they were waiting for some indication from Washington that their suggestion would be received with favor.

The appointment of an American mediator by President Wilson would follow the precedent established by President Roosevelt just prior to the second Cuban intervention, when William Howard Taft, then Secretary of War, made a futile attempt to settle the revolution started by General José Miguel Gomez. Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, is said to be the choice of the Cuban Liberals as a mediator. General Crowder drew up the existing electoral laws in Cuba at the request of that Government, and he is considered as extremely well posted on political conditions in the island.

Dr. Cabrera said yesterday that if arms and ammunition belonging to the American Government were sold to the Cuban Government for the purpose of fighting the Liberals this would be interpreted as an indorsement of the effort of President Menocal to continue himself in power regardless of the legality of the present elections. It was said that Washington had already been notified that in such an event the Liberals could not be responsible for the life and property of Americans within their lines. Dr. Cabrera said there would be nothing left for the Liberals to do but to fight it out if they were unable to get the American Government to look at the matter in what they considered a just light.

Dr. Ferrara was quoted yesterday as saying that a statement from the American Minister in Havana three months ago to the effect that the United States demanded a free and fair election would have forestalled all trouble. He said an impartial investigation by agents of the Government at the present time still could prevent bloodshed but that within a few days it would take 30,000 men to re-establish peace. Both Dr. Ferrara and Dr. Cabrera said the Liberals were holding aggressive measures in abeyance until the situation crystallized, but would be forced to act in a few days.

Emphatic denials were forthcoming yesterday from Dr. Ferrara and Dr. Cabrera to reports that they were in this country to solicit the interference of the United States in Cuba or that they were here to promote war. They said they were here, on the contrary, in an effort to appeal to the sense of justice of the American people and to avoid a situation in Cuba which might make armed intervention there inevitable.

Private dispatches received by Dr. Carlos L. Henriquez of 13 West Eighty-eighth Street stated that a reprieve had been granted to his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Ramon Castellanos, who was reported sentenced to death.

A dispatch received yesterday by Dr. Ferrara from Luis Mola, newly appointed Liberal Governor of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, asserted that the towns of Caney, Alto Songo, Holguin, San Luis, Cumbre, Santiago, Guantanamo, Baracoa, Saguatanamo, Mayari, Bayamo, Campechuela, Niquero, and others had been taken by the Liberals without fighting. The civilian population in this province was reported as taking up arms for the Liberal cause. A report also was received from General Fernandez, commanding in this province, as follows:

"On the twelfth the army under my orders deposed all the authorities. Am commanding regulars and 2,000 militia. Have captured a large supply of artillery which Menocal Government had accumulated in order to perpetuate themselves in power notwithstanding their defeat at the polls. In this province order is complete. We are ready to defend ourselves against any aggression, although we will take care to avoid bloodshed. Military exigencies compelled me to mine harbor. Life and property of nationals and foreigners are guaranteed by my forces."

The Cuban Consulate General in this city was without any official news yesterday from Havana.

Dr. José Replado, surgeon at the iron mines of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Santiago de Cuba, arrived yesterday on the Munson liner Munamar. He was much interested in the progress of affairs in Cuba. He said it was rumored before he sailed that March 10 was to have been the date for the uprising.

Dr. Replado said that, in his opinion, the Liberals would not succeed and that President Menocal would be able to take care of the present situation. As to the reported capture of Santiago by Major Fernandez, he thought it was a case where the Major was bluffing.

# FIND 3 AMERICANS SLAIN BY MEXICANS

Continued from Page 1.

country from Casas Grandes and from Sonora points.

LAREDO, Texas, Feb. 15.—Twenty Mexican bandits and a detachment of Florida infantry engaged in a skirmish last night near Zapata. One bandit and several horses were captured. The soldiers fired on the bandits after they crossed the Rio Grande River, and the fire was returned by the Mexicans, who then fled. The Americans pursued them, but lost the trail in the darkness.

## RAIDERS WERE SALAZAR'S MEN

### Washington Gets Army Advices Telling of Captures at Corner Ranch

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A disconcerting official report on Villista activities along the border between Chihuahua and New Mexico was received by the War Department from the commanding officer of the New Mexican border patrol district, indicating that Villistas, commanded by José Ynez Salazar, who has taken over control of some of the territory occupied by General Pershing's expedition, have been very active.

These advices confirm the report that a party of Mormons who were sent to the vicinity of the Corner Ranch to make a roundup were missing, with 100 horses and mules which had been taken in the raid by Mexicans on that ranch on Monday. Salazar, the Mexican commanding these Villista bands, had been a prisoner of the de facto Government until last Fall, when Francisco Villa made his raid on Chihauhua City and seized and a hundred Villista bandit prisoners from the penitentiary under the very nose of General Trevino, who commanded the Carranza garrison.

No troops have been sent across the border in result of the Mexican raiders. The immediate effect of the raid has been to put the officers in command of the New Mexican border patrol section on their guard. It is understood their orders permit them to pursue across the border any bandits whom there is a prospect of capturing.

The dispatch referred to was as follows:

"The following comes from the commanding officer at Hachita: R. V. Morehead, manager at Alamo Hueco, reports Lem Spillsbury sent Andy Peterson, Burt Jensen, and one other Mormon, not named, from Campello Wells to vicinity of Corner Ranch, near Monument 53, Feb. 12 for roundup. Spillsbury went on 13th to investigate failure to return and found the fence cut near ranch, the ranch house broken open and no trace of the missing men or Mexican employes. Tracks through the fence indicated five or six men and horses had entered from Mexico and returned. Teams gone from ranch, but apparently no cattle missing. One hundred and nine horses and mules missing from range near Corner Ranch, but no place found where they crossed line. Cavalry patrol to Corner Ranch, 13th, verified condition of property reported.

"Conditions in Mexico south of Hachita are as follows:

"It is reported that Salazar, with 300 men, visited Ojitos Feb. 12, and took 'Buck' Spencer, foreman Ojitos ranch, and ten or twelve Mexican employes prisoners, and now holds them for $5,000 ransom under penalty of death.

"Spencer now paroled to obtain ransom from E. K. Warren Land and Cattle Company, and his wife held as hostage.

"It is said that Spencer met Silvester Quevedo, one of Salazar's officers, ten miels north of Ojitos. Quevedo told him that he had had a fight with gringos and killed several. This information not considered reliable here.

"Ponville, of Palomas Cattle Company, reports Nogales cattle camp, eighteen miles south Monument 60, raided Feb. 11. Raiders apparently came from Janos, and went west.

"Conditions south of Palomas are:

"Reports indicate small bodies troops at various places from Palomas to Ascension, but none seen by airplanes flying along border."

### Fletcher to See Carranza Tomorrow

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Feb. 15.—General Carranza, who is taking the medicinal baths at Hacienda San Antonio, will receive Ambassador Fletcher informally at Queretaro on Saturday. The formal presentation of credentials will take place in Mexico City upon the return of General Carranza from Guadalajara. The appointment of Bonillas to Washington makes sure the appointment of Arredondo as Secretary of State in the new Cabinet.

### Naturalization Rush Keeps Up.

Ninety per cent. of a total of 410 applicants to the County Naturalization Bureau in the Hall of Records yesterday for citizenship papers were Germans and Austrians. Of this number 345 got their first papers, and 65 got their second papers, which conferred full citizenship. In the Federal Bureau 153 first papers and 25 second papers were issued. Nearly two-thirds of these applicants were Teutons.


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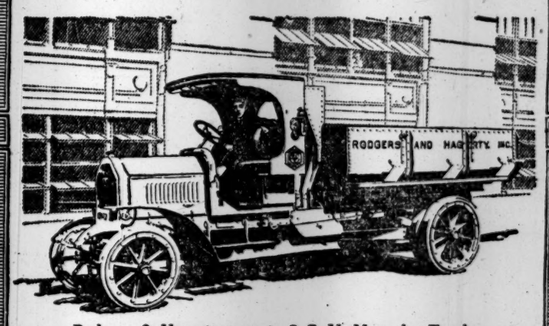

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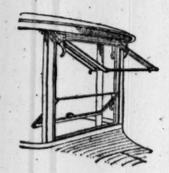
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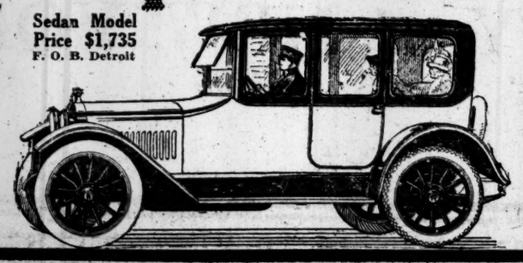

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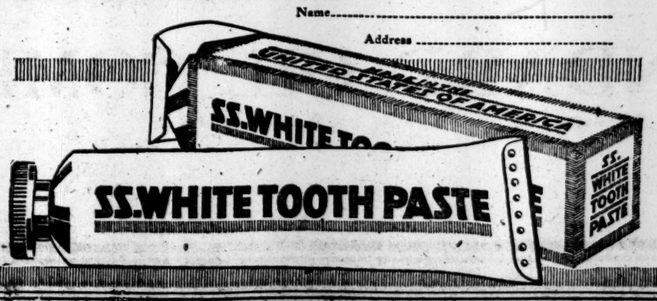


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Cleante ..... Schuyler Ladd
Monsieur Diafoirus ..... Albert Bruning
Thomas Diafoirus ..... George Gaul
Monsieur Furgon ..... Howard Kyle
Monsieur Fleurant ..... Thomas E. Jackson
Monsieur Bonnefoi ..... Henry Buckler
Toinette ..... Mrs. Coburn

Molière's last play, "The Imaginary Invalid," was revived in competent and spirited fashion yesterday afternoon at the Harris Theatre. The company was headed by the Coburns and filled out by many of the players now appearing with such success at that playhouse in "The Yellow Jacket." The audience, in no more musty and archaeological a mood than chance audiences are wont to be, received this imperishable French comedy with gales of laughter and aroused once more the suspicion that a company given over to a half dozen of the Molière comedies would fare very well with the playgoers of America. Certainly "The Imaginary Invalid" is hilarious; it is much more amusing than most of the plays in town.

Its present revival is a little venture of Mr. and Mrs. Coburn. They have played it before in their rounds of the universities, and now they are putting it on for four afternoons only in the closing weeks of the engagement allotted to "The Yellow Jacket." Mr. Coburn himself plays the title rôle and is amusing if not brilliant as that foolish, peevish old hypochondriac. Mrs. Coburn acquits herself well as the sprightly Toinette. The most memorable performances are given by George Gaul, (who is capital as a young zany from the medical college,) Albert Bruning as one swindling old doctor, and Howard Kyle as another. Quite captivating and a clever actress, as children are apt to be, is a pleasing morsel of a mummer who struggles along under the name of Miss Neville May Westman. The settings are appropriate, and Mrs. John W. Alexander has provided nicely the costumes of the period.

That was the period of more than two centuries and a half ago, and while it is quite true that the hardy humor of "The Imaginary Invalid" can make its own way in the twentieth century, it is also true that there is an added zest for all of us in the reminder that, as far as doctors, hypochondriacs, and other permanent objects of satire go, it was in the beginning as it is now and ever shall be, world without end. For "Le Malade Imaginaire," ever a favorite at the Théâtre Français, was Molière's parting shot at the hanky-panky of the medicine men. He wrote it while he was dying, and he died during its fourth performance on the night of Feb. 17, 1673. The ancient salutary diversion of teasing the doctors never found another practitioner half so deft until Mr. Shaw came along 200 years later.

Together with all the other interludes, the burlesque ricmarole of admitting a Doctor of Medicine to the Faculty is omitted in the present production and in its place there is just a dance to bring down the final curtain on a revival every one should see.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sarah Bernhardt will have one day, next Wednesday, free between her repertoire and vaudeville tours and on the night of that day she will see the Hippodrome show.

A. H. Woods will produce a new comedy by Eugene Walter and Cronin Wilson, entitled "A Small Town Girl," early next month. Charlotte Walker will play the leading role, and others in the cast will be John Mittern, Edward Abeles, George Leguere, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Gladys Alexandra, and Regina Richards.

Ruth Chatterton will be the hostess at the biweekly tea given at 1 West Forty-ninth Street for the benefit of war charities of the Allies. Among other players who will be present will be Sir Herbert Tree, Lina Cavalieri, Laurette Taylor, Mary and Florence Nash, Marjorie Rambeau, Edith Tallaferro, Jane Cowl, and Emma Dunn.

A call for 4,000 men and women volunteers to help with the preliminary work of the Actors' Fund Bazaar, which will be held at Grand Central Palace in May, has been issued by Daniel Frohman and Waldemar de Bille.

Students of the Washington Square Players School of the Theatre will give their second matinee performance next Wednesday at the Comedy. A program of five playlets and scenes from plays will be given.

The first performance of "Nina," Cosmo Hamilton's and Leslie Stuart's new musical play, will take place early next month in New Haven.

Controller Prendergast and Borough President Pounds spoke at the opening of the Brooklyn Repertory Theatre last night. A feature of the program was a prologue written by Jane Dransfield Stone for the occasion.

Mary Boland has been engaged for an important role in Horace Annesley Vachell's play, "The Case of Lady Chamber," which the Charles Frohman Company will place in rehearsal next Monday.

Butler Davenport will deliver an address at the meeting of the Messiah Dramatic Circle at the Church of the Messiah tonight.

The receipts from the exhibition of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" at the Broadway next Monday night will be donated to the fund used for purchasing coffee and sandwiches for the militiamen on guard in the city.

## THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

### Reger's Variations, Mozart, Beethoven and Smetana Heard.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra at its concert in Carnegie Hall last evening presented a program containing nothing unfamiliar to its audiences. It began with the overture to Mozart's opera, "Le Nozze di Figaro," which is in the season's repertory at the Metropolitan Opera House, and continued with Beethoven's eighth symphony, Max Reger's "Variations and Fugue on a Merry Theme of J. A. Hiller," Op. 100, and the overture to Smetana's opera, "The Bartered Bride," also in recent years played at the Metropolitan.

Reger's variations and fugue were first given in New York by the Boston orchestra, and seemed then, as they do now, one of his most important and successful compositions. It may be assumed that their performance was in some way a reminder of the composer's death, which occurred last Spring. It does not seem likely that Reger's fame will be a lasting one, but he was one of the curious products of the most modern developments of music looking backward and at the same time forward. His command of the most recondite forms of contrapuntal art is nowhere more conspicuously or skillfully shown than in these variations, and especially in the double fugue at the end, with its imposing and elaborately wrought climax. The variations are of great length —too great—and there are pages that show the desultory, at times almost uncertain, manner of Reger's musical thinking. There are pages of real beauty, of felicitous expression, of mood evoked and sustained. He has a characteristic instrumental utterance of his own, not brilliant and highly colored, but often subtle and ingenious. It was well that these variations should be heard again, and they were listened to with interest. The performance was one of Dr. Muck's most remarkable ones. In the perfection and finish with which Reger's involved score was set forth.

As to the transparent brilliancy and vivacity of the performance of Mozart's overture, the spirit and rhythmic buoyancy, the polished phrasing with which Beethoven's symphony was reproduced, they were characteristic of the finest things the Boston players do under Dr. Muck's conducting.

## AN AFTERNOON'S MUSIC.

### Mme. Julia Culp in a Song Recital—Concert in Little Theatre.

Mme. Julia Culp appeared again in a song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, the occasion being for the benefit of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls. Mme. Culp's art was delightfully expanded upon songs of Shubert and Brahms, well remembered in her interpretation; and upon a group of American songs by Albert Spalding and Arthur Foote, "Deep River," arranged by William Arms Fisher, and an Indian love song, arranged by T. Lieurance. Coenraad Bos occupied his accustomed place as her accompanyist, and something more; for contrary to his custom, he appeared also as a soloist, and played charmingly, in the appropriate style, a piano sonata by Mozart, in C, and a group of lesser pieces.

At the same time the Société des Instruments Anciens gave a concert in the Little Theatre devoted to eighteenth century music, such as they played at their first public performance here for the Friends of Music. These French players are under the auspices of the French-American Association for Musical Art. They have apparently a large repertory. Yesterday their program included a "Sinfonia" by Haydn, a concerto in A for viola, "d'Amore," by Asioli, played by M. Casadesus, and a "Ballet Divertissement" by Montéclair, an interesting Frenchman. In the symphony and the ballet divertissement the harpsichord took part, played by Mme. Régina Patorni, an artist highly accomplished in the peculiar technique of the instrument, and fittingly associated with the fine players of the quartet, whose beauty of tone and finely finished ensemble command renewed admiration, as does their right feeling for the style of the music they play. Mme. Patorni played some solos, and Mme. Marie Buisson, soprano, sang three eighteenth century songs.

### Caruso Sings in "L'Elisir d'Amore."

In spite of wet weather, Mr. Caruso's only evening appearance in several days drew a great audience to hear "L'Elisir d'Amore" sung by the Metropolitan stars last night, with Messrs. Scotti and Didur allied in comedy rôles, and Mme. Barrientos for the first time as a gay instead of tragic heroine. The new Adina proved a figure of doll-like daintiness, fitting well into the picture, while her still, small voice made up in peculiar charm for what it might have lacked in power. This was the opera's fourth performance, and again Mr. Papi conducted.

## SURPRISED BY LEHIGH SALE.

### Disposal of German Interests in Coke Company Netted Large Profits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The sale of German interests in the Lehigh Valley Coke Company to the Bethlehem Steel Company for $7,000,000 was an agreeable surprise to the two German concerns, the Berlin Anhalter Machine Construction Company and the Stettinger Chanotte Company, which held Lehigh shares.

The Lehigh Company, it is said, was originally founded by a German capitalist under the auspices of the Deutsche Bank to introduce in America a German process of producing coke and utilizing its by-products. A contract was made with the Berlin Anhalter Company and the Stettinger Company to construct the necessary retorts, but they failed to do this to the Lehigh Company's satisfaction. Suit was brought by the latter, but ended in the German concerns paying damages to the American company, while another German firm, Koppers of Essen, was commissioned to build the retorts required by the Lehigh Company. The Berlin Anhalter Company and the Stettinger Company, however, remained shareholders to the amount of $800,000 and $1,500,000, respectively. Since the beginning of the war the Lehigh Company has been prospering. In October, 1915, it was proposed to sell to the Bethlehem Company, but at that time the German shareholders protested successfully against a sale to Schwab's concern, which had so largely supplied Germany's enemies with munitions.

It could not be ascertained at local offices of the Berlin Anhalter Company why its interest was disposed of now. They had not even received word from America that the transaction was completed.

What seemed a bad bargain for the German shareholders at first now turns out an extremely profitable deal.

## WANT LAWYER DISBARRED.

### Proceedings Begun Against William I. Garrison, Counsel in Knittel Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 15.—Proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court to disbar William I. Garrison, of Garrison & Voorhees, counsel in the Knittel suit which the Grand Jury was charged to investigate by Justice Charles Black.

The affidavit, filed by Prosecutor Charles S. Moore of Atlantic County, charges irregularities in handling the estate of Sarah E. Slater of Atlantic City, and misconduct in the attempt to get a divorce for Helen W. Knittel, daughter of the late Colonel Louis T. Brown, a former partner of Andrew Carnegie, from her husband, Charles A. Knittel.

It alleges that Garrison failed to account for moneys in the Slater as well as other trusts and incriminating land deals. The petition charges him with being a party to a conspiracy toward the end of getting Mrs. Knittel her divorce. The suit was labeled by Special Master Joseph Thompson as a "frame-up." He also set forth in his recommendations that Mrs. Knittel was a party to it.

## GETS CAPTAIN'S DOG.

### Mrs. Duncan Sent for Pet of Polo Player Killed in the War.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 15.—When Captain Noel Edwards of the English polo team visited this country he brought with him an Irish terrier, which he prized highly. He told Mrs. A. B. Duncan that if anything happened to him she could have the terrier.

Captain Edwards was killed in the war a few months ago. He had taken his pet home with him, but Mrs. Duncan remembered the Captain's promise and sent for the dog, which arrived at her home in this place today.

### N. Y. U. Junior Prom Tonight.

The Class of 1918 of New York University will hold its junior prom tonight in the university gymnasium, University Avenue and 181st Street. The junior prom is the biggest social event of the college year. This year the program will consist of house parties and theatre parties by the various fraternities, and will close tomorrow night with a basket ball game between the New York University team and the Swarthmore five, which will be followed by a dance.

The prom will be opened at 10 P. M. with a reception in the gymnasium by Chancellor and Mrs. Elmer E. Brown. The prom is in charge of a committee of the Class of 1918, of which Harold B. Buse is the Chairman.

## BARNES ASSAILS BRYAN.

### Deplores Applause of "Pacifist Idiocies" by Garden Audience.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Mental unpreparedness for war in this country is even more pronounced than military unpreparedness, according to William Barnes, Jr., who made an address tonight at the dinner of the Albany County Republican organization, of which he is the de facto head. "Whatever there may be of military unpreparedness," Mr. Barnes said, "the mental unpreparedness of a part of the people unquestionably exists. Their stamina has been sapped to such an extent that only the real spark of conflict can awaken the afflicted to the spirit of American nationality and the reason for our independence and our life."

Mr. Barnes referred to the address made by William J. Bryan at the pacifist rally in Madison Square Garden. He commented on Mr. Bryan's suggestion that this Government postpone its settlement of difference with Germany until after the war, and on the fact that this sentiment received applause.

"Mr. Bryan," he said, "has never achieved the Presidency, and doubtless never will; but he represents a large body of opinion, which lives in the atmosphere of piffle and scuttle. He occupies a portion of the stage with pacifist idiocies while the St. Louis and the St. Paul lie at their piers in New York under the threat of another nation that if American ships and American people pursue their rightful errands on the high seas, as Mr. Wilson put it in his utterance to Congress on Feb. 3, they will be sunk at sight, contraband or no contraband.

"What insensate provincialism, cowardice, and ignorance can exist, when I tell you that 5,000 people in Madison Square Garden applauded Mr. Bryan's utterances. Insidiously the virus of submission and abasement in the name of humanity, in the name of peace at any cost, has crept, inch by inch, into the thoughts of some of our people."


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Thurs. Mat. 1:30, Gotterdaemmerung. Kurt, Ober, Sundelius; Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond., Bodansky.
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THE 13th Chair
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NEW BIG BILL
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1917.


## IN JOHN ADAMS'S DAY.

In 1798 and 1799 the United States was at war with France, though there was no declaration of war. Battles occurred at sea, and an army was provided, with WASHINGTON at its head. Fortunately, before the war became a real one, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE became the head of the French Directory and a treaty was arranged. The causes of this break with France were her outrages on our shipping and her treatment of our diplomatic representatives.

JOHN ADAMS was then President, and almost as soon as he took office he called a special session of Congress and sent a message to it, May 16, 1797, in which he advocated the exhibition of

> a decision which shall convince France and the world that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence, and regardless of national honor, character, and interest.

He therefore urged preparation for emergencies, and said:

> As the sufferings of our mercantile and seafaring citizens cannot be ascribed to the omission of duties demandable, considering the neutral situation of our country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity arising from a supposed inability on our part to afford protection. To resist the consequence of such impressions on the minds of foreign nations and to guard against the degradation and servility which they must finally stamp on the American character is an important duty of Government.

This concern lest the American character might be degraded is characteristic of ADAMS, and not without some meaning for reflecting minds today. The President continued:

> It remains for Congress to prescribe such regulations as will enable our seafaring citizens to defend themselves against violations of the law of nations, and at the same time restrain them from committing acts of hostility against the powers at war. In addition to this voluntary provision for defense by individual citizens, it appears to me necessary to equip the frigates, and provide other vessels of inferior force, to take under convoy such merchant vessels as shall remain unarmed.

To his mind there was no doubt that arming merchant ships and convoying them were not "acts of hostility against the powers at war." At that time, as now, the Government committing aggressions upon us was served by a propaganda within this country, the object of which, as President ADAMS put it in words which are just as applicable today, was "to foster and establish a division between the Government and people of the United States"; and these efforts, he declared, must be repelled:

> It must not be permitted to be doubted whether the people of the United States will support the Government established by their voluntary consent and appointed by their free choice, or whether, by surrendering themselves to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own Government, they will forfeit the honorable station they have hitherto maintained.

The House and Senate sent him separate replies assuring him of their support, the House declaring with regard to the pro-French propaganda, "An attempt to separate the people of the United States from their Government is an attempt to separate them from themselves." But Congress was slow in providing the necessary defense measures, and in his address to it on Nov. 22, 1797, he warned it:

> The state of society [in Europe and by reason of the war] has so long been disturbed, the sense of moral and religious obligations so much weakened, public faith and national honor have been so impaired, respect to treaties has been so diminished, and the law of nations has lost so much of its force, while pride, ambition, avarice, and violence have been so long unrestrained, there remains no reasonable ground on which to raise an expectation that a commerce without protection or defense will not be plundered.

Congress acted on this hint, and in his message on Dec. 8, 1798, the President was able to say:

> The beneficial effects of the small naval armament provided under the acts of the last session are known and acknowledged. Perhaps no country ever experienced more sudden and remarkable advantages from any measure of policy than we have derived from the arming for our maritime protection and defense.

And in his next message, Dec. 3, 1799, he announced "a disposition" on the part of France "to accommodate the existing differences between the two countries" and the appointment by him of envoys to negotiate a treaty with the French Government.

JOHN ADAMS died ninety years ago, but there is a quite astonishing up-to-dateness about his writings and doings; nor is this more enlightened century to suppose that what he did and said is wholly without lessons for us.

## COMMUNITY FORUMS.

The unresting spirit of exterior uplift or of interior bureaucracy has moved the Bureau of Education to draw up in two forms, one for States in which persons of all races use the same public school buildings, the other for States with Jim Crow schools, "a bill to provide for and regulate the use of public school buildings as community forums." Since State legislators can be depended upon to fashion measures on every subject under heaven, and since it is their business to regulate the use of public school buildings in the several States, it is not strictly necessary for the Bureau of Education to take the initiative; but let it have the credit of good intention.

It is more and more the habit, and a worthy habit, to extend the uses of public school buildings, to make them of nights a place of entertainment, instruction, local assemblage. All this is well and good, and to be encouraged; but if there are to be school "community forums," "civic forums," "social centres," and what not, the community, and not merely the most violent, unbalanced, or mischief-making elements of it, must go to those forums. Whatever their workings in the country districts, in cities they connote, perhaps unjustly and by the fault of a few, a type of opinion and talk that injures the community. Rochester made the experiment, and found that she was simply providing a platform and sounding board for half-baked socialism, and had to close her too hospitable forums. In this city Socialists, anarchists, the I. W. W., pacifists, loud cranks of many names, seem to rule the roast at these forums, and the most distressing and disloyal sentiments have been uttered in school buildings. There is a tremendous pother about "free speech." The community cannot be expected to furnish the means of its own deterioration and destruction, to keep a shop for the emission of poisoned opinions, to give in its schools at night an education weakening or fatal to patriotism, loyalty, and the American system of government.

A dangerous propaganda is carried on, and it tries to collect its victims at the source of citizenship, in the schools. We know how that widely diffused and variously useful "institution," the Chautauqua, has been made, through plausible speakers and propagandists, a colporteur of Bryanism and pacifism. If community forums are to be set up, the responsible part of the community must have the upper hand in them. They must not be left to the circulators of perilous or crazed opinions. As ROWLAND HILL said: "Why should the devil have all the good tunes?"

## THE RAILWAY EMBARGO.

There are similarities and differences between the railway embargoes of now and ten years ago. Business men will remember that in 1907 goods could not be delivered and, therefore, payments could not be collected. Production was hindered by the fact that there was a deficiency of currency even for the payment of wages, to say nothing of bargains payable in currency. The difficulty now mainly is that the foreign exchanges are disordered, as the domestic exchanges were disordered in 1907. The crisis that causes the disorder is due primarily to transportation difficulties, including both the railways and shipping. The land blockade runs from tidewater back to the primary producers. The blockade is serious on the Eastern railways, but is even worse around the Western terminals.

There are 50,000 unladen freight cars in the East, but there is a shortage of 60,000 cars in the West. In Buffalo alone 2,000 cars are blockaded. In Chicago there is a congestion of 30,000,000 bushels of grain. In Minneapolis it is expected that elevators must be closed because they can hold no more. Mr. A. H. SMITH, President of the New York Central Railroad, says congestion is due "to expansion in foreign trade from $4,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 since the outbreak of war and in domestic trade from $30,000,000,000 to $46,000,000,000." Railroads in 1916 had to perform service 40 per cent. greater than in 1915. Profits of both carriers and producers are larger when the congestion of business is less. The transportation crisis is bad enough, but the financial reaction is worse. If the transportation blockade is not broken soon production will be checked, for the same reasons as in 1907. It is poor policy to pile up goods which cannot be shipped or collected for, and which must be stored until there is a thoroughfare clear across the ocean.

There was a similar interruption of the international exchanges at the outbreak of the war. The crisis was averted by the Government's authorization of the Bank of England to take over all approved bills of exchange, and carry them until one year after the war. This was the largest item in the increase of the Bank's loans to just short of a billion dollars. Bankers remain ultimately responsible for some $600,000,000 on this account, but the Bank and the Government will carry it until peace comes and the liability can be met by its makers. In the double event that the blockade on land and sea persists, and that war should ensue between Germany and the United States, some similar step ought to be in an advanced stage of consideration. At present there is wanton waste of a superfluity of assets. The difficulty is technical, and can be swept aside by such short cuts as are not available in peace.

For example, there are daily arrivals of new gold in addition to an excess of gold previously unused in banking facilities. If put into the hands of the Government in case of war, this gold would serve as cover for several times that amount of acceptances so prime that no other short-term paper could compare with them. It is good finance to spread this operation to as great an extent as feasible over the many billions of trade rather than to depend upon its smaller resources of the investment market.

## OTHER NEUTRAL NATIONS.

Denmark, Sweden and Norway have taken the same position in respect to Germany's submarine ruthlessness that President WILSON has declared for the United States. In their identic note the Scandinavian Powers, denouncing the submarine "blockade" as without warrant of law, "formally protest against the measures taken by Germany and Austria-Hungary and make all reservations with regard to the loss of human lives and to material damage which may result from them."

In terms and in effect this is practically identical with the President's statement that if Germany carries her threat into execution he would go before Congress "to ask that authority be given him to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral Governments will take the same course."

The express reservation of the Scandinavian Powers with regard to loss of life and property unmistakably means that they, too, will take measures to protect their interests. Under the menace of German invasion and punishment Holland, naturally, can take no determined stand. Denmark, Sweden and Norway appear to have given their full support to the President's action. Their history of protest against German outrage is shorter than ours. We have had pledges and promises, now broken, which appear to be lacking in their case; they have not yet come to the stage of breaking relations with Germany. Their note means that the rupture will come if provocation is given, and that they will defend themselves.

## SUFFRAGE IN OHIO.

There are now thirteen States in which women can vote for Presidential electors, more than one-fourth of the whole. The Ohio Legislature has passed the bill giving the vote for electors to women, and of course Governor Cox will sign it. Illinois is the other State in which women can vote for Presidential electors, but not for State officers; in Illinois they can also vote for members of the House of Representatives. In the eleven other suffrage States women can vote for all officers. Suffrage crossed the Mississippi in 1913, when Illinois gave women the vote, and now, skipping Indiana, has made a further stride eastward. There is still much of the territory west of the Mississippi where women do not vote, but one can travel in a straight line east from California to the boundary of Kansas and Missouri, and south from the Canadian border to the Mexican, without leaving suffrage territory. From north to south and from east to west the block is unbroken until New Mexico is reached on the south and Nebraska and the two Dakotas on the north. There Kansas comes in as a wedge or salient pushing the suffrage territory forward to the east.

There are now 531 votes in the Electoral College. The admission of Ohio to the suffrage ranks gives the following electoral votes to States in which women vote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Washington | 7 |
| Oregon | 5 |
| California | 13 |
| Nevada | 3 |
| Idaho | 4 |
| Utah | 4 |
| Arizona | 3 |
| Montana | 4 |
| Wyoming | 3 |
| Colorado | 6 |
| Kansas | 10 |
| Illinois | 29 |
| Ohio | 24 |
| Total | 115 |

Women can thus have a vote in choosing 115 electors out of 531. It is to be observed that all the success the movement has had so far has been in obtaining suffrage from the States, not in forcing it on the Nation. There is still a considerable reluctance to compelling States which do not want it to increase the size of their electorate. States which do want it are pretty quick about granting it, and even States which do not want it. Of the latter Ohio seems to be one, for every time the question has come before the voters they have voted against woman suffrage—the first time by 87,455 majority, the second time by 182,905. The Legislature, in enacting it now, reverses the decision of the voters.

## NEW BLOCKADES FOR OLD.

Germany's submarine war is, she alleges, to break the Allies' blockade, a blockade which greatly offends her by reason of its illegality. She may or may not break that blockade, but by her measures to break it she is infallibly creating another blockade, a blockade which will last far longer and have much more dire results. She is provoking the remaining neutrals into defending themselves, into possible war. They are all serving notice on her that her submarine war is monstrous and cannot be permitted; the greatest of them, the United States, has already broken off relations with her, and the others are telling her that they deny her right to assail them and reserve their action in case any of their nationals are killed. If they are forced into war with her it will be, on their part, war against an unheard-of aggression, and it will leave rankling wounds among those nations which, desiring to pursue the path of peace, have been driven into war without offending on their part.

In short, if Germany's frenzy forces the rest of the world into war, the feeling that will be aroused against her will not be such as to die down easily. It will not be a case where two antagonists, disagreeing and fighting out their disagreement, shake hands with restored good feeling when the battle is over. There will be everywhere a feeling of outrage. Nations which have had no quarrel with Germany and have no wish to shed German blood will have been forced to do so, as peaceful men have to resist highwaymen or to defend their families against wild animals. After the war is over men will not willingly have commercial intercourse with a nation which has so outraged them. German goods will be unpopular, will be accepted only as a last resort. It will take a generation for this feeling to die down. Already it possesses the ten nations at war with her, including most of Europe. If she forces other nations in, it will spread to them, and the deep hatred against her which she has instilled into all Europe will be world-wide. Germany's submarine war may or may not break the war blockade that has been erected against her, but whether it does or not, it will erect against her a permanent blockade far wider in extent, a blockade which will leave its mark on Germany's commerce till long after the men who are misleading her into her insane course are dead and gone. For it will not be a blockade that can be stopped by a governmental order from the Cabinets of the Allies; it will be a blockade erected in the minds of men the world over whom she has tried to make fear her and who will have learned to hate her.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Not Trenton Alone Is Affected.**

A report submitted to Governor EDGE of New Jersey by the State Board of Prison Inspectors can be taken as full vindication of the need for, and the success of, the campaign which The Evening Post has been conducting for some weeks past to bring about a reform of conditions in the State Prison at Trenton. The report is in effect a plea of admission and avoidance. Its admissions are grudging and ungracious, but they cover practically every charge that The Post has made with regard to the cruelties and abuses marking the management of this institution, while the efforts at exculpation amount to no more than the assertion—probably true enough—that the responsibility for the horrors disclosed by The Post does not rest wholly on the Prison Board, but is shared by the State Legislature, which has refused, again and again, to remedy prison evils to which its attention has been called.

That is a defense of a sort, but it is a poor one. The inspectors, had they been competent and determined, could have done, far easier than any newspaper, exactly what was required for bringing to public as well as official attention the facts which The Post revealed, and nothing more was required for compelling remedial action.

The prison at Trenton has long been a disgrace, and not only to the State of New Jersey, which permitted its barbarities to survive the era when general ignorance of how convicts should be treated made such barbarities in a way excusable. It has also been a disgrace to the whole country. And it is in this wider sense that the public service rendered by The Post in taking up and carrying through its campaign is most valuable and most to be commended. More than the reformation into something like decency of the Trenton Prison will be effected by it. The influence of these disclosures will be felt wherever prisons are still conducted in the same way, and there are not a few of them still in existence. The officials through whose stupidity, negligence, or corruption like evils have lingered will be warned and frightened by the present troubles of the Trenton group, and, in fear if not in shame, they will at least try to learn their duties as civilized men and at least try to perform them. That is something—it is even much.

**Effectively Guarding a Diplomat.**

As Count VON BERNSTORFF'S journey from Washington to the steamer which is to take him across the Atlantic unless it hits a German mine, brought to light not even a trace of inclination on anybody's part even to treat him discourteously, the care and elaboration with which he was guarded may seem to some to have been, if not unnecessary, at least exaggerated. As a matter of fact, however, it was nothing of the kind.

How much protection was needed by the departing diplomat cannot be known with any approach to certainty. His chief, probably his only, danger was from a maniac or fanatical crank, but that, as always for a man much in the public mind, and the subject of much discussion, was real. It was the duty as well as the privilege of the Government to take measures certainly protective, for the country's honor was involved, and this it did.

Naturally, as careful and intelligent measures to prevent trouble were taken, no trouble occurred, and "preparedness" did its perfect work. The lesson is of wide application, and the pacifist should heed it.

## ART NOTES.

### New Exhibitions Cover a Wide Range—French Artists' Fund.

The gallery visitor who finds it difficult to suit his taste in this season's exhibitions must be devoid of the aesthetic palate. If you are tried of the "Moderns," who have changed the point of view of all New York, to say nothing of the work done by their branch houses at London, Paris, and Vienna, stop at the Ralston Galleries and enjoy the familiar flavor of pictures by Frank Bicknell, Edward Gay, Birge Harrison, A. T. Van Laer, and others. Some of them are the type of picture that keeps its youth without effort in the face of changing fashions. George Oberteuffer's "Porte Saint Denis" is one of these and Paul King's "Winter" is another. They are not old or new; they are simply art, and good to see at any time.

The exhibition that has just opened at the Knoedler Galleries shows the older schools of art with the newer and permits a wide range of choice. There is "The Albany Boat," by Gifford Beal, the latest word of the young Hudson River schqol, and there are landscapes by Wyant and Tryon. You find Whistler standing all tests with his very beautiful portrait of Miss Lillian Woakes—a dark flower of English gardens as rich in color as a portrait of the Italian Renaissance. There is a nude figure by George de Forest Brush as immobile as the rock on which it stands and one by Robert Henri of pyramidal shape and contours that exist only to express the movement of life. "The Negress," by Middleton Manigault, tells you what can be done with a system of schematic curves and due attention to the third dimension. Albert Sterner, in his 'Madame Maurice," paints a gorgeous and beautiful costume and surmounts it with a genuine physiognomy that dominates. Nan Watson paints flesh and blood and Mortimer Block an obsession. The mind of the visitor needs to be fit to engage in exercise so violent as a mental review of the gallery implies.

At the Boss Galleries is an exhibition of pictures by Raphael Kirchner, including sketches for the series of decorations for the Century Theatre. There are many feminine charms of the kind familiar to those who have seen the posters of Paris, and with the Paris inspiration there seems to be a soupçon of Berlin.

At the Gamut Club is a group modern enough to include Walkowitz and Mabel Dodge. The former has three exquisite arrangements of color; the latter several good little flower paintings that should teach people to give thought to the flower pot in selecting the plant. There are paintings and drawings by McFee, Rohland, Dasburg, Morgan Russell, Fisk, Hartley, Demuth, and Marin.

There will be an exhibition of the paintings of François Charles Cachoud, the French painter, at the Anderson Art Galleries, Fortieth Street and Madison Avenue, during the two weeks beginning Monday, March 26, under the auspices of the National Allied Relief Committee, the proceeds of which will be sent to Les Amis des Artistes Association of Paris, which has recently sent out an appeal for funds to help the French artists who have suffered in various ways through the ravages of the war.

M. Cachoud is a native of Chambéry, Savoy, and has been honored with many distinguished tributes in his own country. The exhibition to be given at the Anderson Galleries is the project of Meyer Goodfriend, who recently spent a year in France and is a donator of Les Amis des Artistes Association and a warm friend of the painter. He has generously assumed the responsibility of all the expenses of the exhibition, so that the proceeds from all sources will be given intact to the artists' fund. As soon as Mr. Goodfriend made his plans known, he received prompt and enthusiastic offers of co-operation from other sources. The Anderson Art Galleries, Inc., offered him their galleries free of charge. McDougall Hawks, President of the French Institute of the United States, is taking a very active interest, and Lawrence X. Champeau will donate photographs of the paintings which will be sold for the benefit of the fund. The commissions on any paintings sold will be turned over to the fund.

The list of patrons will include Mr. G. Liebert, the French Consul General; the heads of the various French societies devoted to the relief of various French interests, and distinguished people in the artistic, social, and professional life of New York.

### Americanism Being Defined.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

All power, says Balzac, is made of patience and time. President Wilson's wonderful patience in face of German affronts has finally transformed itself from potential into actual power. We congratulate our President. We congratulate ourselves. Europe, too, is congratulating us. For we know that Europe had been sadly disappointed at America's failure to prove itself a great power for justice and humanity in this world crisis. Had we patiently suffered to the last the German attacks on our rights and national dignity, we would become, next to the Germans, the most despised nation in the world. We are now saved. Our President has inaugurated a new era for our fatherland. A thrill of Lincolnian patriotism has gone through the nation. Even so strong a pacifist as Mr. Ford has come to realize that there is in this world something more blessed and more precious than peace. Even Germans in America begin to feel that they are Americans, because they see now what true Americanism means.

We have common glories in the past, we have done great things, and we are again undertaking to do great things together. This is the way, the only way, of strengthening the national feeling in the hearts of all Americans, both native and foreign-born.

Dr. M. SIMBAD GABRIEL.

New York, Feb. 14, 1917.

### Blocking the U-Boat's Egress.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Germany's U-boat war can be stopped in only one way, that is at the source. It is surprising that the British Navy has not long ere this sent in a squadron of mine layers and submarines to block the egress of the undersea boats from the estuaries of the Elbe and the Weser and at such points as Zeebrugge, where the water is very challow, thus preventing the submarines from submerging to a great depth. In these waters the famous submarine chasers built here for the British ought to give a good account of themselves as scouts. The present campaign of the German raiders is such a serious menace to the merchant fleets of the Allies and the neutral powers that the British and French Navies should take the most desperate chances to block the egress of these sea terrors.

Another suggestion would be to station allied submarines along the boundaries of the zone so arbitrarily delimited by the German Admiralty. Let it be a duello between submarines.

OLD SAILOR.

New York, Feb. 11, 1917.

## WORKING FOR GERMANY

### While They Appear to Think They Are Working for Peace.

New Haven, Feb. 15, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

At the present moment a number of men and women are flooding Congress with telegrams and petitions. All make the same request: that we abandon our rights and submit to the dictation of Germany. We must do this, we are told, because it will bring peace. Nothing could be further from the truth, for there will be no peace so long as Germany can impose its will upon the world. So far from fighting war, as they assert, the pacifists, openly supported by the German propaganda, are merely fighting for Germany.

At the opening of the war Germany could have marched to Paris via Metz and Strassburg. No rights of neutrals would have been violated by such a campaign, but it would have been a costly one in view of the French defenses. Germany accordingly violated her international obligations and ravaged Belgium because she believed this to be the easiest and the most economical way to attack France. Thrift was preferred to honor or justice. Today the same situation is repeated. To maintain a blockade of England that the world will tolerate, Germany would have to send out her fleet, and that would be a costly move. Once more she believes it will be cheaper to violate the rights of neutrals and to employ her submarines to sink at sight neutral ships and passengers. If America, the greatest of neutrals, can be intimidated into keeping her ships from the seas—and that is what the pacifists desire—then, naturally, the smaller nations—Holland, Norway, and Denmark—will lock up their ships in their harbors. If America has not strength enough to maintain her rights, certainly the weaker nations must give way. Thus the neutral nations will themselves blockade England and save Germany that trouble.

The pacifists, accordingly, raise this simple question: Do we wish to abandon our rights in order to do the work of the German Navy? Every one who desires the defeat of England, Belgium, France, and Italy will, in this matter, work with the pacifists. America is a free country, and all men and women have the privilege of asking Congress to abandon our rights to sail the seas and to obey Berlin. But they have not the right to proclaim to the world that in so doing they are working for peace. They are not working for peace; they are working for Germany.

EDWARD BLISS REED.

### The Largest Family in France.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A kind American friend, who often sends me the admirable Picture Sections of THE NEW YORK TIMES, recently sent the number for Dec. 24, 1916, in which a photograph of the Bonduelle family is reproduced with the words, "Said to be the largest in all France." I beg to state, with due respect to the Bonduelle family, which I have known for many years, that it is by no means the largest in all France. I have on my table the first number of a small bulletin called "La plus grande famille," in which a list of about twenty families is given, each of which numbers from twelve to fifteen or sixteen children, and a personal friend of mine, now in Paris, had fifteen until last year, when he lost one.

I. DELCOURT.

Professor of English at Montpellier University.

Montpellier, Jan. 29, 1917.

### Roads for Defense.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

There is no need in preparedness more urgent than to immediately commence the construction of adequate highways through the coast States. It is not possible for any kind of a motor to get across the State of Virginia except under the most favorable conditions of weather. There are more or less passable roads between Quebec and Miami lacking connections, but in the event of the need for national protection we do not want to have to depend solely on railways for the transportation of defensive supplies which can be so easily held up through enemies within our confines in the way of destroying railways, bridges, &c.

Good roads cannot be materially blocked by that type of enemy, and we need them at once along the coast States and a strengthening of lines across the continent, and particularly leading to the Mexican frontier. States and counties are too slow in taking up this work, and we must look to Congress to push the matter through so construction will be immediate.

GEORGE E. COOK.

New York, Feb. 14, 1917.

### Fighting with the Allies.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The Evening Post has said editorially: "Some enthusiastic sympathizers with the Allies will demand that we become one with the Allies * * * send our boys to battle in the trenches in Flanders and on the Somme." To all this The Evening Post would be opposed. Does this paper, which I have always considered one of the most high-minded and humanitarian of American newspapers, does The Evening Post realize what its words imply? The only reason why we shall not have to defend ourselves from actual invasion in case of war is because the allied nations have sent their boys to fight in the trenches. Are we to forever think only of ourselves, are we to allow ourselves to give the final proof to the charge that we have lost our patriotism and have become an ease-loving people? I cannot believe it, I will not believe it until I must. I pray that day may never come.

PAULINE P. CLINTON.

Ridgewood, N. J., Feb. 14, 1917.

### Truth and Wahrheit.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Will you grant me a little space to answer a letter signed "Truth" in today's edition?

I am a German—not exactly pro-German—but always have been an ardent lover of the truth. I was, therefore, greatly astonished upon reading in that letter that one-half of the German population does not realize the truth. As, however, my conception of "truth" seems greatly to differ with the writer's, I would kindly ask him to "educate" me so that I may know the "real" truth, which I have been deprived of, in spite of the fact that I am not only reading German language papers, but even THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAHRHEIT.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 13, 1917.

## LYRA HEROICA.

O child of all my pain and all my victory,
This love that wraps thee now so safe, so warm,
Dare take thee from within my heart's still haven
And give thee to the North Wind and the storm.

O child of all my grief and all my valiance,
This love that decks thee now with dreams so sweet,
Dare take thee from my heart's soft place of resting
And lay thee on the stones at Sorrow's feet.

O child of all my darkness, all my glory,
This love that holds thee dearer than life's breath,
Dare take thee from beneath my heart's fair roof-tree,
And yield thee on the bleak heights unto Death!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

## RIGHT OF NONCOMBATANTS TO SURRENDER.

### A Fundamental Difference Between War and Massacre Not Recognized in the German Policy.

By L. C. R. SEDGWICK.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

When Germany invaded Belgium she shattered the structure of international law. She laid it waste not more completely among the belligerent nations than among the neutral ones; for, as one violation of the established precedents of humanity was followed by another, and one horror succeeded another, the mind of the neutrals throughout the world became bewildered. Germany's efforts to justify herself by special pleading, sophistries, and fallacious arguments, combined with an endeavor to reconcile the old belief in Germany's civilization with the present spectacle of Germany's warfare and with the principles revealed in her propaganda, have resulted in such a great confusion of mind for the neutral that he seems to be groping to find his moral values again.

Unwilling to commit himself to the creed that might makes right, and unable to find any other solution of the problem, he generally takes refuge in the conveniently vague statement that "war is war," "necessarily terrible," and with which he will have nothing to do either in approval or condemnation.

But war is not massacre. And whether they will or not, history will judge all neutrals who fail at this moment to think clearly and to a purpose on this subject. The most ignorant of us feels that there is a difference between war and massacre, although we cannot define it, yet the definition is concretely set before the United States today. It is the difference between the English blockade and Germany's present submarine policy. The Germans have anticipated this discussion against the day when this submarine warfare should be declared, and they have filled this country with propaganda to prove that the principles of the two methods of fighting differ only in degree. They have succeeded in that they have so far bewildered the public that those most horrified by the submarine outrages are unable to refute the German propaganda. For, obviously, once grant the principle and the application of it to any extremity is justifiable. If the Allies may blockade noncombatants and starve women and children, why may not the Germans drown noncombatants and women and children? To answer this one must decide what exactly it is that makes the difference between war and massacre, and I think that the answer will be that war becomes massacre when the noncombatant is denied the right to surrender.

It is on this basis that the right of siege is legitimate warfare, while "no quarter" to noncombatants is massacre. If the English blockade fights against women and children so did the German army during the siege of Paris, so did we during the civil war. We made every use of a commercial blockade to starve the South. We held up ships on the high seas, or took them "on suspicion" into ports to be searched for contraband. We modified the list of contrabands to suit our necessity. We intercepted goods passing from one neutral port to another in order that we might prevent supplies going through Mexico to the Southern States, but we never violated the right of the noncombatant to surrender.

The Allies do not withhold that right from the noncombatants of Germany today.

But what right of surrender was given to the passengers on the Lusitania, or what right of surrender is offered to noncombatants by Germany's last declaration to sink without warning all belligerent merchant and passenger ships, and, unless they follow its instructions, all neutral ships as well? This is not war. It has no part in the annals of Germany's military triumphs. It bears no relation to the brilliant achievements of the Emden. It belongs to that dark list of shameful deeds from the thought of which upright men turn in horror.

Whether by such methods Germany can defeat her enemies does not concern our neutral nation; but whether to help her in such methods does concern us profoundly. Our official neutrality might have held us aloof, but when the German Emperor forces a decision upon us we cannot refuse to make it. He has demanded that we stand aside and allow these massacres to continue unhindered. In return, he secures for us our property and the lives of our citizens. This reminds us strangely of his offer to Belgium, "Reparation for damaged property and safety for Belgian lives." When the King of Belgium's swift answer came "without reply" it saved more than France from destruction, it saved the greatest heritage of the human race, that makes life worth the living. What answer shall we make to a similar offer? If we "set lives above honor," peace above freedom, by narrowing our responsibility to American property and American lives, we shall not only capitulate to Germany, but we, a great and powerful nation, shall surrender that principle for which Belgium dared to fight and die. We have no treaties of neutrality to maintain, but as the champion of democracy, we have our faith to keep with the principles of humanity.

L. C. R. SEDGWICK.

## AN IRRESPONSIBLE ATTACK.

### Representative Moore's Charges Answered by American Rights League.

New York, Feb. 15, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

On Feb. 13 J. Hampton Moore, Representative from Pennsylvania, delivered in Congress a sensational attack against that portion of the American press and public which has patriotically stood for an unwavering defense of American rights and American honor. The estimable gentleman generously spread his blanket of abuse impartially over the public-spirited citizens who believe in adequate national preparedness, the newspapers which give space to arguments in favor of preparedness, those who believe America has a duty to perform in defending civilization against autocratic militarism, and those who think that murderous assaults on American citizens and noncombatants generally should be forcibly resisted. As reported in the press, Mr. Moore gave an excellent imitation of the German Kaiser, not only in the strength of his invective, but even in so minor a detail as calling upon the Almighty to assist him in passing judgment upon his enemies—in this case Dr. Lyman Abbott and the Rev. Randolph H. McKim.

Mr. Moore's complaint against these two divines is that they joined with other respected citizens in signing a dignified appeal, asking the American people to support the hands of the President and Congress in a vigorous defense of American rights. It is not reported that Mr. Moore denounced the unpatriotic behavior of the pacifists and pro-Germans who both publicly and in secret are doing everything in their power to weaken and discredit the President in his stand against Teutonic barbarism. Nor does it appear that God was asked to co-operate in denouncing the pernicious underground activities of Bryan and Barthelme. His condemnation was reserved for real Americans who would rather see the country involved in an honorable war for a righteous cause than to see it seduced by unpatriotic pacifists into purchasing peace with dishonor.

At the risk of taking undue notice of an irresponsible attack on a patriotic organization, a word may be pertinent concerning the American Rights League, which is responsible for the "diabolical declaration" that drew a portion of Mr. Moore's fire, and which that gentleman more than hints is affiliated with "big interests seeking to sandbag Congress into war." Mr. Moore's attack is identical with that of the pro-German press, which has long accused the league of receiving regular checks from London and other support from improper, un-American sources. If denial of reckless falsehoods is called for, let me say that the American Rights League is not now, never has been, and never will be affiliated either directly or indirectly with any un-American organization or influence. It has never received a dollar of support from British, French, or any other non-American sources. Its membership is limited to American citizens, and it has no source of income save the voluntary contributions of patriotic Americans. It has no secret connections or interests, and all of its activities are conducted in the open. To those acquainted with public men of high standing and integrity, the list of nearly two hundred representative Americans composing the officers of the league is a certain guaranty of its honorable purposes and methods.

It is true that the league believes the American people should enter the war without further delay. It considers it cowardly, dishonorable, and dangerous for this great nation to stand selfishly aside while others fight to subdue the submarines that have attacked our ships, killed our citizens, and blockaded our coast. It believes the present war is a contest between autocratic militarism and human liberties, and that the place of America today, as it has been in the past, is by the side of those who battle for liberty. It believes, with the patriots of '76 and of '61, that a war which establishes justice is less horrible than a dishonorable peace that leaves wrong triumphant.

DOUGLAS W. JOHNSON,
Chairman Executive Committee, American Rights League.

## REWRITING WORLD LAW.

### America's Part in the Great Work to be Done After the War.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

One of the inevitable results of the present world war will be a new code of international law when peace is declared. There are but two kinds of peace. Namely, peace with victory or peace without victory. Peace without victory is a peace of compromise. A compromise in practice is a confession of mutual weakness or inability. No code of international law arising from a compromise would be satisfactory to any one. It would enlist no general support. No international police could be organized to enforce it. We may be compelled by the logic of events to content ourselves with such a settlement temporarily. I hope not.

Remains the other alternative, peace after victory. In such peace the victory will largely determine the new international code. Do we wish Germany or England and France to draw up the new code? We know perfectly well what Germany's views are upon international law. They are based upon the principle of expediency. Their watchword is "might makes right." The working out of this principle is seen in invaded, outraged, ravaged, deported Belgium; in the wreck-strewn sea; in the brutal and cynical disregard of neutral right and noncombatant privilege; in devastated Serbia; in the persecution of Christian Armenia by Mohammedan Turkey; in the death in every circumstance of horror and shame of 600,000 peaceful, orderly people in Asia Minor, with the concentration of as many more in pestilential camps where they starve, contract disease, and die. Do we wish international law written in these terms?

The victory of England and France and their allies will mean a new international law in which every prescription, merciful and humane, of the old law will be rewritten and many more added. In the rewriting of this new law, should it be devolved upon these powers, we will have a part. To have international law rewritten in terms of civilization and humanity and the righteousness which is of God would almost be worth the awful expenditure of blood and treasure. For such a code of law it would be possible, I think, to organize an international police force which would compel would-be recalcitrant nations to respect it.

Which group of powers do we desire to see rewrite international law? There can be but one answer to that question. Fully appreciating, then, the importance to us of this issue of the war, can we under any conditions sit calmly by and see England and France and Italy starved to death by an utterly immoral and illegal so-called submarine blockade? We cannot. We must not.

Coming home from Europe on the ill-fated Ancona at the beginning of the war, I said that it would not surprise me to see a fleet flying the flag of the United States in the English Channel before the war was ended, saying to the Kaiser: "Thus far and no further." Did I speak as a prophet, I wonder?

Every man in his five senses loathes war. But sometimes the blessing promised to the peacemakers is not to be had without fighting. Have we come to this point? Is this the day? Is this the hour? Let America answer—now!

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Yonkers, Feb. 3, 1917.

### Allies of Germany.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Among those who call themselves "pacifists" there are no doubt a number of sincere though misguided idealists; cannot these at least lift the bandages of false sentiment from their eyes long enough to see that they have become practically, if unintentionally, the allies of Germany, that outlaw nation for whose foul deeds men can find no parallel save by going back to the days of Attila? As for the rest—many of them know well enough whither leads the path they are treading!

"Wait, be patient, do nothing that may embarrass the President." We who wish our country to stand for justice have listened to these councils, and we have obeyed them; but now the hour has come when all loyal men and women should avow the faith that is in them, lest we be judged by the noisy few, and ther

# PLAN NEW MOVES TO HELP WOMEN

### Long Hours of Waitresses Denounced at Consumers' League Luncheon.

### A 9-HOUR DAY DEMANDED

### League Decides to Fight Also to Abolish Exhausting Shop Work in the Holidays.

The long hours and hard working conditions of women employed in restaurants were dwelt upon at the twenty-sixth annual luncheon of the Consumers' League of this city in Delmonico's yesterday. The eight-hour day for women, which is one of the principal aims of the organization, came in for much attention from speakers also.

In her annual report Mrs. Maud Nathan, President, said that 58 per cent. of the women employed in restaurants worked more than the fifty-four hours a week set by law for store and factory workers, while one-fifth of them worked for twelve hours seven days a week. She urged her hearers to support the Graves bill introduced at Albany, which provides that the working day in restaurants shall not exceed nine hours a day and fifty-four hours a week and that women shall not be employed between 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. Nathan thus summed up the future program of the league:

Extension of the mercantile law to include restaurants.

Repeal of the Christmas exemption in the present mercantile law, which permits overtime work and exhaustingly long hours seven days preceding Christmas.

Agitation for a eight-hour day in New York State, thus raising it to the standard of Arizona, Colorado, Washington, and the District of Columbia.

Education of public opinion and agitation for a minimum wage commission to determine what shall be the minimum wage in the various industries.

Agitation to get a woman's division in the Labor Department established in Washington.

A bill looking toward the eventual abolition of all tenement home work in New York State.

Those at the luncheon adopted a resolution in support of the Graves bill and another advocating the defeat of the Bewley bill, which would empower the Industrial Commission to permit a manufacturer to work his employes overtime if production was reduced by a breakdown in machinery.

Dr. Alice Hamilton of Hull House, Chicago, told of the efforts of Great Britain to conserve the health of its women as an economic measure, since it was depending so much upon their producing power. Dr. Royal Meeker of the Federal Department of Labor said eight hours was too much in some occupations and too little in others, and pointed to the futility of the wage-contract alone as a measure to assure a living wage so long as only a small percentage of workers were, or were likely to be, organized.

## WOMEN PREPARE FOR WAR.

### West Side Y.W.C.A. to Give Courses In Co-operation with Red Cross.

Special courses of instruction and gymnastic work, to train and equip women for various lines of service in the event of war, have been arranged by the managers of the West Side Young Women's Christian Association, at Fiftieth Street and Tenth Avenue, in co-operation with the Red Cross and the preparedness program of the National League for Woman's Service. Although one of these classes has already started, the chief part of the work will not begin until Feb. 26, at which time it is expected the registrations will be completed.

One of the courses of instruction will consist of fifteen practical lessons in the fundamental principles of hygiene and sanitation, symptoms of diseases, use of sick room appliances, general care of patients, and the making of surgical dressings, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Stewart, formerly Assistant Superintendent of Nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital. Graduates will be fitted to act as assistants in hospital service.

Dr. Elizabeth Martin, formerly instructor at Hunter's College, will have general supervision of instruction in practical first aid training, in which the graduates will be certified by the association and the Red Cross. Miss Helen Wyman will direct the "emergency cooking courses."

### Cathedral Model Put on View.

A model of the National Protestant Episcopal Cathedral at Washington, D. C., was put on exhibition yesterday in the portrait room of the New York Historical Society, Central Park West, at Seventy-fifth Street. The model is ten feet long and was made last year by the architect, Henry Vaughan of Boston. It will remain on exhibition for two or three weeks.

### College of New Rochelle Play.

The members of the Dramatic Society of the College of New Rochelle will present their mid-year play in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Plaza tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CHARITIES.

Harlem Has One
So Has Yorkville
So Has Little Italy

So have the ten other metropolitan villages that make up Manhattan. So also has the Bronx. Each of these neighborhoods has its office of the Charity Organization Society where the people of the vicinity join in the work of helping their fellow neighbors out of trouble. More than 700 persons are using the opportunity for neighborliness which the Charity Organization Society thus makes possible. The Telephone Directory will show you our nearest district office. Won't you come and get acquainted?

An Adventure in Philanthropy

is yours for the asking. It's a short-story written about our work. Write or telephone for a free copy of this little book—Charity Organization Society, Room 351, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City. Telephone, Gramercy 4066.

## MISS CLARK WEDS RECTOR.

### Daughter of L. C. Clark Marries Rev. C. C. Wilson After Long Delay.

The marriage of the Rev. Charles Chase Wilson, rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Roslindale, Mass., and Miss Mary de Forest Clark, a daughter of Louis Crawford Clark of 21 West Forty-seventh Street, was solemnized yesterday afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, officiating in the presence of the immediate families only. The Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn, vicar of Grace Church, was best man. There was no reception.

The engagement was announced at Lenox by Mr. Clark at his country estate, Overlake, in August, 1915, and the date of the wedding was soon set for Oct. 22 of the same year in All Saints' Church, Burlington, Vt., a church that Mr. Clark had built in memory of his wife and of which, until he resigned to go to Roslindale, Mr. Wilson was in charge. Invitations to the wedding were, however, recalled by Mr. Clark three or four days before the wedding, owing to Miss Clark's illness.

Mrs. Wilson inherited from her mother, Marion de Forest Clark, who died in 1912, a life interest in her estate of more than $100,000. She is a sister of Louis Crawford Clark, Jr., Grenville, Henry C., and Julian B. Clark.

Mr. Wilson is a son of the late J. J. Wilson of Bethel, Vt. Previous to going to Roslindale in June, 1915, Mr. Wilson was assistant to the Rev. George Y. Bliss, late Bishop Coadjutor of the Vermont diocese.

## ILL, SHE WEDS ON DATE SET.

### Miss Grace Bird, Just Out of Hospital, Married K. D. Hubbard.

Miss Grace Johnson Bird, daughter of Mrs. Emma T. Bird of East Orange, N. J., and Kenneth Davenport Hubbard of this city, son of the late Judge L. M. Hubbard of the Court of Common Pleas in New Haven, Conn., whose engagement was announced last September, had planned to have a large wedding on Feb. 14.

A month ago Miss Bird was taken to the hospital, where she underwent a serious operation, and, as her recovery was very slow, arrangements were made for her marriage at the hospital. But she was strong enough to be brought to her home in East Orange last Sunday, where the ceremony was performed on Wednesday, the date originally set.

The Rev. W. W. T. Duncan of Brooklyn officiated, and Lawrence M. Hubbard acted as best man for his brother.

Announcement of the marriage was made yesterday by the family, and it was said that it would be several months yet before Mrs. Hubbard entirely recovered.

## SIXTH AV. BOOSTERS MEET.

### Association Gives a Luncheon and Elects Officers.

The recently organized Sixth Avenue Association held a luncheon meeting at Jack's yesterday, at which by-laws were adopted and officers for the first year elected.

J. Irvin Murray, head of the William R. Jenkins Company, was elected President; R. V. Lewis, Jr., of Lewis & Conger, Vice President; Louis Carreau, Secretary, and Louis Jantzen, Treasurer. An Advisory Board of twenty members, representing firms in various parts of Sixth Avenue, was also selected.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston addressed the meeting, and spoke of the plans for keeping the avenue in good condition. After the clean-up of the streets the association will take up better lighting and painting of the elevated structure. The next meeting will be held on March 1.

## SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt of 677 Fifth Avenue will give a dinner tomorrow night for Governor and Mrs. Whitman, at which a number of the officers of the National Guard are to be present.

The annual meeting of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League will be held this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. James Speyer, 1,058 Fifth Avenue.

At Sherry's tonight Mrs. H. Le Roy Whitney will hold a dance for Miss Constance Dunanor, and Mrs. William Ross Proctor is to entertain with a small dance. At her home, 7 East Seventieth Street, Mrs. Walter B. James is to give a dance for her daughter, Miss Helen James.

Mrs. George Marshall Allen is to entertain at dinner tomorrow evening at the Morris County Golf Club, Convent, N. J., for her niece, Miss Edith Fanshawe. On Monday she will hold a dinner at the Ritz-Carlton for her daughter, Miss Indian Allen.

The annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum, in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, is to be held this afternoon at Sherry's.

Mrs. Frank Cartel of Quebec entertained a party of friends at tea at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon.

### Wilson-Johnston Wedding Feb. 21.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy M. Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Johnston of 98 Morningside Avenue, and Charles T. Wilson is to be celebrated on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 21, at 4 o'clock, in the Calvary Methodist Church, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue. A large reception is to follow at the Hotel Gotham.

### Miss Margaret Francis Engaged.

Mrs. Charles Spencer Francis of Troy announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Francis, to Charles Bailey McEwan of Albany. Miss Francis's father, the late Charles Spencer Francis, was the owner of The Troy Times and was the United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary from 1906 to 1910. No date has been announced for the wedding.

### Lafayette Alumni to Honor France.

Lafayette College Alumni of this city are planning to make their annual dinner at the Hotel Astor tomorrow night a celebration of the cordial relations of France and the United States. The college was founded in 1832, during the second sojourn of the Marquis de Lafayette in this country, and the institution received his name in honor of his services in the Revolution. The speakers at the dinner will be M. Henri Diedot, French Consul General at New York; Frederic R. Coudert, the lawyer; Robert H. McCarter of Newark, and President MacCracken of the college.

### Dr. Finley to Address School A. L.

Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, will make a brief address this afternoon at the annual meeting of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools' Athletic League, to be held at the residence of Mrs. James Speyer, 1,058 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Egerton S. Winthrop is to be the Chairman.

### Sons of Xavier Ready for Service.

The Sons of Xavier, an organization composed of the alumni of the Xavier High School Cadet Corps of 30 West Sixteenth Street, will give a thé dansant at the Hotel Majestic tomorrow afternoon, during which formal announcement will be made that the association holds itself at the service of the Government.

### Passengers from Bordeaux.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Chicago from Bordeaux were:

Mme. A. Brocard, F. Barrow, Mme. F. Barrow, Mme. L. Bremond, Mme. Anna Cadoux, Guitter Walter, H. Fry, Mme. L. Forest, Mme. Agathe Kuhn, H. Khoan, Jacob Kaining, D. Lyon, Robert MacCreary, Jacob Oppenheimer, Walter Wainwright, Frank Ward, Wider Josef, Mme. Louise Weber, Meirer Jacob, and Charles Lyman.

# AMERICAN PICTURES BRING RECORD PRICES

### $15,600 Paid for George Fuller's "Girl and Turkeys" at Dr. Humphreys Sale.

### 77 PAINTINGS, $143,050

### Average of $1,122 a Picture the Highest for One Sale—Winslow Homer Water Color, $3,700.

Seventy-seven pictures by great American artists from the collection of Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute, sold last night by Thomas E. Kirby of the American Art Association at the Hotel Plaza brought $143,050. It was the greatest one-night sale of the pictures of American artists that has ever been held. It was a night of smashing records. There was applause for picture after picture as sale records were broken, one after the other.

"Girl and Turkeys," by George Fuller, Assistant National Academician, one of the last pictures of the sale, brought the highest price of the evening, going to the Vose Gallery of Boston, R. C. & N. M. Vose, for $15,600. George Fuller was a Boston man, and his picture has gone back to his old home. It is one of the last pictures painted by the artist in 1884, the year of his death. The highest sale record of a Fuller until last evening was that of a "Romany Girl," $10,500, paid at the Williams sale in 1915. The picture is now in the Frick Galleries in this city.

The average selling price of the seventy-seven pictures was $1,122, the highest one sale average. Of the averages in other big sales that in the Thomas B. Clarke sale in 1899 was $634 a picture; in the W. T. Evans sale in 1900 the average was $600 a picture, and in the Evans sale in 1913, $700 a picture.

Of the artists the sale prices of whose pictures broke records there were J. Francis Murphy, Theodore Robinson, Wynant, Twachtman, Ranger, Dessar, Robert C. Miner, in the size of his picture, 16 by 21 inches, and bringing $1,300; Dougherty, William Morris Hunt, and Winslow Homer for a water color, a record price for a water color, his "A Voice from the Cliffs" going to M. Knoedler & Co. for $3,700.

The big record breaker, the Fuller, is a well-known picture. It is illustrated in the memorial volume of Mr. Fuller's work. It was purchased by Dr. Humphreys of William Macbeth in New York in April, 1904. Mr. Macbeth bought the picture from Williams & Everett of Boston as agents for the owner, a Mr. Jewett of Brookline, Mass.

"Girl and Turkeys" is a picture 30 inches wide by 30 long. It shows the foreground of a meadow, with a border of woods on the left, and a hut. Near the middle of the picture is the figure of a girl, her arms gently extended, driving a flock of turkeys. The sky is a sky of gray clouds. It is a picture of soft tones, with the characteristic handling of the artistic and the distinctive qualities in color.

### The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of the pictures sold, with the names of artists, prices, and purchasers.

84—Indian Hunter—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Vose Gallery..... 190
85—The Wayfarers—Ralph Albert Blakelock; S. F. Rothchild..... 260
86—Lighthouse — Honfleur — Homer D. Martin; Vose Gallery..... 875
87—The Woods—Francis Murphy; Arthur H. Hahlo..... 825
88—Sunset—J. Francis Murphy; Arthur H. Hahlo..... 675
89—Twilight, (panel)—Albert Pinkham Ryder; C. C. Rumsey..... 600
90—Leeds, New York—George Inness; Henry Reinhardt..... 525
91—The River—J. Francis Murphy; Arthur H. Hahlo..... 1,075
92—Boy with a Green Cap—George De Forest Brush; M. Knoedler & Co.... 550
93—Starting the Donkey—George Fuller; Knoedler & Co..... 630
94—Moonrise; October, (panel)—Dwight William Tryon; H. Schulthels..... 450
95—Ebby Song Normandy—Homer D. Martin; Knoedler & Co..... 550
96—Moonlit Pond: Honfleur—Homer D. Martin; William Macbeth..... 1,300
97—Evening Early Autumn—Alexander H. Wyant; John Levy..... 1,775
98—October Afternoon—J. Francis Murphy; John Levy..... 2,000
99—Girl's Head—George De Forest Brush; Knoedler & Co..... 1,000
100—The Dunes, (water color)—Homer D. Martin; Knoedler & Co..... 300
101—The Sun Worshipper, (panel)—Henry Golden Dearth; William Macbeth.... 275
102—A Wreck Near Gloucester, (water color)—Winslow Homer, N. A.; Knoedler & Co..... 1,000
103—The Thatched Cottage—Theodore Robinson; S. A. Fatman..... 325
104—Changing Maples—J. Francis Murphy; Knoedler & Co..... 1,200
105—Near Bay Ridge—William Merritt Chase; E. A. Milch & Sons..... 175
106—The Old Sand Road—Alexander H. Wyant; Henry Schultheis..... 700
107—Indian Summer—Homer D. Martin; Captain M. McMillin..... 900
108—Early Autumn—Robert C. Minor; Captain M. McMillin..... 1,300
109—A Brook in the Catskills—Alexander H. Wyant; J. Hastings..... 5,200
110—Halcyon Days—Frederick Ballard Williams; Seaman, agent..... 400
111—The Threshing Floor, (panel)—Henry Golden Dearth; Knoedler..... 600
112—Springtime in the Catskills—J. Francis Murphy; Knoedler..... 2,000
113—Early Evening—Ralph Albert Blakelock; Bernet, agent..... 4,850
114—Twachtman's House—Theodore Robinson; Bernet, agent..... 1,000
115—Perils of the Sea, (water color)—Winslow Homer; Knoedler..... 1,500
116—Bridle Path—Tahiti (water color) —John La Farge; Edw. D. Bettens. 1,300
117—Sailing Out of Gloucester Harbor—Winslow Homer, water color; Knoedler & Co..... 1,000
118—Venice—Moonlight—William Gedney Bunce, panel; S. W. Edwards..... 425
119—Approach to the Old Farm—J. Francis Murphy; Macbeth Gallery.... 5,000
120—A Gray Day, Boulogne-sur-Mer—Henry Golden Dearth; E. G. O'Reilly. 400
121—Gathering Plums—Theodore Robinson; Knoedler..... 300
122—Moonlight—Louis Paul Dessar; H. Schultheis..... 575
123—Autumn on the Susquehanna—Homer D. Martin; Seaman, agent.... 3,300
124—Spring—Alexander H. Wyant; John Levy..... 2,300
125—Ideal Head—George Fuller; Knoedler..... 3,000
126—Across the Fields — November—Dwight William Tryon, panel; Seaman 1,800
127—Evening After the Rain—Paul Dougherty; W. J. L. Adams..... 525
128—Near Montclair; George Inness; Mrs. J. Morris Miller..... 775
129—The Turkey Buzzard—Winslow Homer, water color; Vose Gallery.... 2,200
130—Golden Eagle—Frank Benson—Henry Ward Ranger; F. Cheever..... 650
131—Northern Lake, New Brunswick, Canada—Julian Rix; C. Spencer.... 725
132—The Lily Brook—John Henry Twachtman; William Macbeth..... 3,000
133—A Voice from the Cliffs—Winslow Homer, water color; Knoedler..... 3,700
134—Gold and Gloom—Paul Dougherty; Bernet, agent..... 1,125
135—Returning from Pasture—Milton—George Inness, panel; Holland Gallery..... 3,000
136—The Dawn—Alexander H. Wyant; Henry Reinhardt..... 3,900
137—Afternoon—Corot—J. Francis Murphy; Knoedler & Co..... 3,500
138—Clearing Fires—Henry Ward Ranger; Henry Schulthels..... 800
139—Hauling the Winter's Wood—Louis Paul Dessar; Mrs. J. Morris Miller.. 2,100
140—The Awakening of Spring—Charles Harold Davis; W. C. Thompson..... 450
141—Cloud and Sunshine—Near an Old Quarry, New England—Henry Ward Ranger; Harrison Becker..... 1,000
142—Rapids in the Yellowstone—John Henry Twachtman; Macbeth Gallery 4,100
143—Girl Feeding Turkeys—Horatio Walker; Knoedler & Co..... 3,000
144—Keene Valley—Alexander H. Wyant; Henry Reinhardt..... 7,500
145—Changing Pasture; October—Louis Paul Dessar; Captain M. McMillin. 2,900
146—On the Sainte-Croix River, Canada—George Inness, Jr.; C. D. Standish..... 525
147—Becky Cole's Hill—Henry Ward Ranger; Bernet, agent..... 2,100
148—The Forest of Fatmos—Elliott Daingerfield; E. Blackman..... 1,500
149—Black Head, Monhegan Island—Paul Dougherty; William Macbeth... 600
150—The Brook—Henry Golden Dearth; Mrs. Chauncey I. Blair..... 375
151—The Last of Spring—Henry Ward Ranger; Henry Schultheis..... 1,150
152—The Wave and the Cloud—Paul Dougherty; Rudens, agent..... 1,125
153—Moonrise—a Canadian Pastoral—Horatio Walker; Knoedler & Co.... 3,300
154—Spotted Rock—Henry Ward Ranger; C. Spencer..... 1,175
155—Sunset—Venice—William Gedney Bunce; C. Spencer..... 1,250
156—Sandbank and Willows, Magnolia, Massachusetts—William Morris Hunt; Bernet, agent..... 3,200
157—Saranac Lake—Homer D. Martin; William Macbeth..... 3,000
158—A Brittany Church—Henry Golden Dearth; Vose Gallery..... 700
159—Girls and Turkeys—George Fuller; Vose Gallery..... 15,600
160—An Aisle of the Sea—Paul Dougherty; Brown..... 2,150
161—A Lake in the Sierras—Arthur B. Davies; William Macbeth..... 1,325
162—September Gale: Noank Harbor—Henry Ward Ranger; Henry Schultheis..... 775
163—Love Among the Ruins—Henry Golden Dearth; T. Prendergast..... 550
164—Mountain Showers—Elliott Daingerfield; Henry Reinhardt..... 575
165—Sunny Afternoon, Pompton Valley; W. F. Whitney..... 1,250
166—A Memory—Ben Foster; Dr. F. Whitney..... 650

The sale was concluded, the grand total for the 166 pictures being $187,305.

## $33,330 FOR YOUNG LIBRARY.

### Part III., Which Brings Total of $5,931.15, Closes the Sale.

The sale of Part III. of the library of inscribed books, collected by James Carleton Young of Minneapolis, Minn., was concluded at the Anderson Art Galleries yesterday. The grand total for Part III. is $5,931.15, and for the entire library thus far, $33,330.70.

Among the items sold yesterday, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders, were the following:

No. 511—"Plain Tales From the Hills," by Rudyard Kipling, first edition, with the author's name and note on the title page; R. H. Dodd..... $66
No. 512—"American Notes," by Kipling, and "The Bottle Imp," by Robert Louis Stevenson, with Stevenson's name and note on title page; James F. Drake..... 50
No. 513—"The Second Jungle Book," by Kipling, first edition, with author's signature on title page; R. H. Dodd..... 52
No. 787—"Rubaiyat of Doc Sifers," by James Whitcomb Riley, first edition, inscribed with a quotation from the book signed by the author; R. H. Dodd..... 45
No. 1008—"Constitutional Government in the United States," by Woodrow Wilson, first edition, with inscription by the author; M. Kendall..... 30

## K'ANG-HSI VASE FOR $675.

### Sale of Lee Van Ching Chinese Art Yields $30,729 to Date.

Returns for the second day's sale yesterday of the Lee Van Ching Chinese Art collection at the American Art Galleries brought the returns up to $30,729. The returns for the day were $7,212.

A grand cylindrical club-shaped vase of the K'ang-hsi period famille-vert enamel, brought the highest price, going to C. T. Loo for $675. A pair of blue and white temple jars of the same period went to Loo for $620, and for another pair of temple jars, white glaze, with metallic lustre, principle decoration in copper-red with reliefs in pistache green, aubergine, pale yellow, he paid $360.

A pair of famille-rose flower pots decorated with the "Gods of the Twelve Months," went to Mrs. William Solomon for $510, and a pair of famille-rose lung jardinieres went to Seaman, agent, for $250, and the Long Sang Ti Company paid $130 for a conical fish bowl with brilliant yellow-green glaze.

The sale will be continued this afternoon.

### "Old New York" at the Colony Club.

"Old New York" is being shown in an exhibition of relics of the early days of this city at the Colony Club, under the direction of Mrs. Payne Whitney, Chairman of the Art Committee. Descendants of the old New Yorkers have made valuable contributions of family heirlooms. Mrs. Vanderbilt has loaned the bronze medal presented to Commodore Vanderbilt by Congress in recognition of his gift of the ship North Star to the Government, and Mrs. Delancey exhibits a collection of silver teapots manufactured in New York between 1720 and 1790. Mrs. E. L. Winthrop has loaned an ancient christening bowl and a box made of wood from the old Stuyvesant pear tree, which flourished in the seventeenth century. There are many family portraits by the artists of the day. Everything in the collection is loaned by members of the Colony Club.

## WERE SHAKESPEARE ALIVE

### Sir Herbert Tree Says He Would Fire World for World Court.

Sir Herbert Tree, introduced at the Bankers' Club yesterday at one of the series of luncheons of the World's Court League as "the foremost exponent of Shakespeare," described Shakespeare as the greatest ambassador England ever sent to America, and said: "If the Bard of Avon were still alive he would set the world afire with a speech on a world court." Sir Herbert characterized the league's movement as one of altruism informed by sanity, and declared that sanity is incompatible with the divine right of kings.

The speaker asserted he looked to the working people of the future to enforce peace, and turned to praise of the English Navy "with the soul of Drake hovering over its decks." He thought the united efforts yet might drive the devils of the sea from their depths. He praised President Wilson's peace note, saying three such notes, though some called the document a blunder, would prove a man a genius.

Herbert Hoover, who was to have been the guest of honor, was called to Washington, it was announced, to discuss the Belgian situation with President Wilson.

Other speakers were C. H. Levermore, Henry Flood, Charles H. Sherrill, and Henry R. Rathbone, a Chicago lawyer. Henry Clews was the host.

## LIVERMORE HIRES A TRAIN.

### Speculator Would Not Ride in an Upper Berth to Palm Beach.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15.—Jesse L. Livermore, the young speculator who "came back," as Wall Street knows him, hired a special train from Jacksonville to Palm Beach the other night, because all the lowers on the limited were gone. He had run up for the day, a 900-mile trip, to look at a yacht for sale there belonging to Ed Crozer of Philadelphia. When Livermore met the Oversea Limited at 8:30 and found he would have to climb into an upper, he ordered a train. He brought with him Warren Spurge, L. E. White, and W. S. Vanderbeck of New York.

Livermore is now negotiating with Crozer for the purchase of his new yacht, The Kilkenny, which is in Lake Worth here.

### Junior Patriots Are to Meet.

A meeting of the Junior Patriots of America will be held tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, 14 East Sixty-eighth Street. The meeting has been called to complete plans for a Washington's Birthday celebration, to which all public school children are invited, and at which a new film picture on preparedness is to be shown. The patriotic women among society matrons and débutantes have been especially asked to be present. It is a new organization, and is to be nation-wide in scope.

### Ohio Society Dances at Biltmore.

The annual dinner dance of the Ohio Society was held last night in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore. The entire floor was reserved, and more than 300 members of the society and their friends were in attendance. General dancing began at 10 o'clock. The Entertainment Committee included Frank S. Stelling, Chairman; Howard H. Nieman, Frank W. Robinson, Edward E. Gauche, and C. Irwin Philips.

### A Dance for Miss Schrenkeisen.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Schrenkeisen of 1,070 Madison Avenue gave a dance last night at the Hotel St. Regis for their daughter, Miss Hilda Pauline Schrenkeisen. One hundred and twenty-five guests attended. A seated supper was served at midnight.

### Bishop Edsall Low After Operation.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 15.—Bishop Edsall of the Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota is in St. Mary's Hospital here, where he underwent an abdominal operation. He is reported somewhat stronger tonight, but physicians say there is no hope for his recovery.

## SATIRE AT MAYOR'S EXPENSE

### As Guest of Club He Hears Jokes on His Administration.

As a guest of the Anvil Chorus Club at its dinner at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, last night, Mayor Mitchel laughed at satire at his expense in a skit in which he was the principal character, entitled "On the Altar of Sacrifice; or, Ready to Run if Urged." He was made to appear as yielding to the solicitations of William Barnes and George W. Perkins. He announced that he would run again this Fall, and said, in enumerating his list of achievements:

"My efficiency engineers have saved the city $12,000, and they only cost $290,000."

Borough President Marcus M. Marks, who attended the dinner, escaped before he saw himself placed on trial by the Board of Estimate for circulating vote control literature. In this scene, the Borough President, after being pronounced guilty and sentenced by Mayor Mitchel to one month's absolute separation from his press agent, became hysterical and shrieked, "This is terrible." The sentence was revoked by Governor Whitman on receipt of medical testimony that the penalty would be beyond human endurance.

## COLUMBIA'S JUNIOR PROM.

### President Brown of Class of '18 Leads Grand March at the Plaza.

The Columbia University junior prom was held last night at the Hotel Plaza. This is the largest event of junior week, and two hundred attended. The grand march, which began at 9:30, was led by Joseph Brown, President of the class of '18, followed by Duncan W. Leys, Chairman of the committee.

The ballroom was festooned with the colors of Columbia, and Hawaiian and American music used for the promenade and dancing. A seated supper was served at midnight.

Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Frederic P. Keppel, and Mrs. J. D. Leys were among the patronesses.

## EDWARD N. TAILER DEAD.

### Retired Merchant Was Member of an Old New York Family.

Edward N. Tailer, a retired merchant and a member of an old New York family whose ancestors in this country included Sir William Tailer, Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts, died yesterday morning at his home, 11 Washington Square North, in his eighty-seventh year. The members of his family at his bedside were his wife, Mrs. Agnes Suffern Tailer; their daughter Mrs. Robert L. Livingston, and their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer. He left two other daughters, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett of California and Mrs. C. Whitney Carpenter, who is with her husband in China.

For many years Mr. Tailer had been active in social life and had traveled much here and abroad. Since 1848 he had kept a daily record of social matters and other events, in the form of annual diaries, which were bound yearly and retained in his library. These social chronicles contain considerable of public interest, including personal notes of Lincoln, civil war subjects, politics and a history of the city for more than sixty years.

Mr. Tailer was born in the Greenwich Village section of the city. He entered the dry goods firm of Little, Alden & Co. in Broad Street, and founded the importing and commission house of Winzer & Tailer and the firm of E. N. and W. N. Tailer & Co. He retired from business in 1893.

## HAMILTON WILKES CARY.

### Member of Prominent New York Clubs Dies at Palm Beach.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15.—Hamilton Wilkes Cary of New York and Newport, R. I., died at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Breakers Hotel. His wife and sister, Miss Kate Cary, who arrived from Lenox this morning, were with him when he died. Death was due to angina pectoris. Mr. Cary had been ill with heart disease ever since he arrived here last January.

He had made his home in New York at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel for the last few years. Mr. Cary, who retired several years ago, was in his fifty-fifth year. He was a member of the Turf and Field, the Racquet and Tennis, the Union, the Knickerbocker, and the Brook clubs of New York. His wife and sister will leave with his body in a private car attached to the express train tomorrow night for New York, where the funeral will take place.

### Obituary Notes.

RICHARD OUTWATER, one of the founders of the Dunuee Woolen Mills, the Bergen Bank and Trust Company, and other institutions of Passaic, died yesterday in the Passaic General Hospital, in his seventy-eighth year. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and a son.

Mrs. MARY ENNIS BOUCHELLE of Greenwich, Conn., widow of William T. Bouchelle, one of the founders and formerly secretary of the New York Telephone Company, died on Tuesday at the Hotel St. Andrew here.

JOHN ERLANDER, one of the signers of the Augustana Synod, under which the Swedish Lutheran Church was brought to this country, died on Wednesday at his home in Rockford Ill., in his ninety-first year.

EDWARD S. CAKESILLE—Eastern lawyer of Baltimore, Md., fell dead there yesterday from heart disease. He was graduated from Princeton in 1879 and was a classmate of President Wilson.

Dr. GEORGE MEYERS, a practicing physician here since 1886, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 47 East Sixty-first Street, in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. JEANNETTE OWENS BRINCKERHOFF, wife of John C. Brinckerhoff, a retired banker of Manhattan, died at her residence, 180 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was born in this city eighty-two years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn most of her lifetime. She was the mother of the late Charles O. Brinckerhoff, commander of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn, who died a year ago. Besides her husband she left a son, Dr. Walter J. Brinckerhoff, and a daughter.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CURTIS, a retired wholesale stationery merchant of Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 152 Sixth Avenue, South Brooklyn. Mr. Curtis was born in Goshen, N. Y., and was a relative of De Witt Clinton, seventh Governor of New York State. He was also the first President of the Atlanta Boat Club.

ERNST ROBERT TEICHMAN, 61 years old, in the employ of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in Manhattan, died at his home, 205 Ross Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

EBBY WING, a member of Magnolia Lodge, 166, I. O. O. F., is dead at his home, 154 East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush, aged 57 years.

Professor AVON C. BURNHAM, for fifty-eight years a physical instructor in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 363 Sterling Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. He was born in St. John, N. B., and as a young man opened his first gymnasium on Boerum Place, Brooklyn, later opening a larger gymnasium at Schermerhorn and Smith Streets. Professor Burnham at different times was physical instructor at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, Adelphi Academy, and De La Salle Institute in Manhattan.

Dr. WASHINGTON J. BRANDT, a prominent physician in the South Brooklyn section, died suddenly on Wednesday night while visiting a patient at 801 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Brandt was born in that borough fifty-eight years ago and was a graduate of the New York Medical School. He lived at 251 Carroll Street.

JOHN HENRY CORDING, 85 years old, a retired grocer of Long Island City, died at his home there on Wednesday. He is survived by his wife, a son, Henry H., and two daughters, Mrs. George B. Cabeen and Miss Agnes A. Cording, Principal of the Kew Gardens Public School.

CHARLES W. McLAUGHLIN, 64 years old, in business with his son as a dealer in hair ornaments in Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 918 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

ANTHONY SCHNITZLER, a druggist in Long Island City, died at his home there yesterday from Bright's disease. He was 38 years old.

SETH S. BARRETT, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company for forty-five years, died yesterday at his home in White Plains in his fifty-ninth year.

Mrs. HENRIETTA BOVEY, widow of Jules Bovey, died yesterday at her home in North Plainfield, N. J., in her eighty-fifth year.

ARTHUR CURRIE TICKER, for twenty years President of Upper Nyack Village, died on Wednesday at his home there.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. COOKS, widow of Colonel John S. Cooks, formerly of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., died on Wednesday at her home in Plainfield, N. J., in her ninety-seventh year.

JOHN G SCHNECKENBURGER, a resident of Orange, N. J., for several years, died on Wednesday at his home there.

SILAS W. COHEN, formerly for many years a District Superintendent on the Erie Canal, died yesterday at his home in Fort Plain, N. Y., in his seventieth year.

Dr. LOUIS E. HOLLISTER, formerly a member of the Boards of Health and Education of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his seventieth year.

## CAPT. R. S. SATTERLEE DIES.

### Exposure While on Military Duty at Aqueduct Caused Pneumonia.

Captain Richard Sherwood Satterlee, Ordnance Officer on the staff of Major Gen. O'Ryan, died early yesterday morning at his home, 108 East Eighty-sixth Street, as the result of exposure connected with military duty. Last Saturday, Sunday and Monday, in company with Major Allen L. Regan of the General Staff, he inspected the National Guard on duty along the aqueduct. On Sunday one of the drive chains of the automobile became entangled with the brake and while repairing the break Captain Satterlee caught a severe cold, which later developed into pneumonia.

He was born here and was in his fifty-seventh year. He was a son of the late George B. Satterlee and a brother of Herbert L. Satterlee. Captain Satterlee was educated in St. Paul's School, Concord, and Holbrook's Military Academy. In 1878 he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons here, later going to Wyoming, where he spent several years on a ranch. On his return here he entered the real estate business and was appointed Deputy Tax Commissioner during Mayor Strong's administration.

He served in the Spanish war and later was appointed by Governor Roosevelt a First Lieutenant in the Twelfth New York Regiment, and went to Cuba with that command and served in the Army of Occupation. On his return here he joined the Habirshaw Wire Company, of which he became President in 1911. Upon the reorganization of the company into the Habirshaw Electric Cable Company, Captain Satterlee became Vice President.

### Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell.

Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell, who commanded the First New Jersey Regiment, National Guard, during the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 85 Bleeker Street, Newark, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year. He was born there and joined the old New Jersey Rifle Corps during 1863. General Campbell later became Brigadier General of the First Brigade, from which he voluntarily resigned in 1911.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Engaged.

MARKS—WEINBERG.—Evelyn R. Weinberg to Samuel Marks.

## Married.

GRAHAM-GRAHAM.—At 41 Oakwood Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., Feb. 15, 1917, by the Rev. Jay T. Stocking, Thomas Howard Graham of Belfast, Ireland, to Florence Edna, daughter of the late R. W. and Florence Graham.

WIDMAYER—WALLER.—Feb. 15, 1917, by the Rev. D. H. Martin, Frank B. Widmayer to Emma L. Waller.

WILSON—CLARK.—Thursday, Feb. 15, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, D. D., Mary de Forest, daughter of Louis Crawford Clark, Esq., of New York, to the Rev. Charles Chase Wilson of Boston.

TOWNLEY-SEARLE — BEGLEY. — Feb. 13. Annie Begley to William F. Townley-Searle.

**Brooklyn.**

FAY—PENTZ.—Feb. 14, Virginia A. Pentz to Edward F. Fay.

KELLY—EWALDE.—Feb. 14, Katherine R. Ew

# AMERICAN LEAGUE WILL TRAIN ITS BASEBALL PLAYERS TO BECOME CIVILIAN SOLDIERS

## MILITARY TRAINING FOR BALL PLAYERS

### American League Heads Adopt Resolution to Make Them Civilian Soldiers.

### PARKS TO BECOME CAMPS

### Propose to Drill an Hour Every Morning and to Follow Plattsburg Plan After World's Series.

The call of the bugle and the beat of the drum will be heard in baseball this Summer, for the American League players are to become civilian soldiers, and each day they will march from their hotel to the baseball parks in military formation. The baseball parks in all of the eight American League cities will be turned into training camps in the morning, and the players will devote one hour a day to military instruction.

The American League, at its meeting at the Hotel Wolcott yesterday, adopted this suggestion, offered by Captain T. L. Huston of the Yankees, and the league passed a resolution which provides that the players shoulder rifles as well as baseball bats. In the Fall, after the world's series, a training camp is to be established for baseball players. President Ban Johnson was authorized to consult with Major Gen. Wood concerning the details of training the players.

**To Set an Example for Young.**

The resolution about military preparedness adopted by the league is as follows:

Whereas, a lack of military preparedness now confronts our nation, the American League feels it appropriate that baseball should do its part in a movement looking toward the country's protection, and to demonstrate the fact that our national game is a genuine national institution;

Whereas, to set an example by which the youth of our land may be impressed with the need of physical preparedness and of military training;

Whereas, these major league players are looked upon as heroes by the boys and young men of America, and their appearance upon a field trained in military tactics, we believe, would arouse in the hearts of our boys an ambition to emulate their example in doing something for the country;

Therefore, it is suggested:

1. That the ball players of the American League be given an opportunity to become civilian soldiers.

2. That in each Spring training camp one hour be devoted to military instruction and that the travel from hotel to grounds be executed in military formations.

3. That military drill be continued during the season at morning practice.

4. That a military training camp of the Plattsburg type be established immediately following the world's series.

5. That Mr. Johnson be empowered to consult with Major Gen. Leonard Wood concerning the detailed working out of this project.

**Disregard Henry Case.**

The league did not take up the case of John Henry, catcher of the Washington Club, who has been charged by President Johnson as being too active in the affairs of the Players' Fraternity. The league left the matter intirely in the hands of the owners of the Washington Club. Manager Clarke Griffith met Henry last night and talked over terms for next season. It is understood that Henry has been offered a contract with a cut in salary. He has not yet decided whether he will accept it.

President Johnson stated concerning the Henry case: "I never stated that John Henry of the Washington Club would be run out of the American League. If the Washington Club should decide that Henry, because of his disloyalty, was an undesirable player, the American League would sanction his release and would reimburse the club. Henry's case is entirely in the hands of Clarke Griffith. I think that Henry and other trouble-makers have learned a great lesson. They will be well paid to play first-class ball this year. If they fail to earn their salaries they will have nobody to blame but themselves if more capable players take their places."

The American League adopted a resolution cutting off all relations with the Players' Fraternity, which was similar to that adopted by the National League. The league also voted to start a fund to erect a memorial to the late Tim Murnane, the veteran Boston baseball writer.

**Shawkey Signs with Yanks.**

Bob Shawkey, the Yankee pitcher, who was the last of Bill Donovan's squad holding out, signed his contract yesterday, and it is expected that all the delinquent players on all the other clubs in both leagues will hurry to sign. Dick Rudolph, the pitcher for the Braves, signed his contract with President Haughton of the Boston Club yesterday. It is understood that Rudolph will receive a salary of $7,600.

It was announced yesterday that there is an understanding between the club owners of both leagues that no player shall receive a contract for more than one season.

President Weeghman of the Chicago Cubs returned to Chicago yesterday without making any deals. It is stated that he came here prepared to cause a sensation by making a big offer for Hornsby, the St. Louis star, but Manager Miller Huggins of the Cardinals told Weeghman that such a deal was out of the question. It is stated that Weeghman also cast longing eyes on Heinie Groh of the Cincinnati Reds, but Manager Mathewson would not consider any such deal.

Manager Fielder Jones of the St. Louis Browns was at the American League meeting yesterday and when asked if he would trade First Baseman George Sisler to the Yankees said that he would no more think of selling Sisler than Detroit would think of selling Ty Cobb. Jones says that Sisler is the only player he ever saw who has no weakness whatever as a player.

Manager Clarke Griffith announced that Pitcher Harry Harper had signed, while Joe Tinker, who will manage the Columbus, Ohio, Club this season, announced that he had bought Outfielder Wade Killifer from Louisville and Pitcher Bob Harmon from Pittsburgh.

Joe Wood of Boston, whose speedy pitching was the sensation of the world's series against the Giants in 1912, has been released to the St. Louis Browns. Wood declares that his arm has entirely recovered from the injury which kept him out of the game for the last few seasons.

## FRATERNITY IS UNDER BAN

### Baseball Commission Deals Blow—Fultz Faces a Revolt.

All rumors of a disagreement between the National and American Leagues over the manner in which the National League figured in the ending of the baseball strike faded away yesterday at the meeting of the National Commission which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. President Ban Johnson, sitting as a member of the commission, voted with the other two members, Messrs. Tener and Herrmann, on the resolution abrogating all former agreements with the fraternity and terminating all future relations with it.

The commission's resolution against the fraternity is as follows:

"Resolved by the National Commission that the action of the American and National Leagues, in severing their relations with the Players' Fraternity and abrogating the agreement entered into with said fraternity, under date of Jan. 6, 1914, be and same is hereby ratified and approved, with the understanding that the status of all interests in organized baseball, club owners, and player alike, is the same as it was before the agreement hereinbefore referred to was entered into, having in mind the preamble of the National Agreement adopted in 1903, under which the game has advanced to the position of the national institution to which we point with pride today."

Organized baseball is determined to have no more to do with organizations of players. A faction within the fraternity now favors deposing David L. Fultz as President and putting an active player at the head of the organization. Even if this is done, the officials of the game are determined never to recognize it in any way.

It is hardly likely, however, that Fultz will be dropped right away, because it was said by one of the officials of the fraternity yesterday that two years ago Fultz was elected for three years. His salary was to be $4,000 the first year, $5,000 this year, and $6,000 next year. The annual dues of the fraternity for major league players are $18, with the fees for minor leaguers somewhat less.

The commission granted several demands which were made by the Class AA leagues which had been represented by Edward G. Barrow of the International League. Two of the requests, the changing of the draft from every year to every other year and the advance in the draft price from $2,500 to $3,000, were rejected.

The commission, however, granted a concession which provides that no player under optional agreement can be recalled until the end of the minor league season. Also that no purchased player shall be required to report to the purchasing club immediately after purchase unless by mutual agreement.

The request for a new board of arbitration to hear minor league cases was denied, but the date for the beginning of the drafting season was changed to Sept. 25.

## OUTCLASS BOSTON BOXERS.

### New York Amateurs Monopolize Honors in Intercity Bouts.

The amateur boxers who came here from Boston to take part last night in the intercity tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, were no match for the aspiring young pugilists of the metropolitan district. None of the Boston boxers got into the finals, the New York amateurs winning in all classes.

None of the Boston amateur heavyweights appeared, so John Gaddi, the metropolitan champion, met Gordon Munce of the People's Palace and won in three fast rounds on the judges' decision.

The final in the 145-pound class was one of the best bouts of the evening. Bob Gleason of the Dominican Lyceum defeated Mike Stark of the Y.M.H.A. in three rounds, which were crowded with action. Flynn and Whitten, the two Boston representatives in this class, were both beaten in the semi-finals.

Dave Astey, the New York State 115-pound champion, defeated Adam Hill of Brooklyn in the final in this class by a clean knockout in the first round. Astey was against the ropes fighting his way out of a clinch when he landed a terrific right on Hill's jaw. In the 125-pound class, William Morris of the East Side House won from Eddie Ford of Boston by default.

Sam Bell of Boston was knocked out in the first round in the 135-pound class by James Sullivan of the Union Settlement. Sullivan won the final from St. Clair, his club mate, in one round on the referee's decision.

## MOTOR BOAT RACES BEGIN.

### Deering's Marycel Is Victor in Annual Contests at Miami.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15.—Ideal weather conditions marked the opening of the third annual motor-boat regatta over the Alton Beach course this evening. From raising of the signal flag it was evident that Charles Deering's Marycel was a certain winner in the open displacement class. She left her rivals far behind at the outset and won the fifteen-mile event in 23:52 4-5. The Otgadai, entered by J. Fred Betz 3d of Philadelphia, finished second.

A distinct surprise was the failure of Husten Wyeth's Boomerang to show her heels in the express cruiser race. Commodore Charles Kotcher, with the Raven III., was first and Carl G. Fisher's Shadow III. ran second. The Raven's time was 24:17 1-100.

### Yale Crew Candidates Report.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15.—The first call for Yale crew candidates to report was answered by nearly 180 men. This number is expected to grow within a few days. When all the cards have been signed crew practice hours will be assigned. The candidates are almost equally divided between upper classmen and freshmen.

## TENNIS BATTLE IS TO START AUG. 30

### National Singles Tourney Opening Shifted Further from Southampton's Close.

It became known yesterday that the men's national lawn tennis championship tournament in singles would begin on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club on Thursday, Aug. 30. This conforms to the plan which was suggested last Summer after the failure of the Southampton tournament. At that time a number of prominent players, including Richard Norris Williams, 2d, William M. Johnston, and Maurice E. McLoughlin, decided against competing in the Southampton singles because the nationals were to begin the Monday following the Meadow Club event, which ended on Saturday. It was suggested at that time that an arrangement which would permit of several days' rest between the two events would prove more acceptable to the players.

Apparently the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association has given heed to this plea. Not only is it expected that Southampton will benefit, but it is also expected that the national tournament will gain, for under this new scheme it will be possible to bring the nationals to a close on Saturday instead of in mid-week.

With the date of the nationals set it is no difficult task to place the big tournaments of the season which lead up to the supreme contest. It is probable that the Southampton fixture will start on Monday, Aug. 20, Newport on Aug. 18, and Seabright on Aug. 6.

One of the main difficulties now is to place the doubles event which is to be held at Longwood. There are many reasons to support holding the doubles after the close of the singles play. The prominent players of the country will be herded together in New York, and it will be only a step to go over to Longwood some time about Sept. 10 or 11. As yet, however, the only certain date is that of the national singles.

The Executive Committee will hold a meeting here about March 28, at which time all of the dates will be determined and their announcement will be forthcoming a day or two later.

## TWO FOR MISS BJURSTEDT.

### Women's Tennis Champion Double Winner at Heights Casino.

Play in the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn advanced to the semi-final round of the singles event yesterday. Ensconced in the upper half brackets are Miss Margarete Taylor and Miss Marie Wagner, the latter the former indoor champion. In the lower half are Miss Edith Handy and Miss Molla Bjurstedt, who is the present holder of the women's indoor championship.

Miss Bjurstedt played two matches yesterday. On Wednesday it was impossible for her to compete against Mrs. Ingo Hartman in the second round match, and this was one of the first to be decided yesterday. As was expected, the Norse woman had command of the situation from the first flight of the ball across the net. She won by 6—0, 6—2. Mrs. Hartman tried pluckily to stem the assault, but she could not combat the powerful driving game of Miss Bjurstedt from the deep court. The latter preferred the baseline at all times, hardly once during the contest advancing to the fore court. It was noticeable that Miss Bjurstedt had a better command of her game than in the first round. Her drives skimmed the net for careful placements rather than finding a resting place in the corded barrier, as they had many times in the opening round match.

A contest of more spirit was expected in the second match played by Miss Bjurstedt. In this she was opposed by Miss Gertrude Della Torre, a contender of merit in any tournament. Yet such was the excellence of Miss Bjurstedt's game that she was not pressed harder by this opponent than by Mrs. Hartman. The score was the same, 6—0, 6—2.

One of the most stirring contests was that between Mrs. Rawson Wood and Miss Margaret Taylor, which went to three sets before the victory for Miss Taylor was registered at 7—5, 6—2, 6—4. Among the women these two players have the reputation of playing a determined game in the fore court, and they certainly lived up to it yesterday. Each went to the barrier whenever the opportunity afforded, and there were some pretty rallies in which sharp volleying prevailed. The first set was a nip-and-tuck struggle, the varying fortunes roused the spectators to a high pitch of excitement. Miss Taylor ruled her strokes with better control than did Mrs. Wood, and this nullified the occasional flights of brilliancy which marked the latter's play. In the final two sets Mrs. Wood was below her standard in the opening encounter.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Second Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 6—0, 6—2.

Third Round—Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Gladys Dowling, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Edith Handy defeated Mrs. Theodore Casebeer, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—0, 6—2.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss C. Putnam and Mrs. Sohst, 6—3, 6—0; Mrs. Albert Humphries and Miss Elizabeth Holden defeated Mrs. Huff and Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Adele Cragin defeated Miss Gladys Dowling and Mrs. Candee, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4. Second Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Adele Bull defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman and Mrs. C. C. Parsons, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. Rawson Wood, 6—2, 6—3.

## HOPPE STAR IN NEW ROLE.

### Makes 50 Points in 31 Innings at Three-Cushion Billiards.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—Willie Hoppe, world's balk-line billiard champion, broke, it is said, all records in a three-cushion billiard match here tonight when he defeated Jake Schaefer by 50 to 25 in thirty-one innings. He had two high runs of 8 and one of 6.

## THREE FAVORITES IN FRONT.

### Moscowa Captures Proteus Handicap at New Orleans.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Three favorites ran true to form this afternoon at the Fair Grounds. Moscowa, J. O. Keene's sturdy bay gelding, won the Proteus selling handicap, with $1,000 added, at one mile and a half. Fair Orient was second and Brian Boru third. J. J. Murdock won the Oaklawn Handicap for three-year-olds and up at six furlongs, and Fruit Cake accounted for the Essex Park purse, a six-furlong dash for three-year-olds.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; three and one-half furlongs. Time—0:41 3-5.

Henry R., W. P. Johnson's blk. c., 2 years, 125 pounds, by Jack Atkin-Matterhorn, 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and out. (McTaggart) ..... 1

Ornery, W. D. Bernhardt's b. f., 3, 116, 5 to 1, to 5, and 1 to 3, (Crump) ..... 2

Red Rover, A. A. Reilly's ch. c., 2, 118, 2 to 1, 3 to 5, and 1 to 5, (Fairbrothers) .. 3½

Mildred Euretta, Tampa, and Bombast also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:05.

Innocent Ines, A. L. Kirby's ch. f., 3 years, 104 pounds, by Marta Santa-Veracious, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (Lyke) .. 1

May Star, H. J. Seideneck's b. f., 3, 106, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Watts) .... 2

Supernal, W. F. Austin, Jr.'s ch. f., 3, 106, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Crump) .. 3

Peachie, Pay de Chance, Ex-Sheriff, Cash-Up, and Patapsco also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

El Rey, W. Stormont's ch. c., 3 years, 104 pounds, by Peep O' Day-Lady Strathmore, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1, (Carroll) ..... 1

Sir Oliver, G. W. Scott's ch. g., 3, 116, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Gilbert) .... 2

Velvet, G. Knebelkamp's ch. c., 3, 99, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (Crump) .... 3

Taxi, Sleepy Sam, Kebo, Baby Rasch, Miss Represent, and Spectre also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Proteus Handicap; selling; $1,000 added; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Time—1:45 2-5.

Moscowa, J. O. Keene's b. g., 5 years, 112 pounds, by Out of Reach-Rosinante, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Crump) ..... 1

Fair Orient, R. L. Baker's ch. g., 5, 112, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (Robinson) .... 2

Brian Boru, J. Long's ch. h., 5, 102, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Fuerst) ..... 3

Solid Rock, Menlo Park, Cliff Field, Transport, and Herbert Temple also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Oaklawn Handicap; for three-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

J. J. Murlock, J. F. Schorr's b. c., 4 years, 111 pounds, by Contestor-Grotesque, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (McTaggart) ..... 1½

Robert Bradley, W. R. Mizell's ch. g., aged, 108, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5, (McAtee) ..... 2

Panzareta, H. S. Newman's ch. m., aged, 116, 5 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Kederis) .. 3

Wiseman, Korfhage, Fathom, and Filigree also ran. Jack O. Dowd and Margaret N scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—Essex Park Purse; for three-year-olds; six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

Fruit Cake, E. T. Zollicoffer's b. f., 3 years, 111 pounds, by Dick Wells-Parisionne, even, 2 to 5, and 1 to 6, (McTaggart) ..... 1

Bedtime Stories, E. R. Bradley's b. f., 3, 111, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Louder) .. 2

Ophelia W, G. E. Chancellor's br. f., 3, 111, 15 to 1, 8 to 1, and 5 to 2, (Lyke) .. 3

Mrs. A. Rhymer, Pan, William IV., Marie Miller, Sanscrit, Ioana 2d, and Lord Fitzherbert also ran. Aunt Liz scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50 2-5.

Miss Waters, Blue Grass Farm Stable's b. m., 5 years, 107 pounds, by Lord Esterling-Lucreece, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Merimee) ..... 1

Balges, J. C. Elfer's ch. h., aged, 107, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5, (Crump) ..... 2

Stout Heart, B. J. Brannon's ch. g., aged, 107, 13 to 5, even, and 3 to 5, (Hanover) .. 3½

Infidell 2d, Rio Brazos, Rustling Brass, Handful, and Savino also ran. Charles B., Star Pearl, Chivator, and Royal Interest scratched.

### NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; three and a half furlongs. Tantalizer, 112 pounds; Sena Day, 109; Nowhere, 109; St. Theresa, 109; Boldness, 104; Tugs, 112; Shade, 109; Water Wave, 109; Reilloc, 104; Nopats, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds; six furlongs. Kalmia Park, 112 pounds; Fulaski, 112; Don Thrush, 109; Minister Toi, 108; Bells Roland, 107; Ex-Sheriff, 106; Dahlia, 101; Sandy Lad, 112; Spear Lance, 109; Nepotism, 109; Raggedy Man, 109; Miss Shot, 107; Pasha, 106.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Egmont, 112 pounds; Alcourt, 112; Sempsilla, 112; Heir Apparent, 111; Frisky, 111; Lalohia, 111; Boynin, 109; Rettom, 106; Molly Maguire, 104; Father Phelan, 112; Fuzzy Wuzzy, 112; York Lad, 111; Jungle, 111; M. B. Thurman, 111; Thrill, 107; Dew Drop, 97; Anthony's Lass, 106; Miss Susie, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—Momus High Weight Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Leochares, 145 pounds; J. Murdock, 120; Grumpy, 115; Fruit Cake, 110; Wiseman, 109; Squeeler, 124; Gainer, 116; Cane Run, 110; Jack Odowd, 110; Margaret N., 106; Amazon, 111.

FIFTH RACE.—Bowle Purse; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Woodward, 112 pounds; Candle, 100; Baby Lynch, 109; Margaret N., 101; Merchant, 99; Woodstone, 95; Hubbub, 112; Poroma, 109; Indian Chant, 103; Dramaturge, 100; Lucille P., 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; one mile. Lady Powers, 100 pounds; Jabot, 114; Chivator, 107; Disturber, 100; Handful, 112; Best Bib and Tucker, 99; Marcus, 109; Counterpart, 114; White Crown, 114; Prime Mover, 114; Milton Campbell, 112; Clara Morgan, 107; Emma Stuart, 109; London Girl, 104; Stoutheart, 100; Huda's Brother, 109.

SEVENTH RACE.—Mardi Gras Claiming Handicap; three-year-olds and up; one mile. Costumer, 112 pounds; Jessie Louise, 106; Wadsworth's Last, 107; Vallas, 105; Tom Caro, 104; Progressive, 106; Impression, 112; Jack Gabbie, 107; Alex Getz, 105; Fairy Legend, 104; Dan, 100.

Weather clear; track heavy.

## MARK TIME IN TITLE PLAY.

### Only One Match Contested in Indoor Tennis Tourney.

Play in the national indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory came almost to a standstill yesterday afternoon. Arthur S. Cragin advanced to a fourth round bracket owing to the default of Benjamin Letson, the national boys' champion, who was unable to play because of illness.

The only other change was in the doubles. S. Howard Voshell and Abraham Bassford, Jr., took a place in the semi-final round when they defeated Arthur S. Cragin and King Smith in a closely contested three-set match with the score 5-7, 7-5, 6-2. Voshell and Bassford were twice within a point of defeat in the second round set, but each time managed to stand off their opponents' attack. They eventually pulled out this set and the third was rather easy for them, their play being much stronger as the match advanced.

## NEW DATE AND PLAN IN OPEN GOLF FRAY

### National Title Tourney Will Occur July 11-13—Shortened by Change in Method.

The official announcement of the date of the national open championship, given out yesterday by Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, contains no less than three surprises in as many lines. The time in late June tentatively selected has been abandoned, and the tournament will be held at Brae Burn July 11-13. Secondly, this is the precise time which the Metropolitan Golf Association picked out for the metropolitan open championship at North Shore. Lastly, the practice in recent years of holding a qualifying round has been abandoned, and the tournament will be conducted along entirely new lines.

On the first day the whole field will play eighteen holes and the second day's work will be a repetition of the first. The third and last day's test will consist of thirty-six holes of medal play for the sixty-four players who have recorded the lowest scores. All those who are tied for the last places in the qualifying set in the first two days will be permitted to take part in the deciding thirty-six holes. This shortens the tournament by a full day and at the same time brings about an equalization of conditions that was often lacking when the field was split in two for the qualifying rounds.

Under the conditions which have been in vogue in recent years the large fields at the open championships were divided in halves and each section played a thirty-six-hole qualifying round. The thirty-two best scores on each day qualified for the final seventy-two-hole test. Different weather conditions and other circumstances often made play more difficult on one qualifying day than another. In addition to this each player who qualified actually played 108 holes at medal play if he completed the tournament.

The 1917 open championship will call for only seventy-two holes of play on the part of any aspirant for the honors now held by Charles Evans, Jr., of the Edgewater Golf Club of Chicago. Also, a day saved to a professional in the busiest part of his season will be much appreciated by those who make their living from the game of the links. The date of the championship and the conditions of play were arrived at by cooperation between the U. S. G. A. officials and the Professional Golfers' Association.

The new date for the tournament will necessitate a change in the time of the metropolitan open championship, but this fact was doubtless taken into consideration when the Brae Burn date was under question. Robert White, President of the Professional Golfers' Association, is also professional at the North Shore Country Club, where the metropolitan open championship was to be held July 11-13. It is hardly probable that he would indorse any conflict in dates unless he were assured that the tangle could be satisfactorily unraveled.

A June date is left open by the new order of things, and as this is a luxury quickly snapped up by metropolitan clubs, it is probable that some invitation tournament will be held in the week left vacant by the national open championship, unless the Metropolitan Golf Association officials decide to locate the metropolitan open in the last week in June.

## MISS CAVERLY IS WINNER.

### Defeats Mrs. Worley in Final of Bellair Golf Tourney.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 15.—Miss Mildred Caverly, the Philadelphia woman champion and runner-up to Miss Alexia Stirling in the 1916 national golf championship, won the February golf tourney for women at the Belleair Country Club today, defeating Mrs. J. W. Worley, Jr., of Chicago, 7 and 5, in the final round.

Miss Helen Morrison of Pittsburgh won the second flight cup from Miss Hazel Ford by 3 and 2.

Playing with a midiron, mashie, and putter, Mrs. S. J. Graham of Greenwich did exceptionally well in her first real tournament. She defeated players rated far better than she in her division by simply following the straight and narrow fairways and avoiding trouble. She defeated Mrs. L. M. Wainwright, Indianapolis, by 3 and 2 in the final for the third flight trophy.

## MISS ROSENTHAL ADVANCES.

### To Meet Miss Campbell Today in Semi-Final for Florida Golf Title.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15.—The women's golf tourney for the championship of Florida reached the semi-finals today, in which the feature match promises to be between Miss Elaine Rosenthal, the former Western champion, and Miss Ethel Campbell of Philadelphia, both of whom won by wide margins today from Mrs. T. L. Wann, Minneapolis, and Mrs. John Shepard, Jr., Providence, respectively.

The results:

Miss Elaine Rosenthal, Ravisloe, defeated Mrs. T. L. Wann, Minneapolis, 7 and 5; Miss Ethel Campbell, Philadelphia, beat Mrs. John Shepard, Jr., Providence, 5 and 4; Mrs. C. M. Bragg, Baltusrol, defeated Miss M. A. Wolff, New York, 1 up; Miss L. A. Prindle, New York, defeated Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, 4 and 2.

**Skating in the Parks.**

Central Park.—Skating yesterday.

Van Cortlandt Park.—Skating yesterday.

Prospect Park.—Skating yesterday.

Let the "modest purse" spend boldly!

'Twill be a long time before our sort of suits and overcoats will again sell for so little.

Where revisions obtain, as they do on some of the suits, your dollars go just that much further.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

## CRESCENTS ROUT ST. NICKS.

### New Moon Seven Wins by 9 to 2 in Exhibition Match.

The Crescent A. C. hockey seven defeated the St. Nicholas team in an exhibition game at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night by a score of 9 to 2. The last time these teams met was in a league game and the New Mooners suffered their only defeat of the season.

In last night's game, however, the Crescents played rings round the St. Nicks and riddled the St. Nicholas cage with shots. McCarthy, the New Moon rover, was the star of the match and shot four goals. The only scores for St. Nick's were shot by Captain Ellis and Kilner. Roach and Conway were also prominent in the scoring.

The line-up and summary:

| Crescent A. C. (9.) | Pos. | St. Nich. S. C. (2.) |
|---|---|---|
| Mitchell | G. | Smart |
| Heffernan | P. | Von Bernuth |
| Hallock | C. P. | Conklin |
| McCarthy | R. | Ellis |
| Roach | C. | Jewett |
| Conway | L. W. | Kilner |
| Des Jardins | R. W. | Peabody |

Goals—First period: Ellis, St. Nicholas, in 1:54; Roach, Crescents, in 6:12; Conway, Crescents, in 6:88; McCarthy, Crescents, in 10:16; Des Jardins, Crescents, in 15:07; Conway, Crescents, in 17:17; McCarthy, Crescents, in 17:49; Kilner, St. Nicholas, in 18:28. Second period: McCarthy, Crescents, in 0:29; Roach, Crescents, in 2:12; McCarthy, Crescents, in 15:49.

Referee—Jimmy Britton, Hockey Club. Assistant referee—Tom Howard, Jr., Hockey Club. Timer—George Stebbins, Crescent A. C. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

## BROOKLYN HANDICAP NOMINATIONS CLOSE

### Entries from Belmont, Macomber, Butler, and Madden Not Yet Received.

Entries for the Brooklyn Handicap and Brooklyn Derby, to be run at the Aqueduct track, closed yesterday, but after Secretary Fred Rehberger had gone through his list he found that the entries of several prominent stables had not been received. These included August Belmont, A. K. Macomber, James Butler, and John E. Madden. Forty-three entries were made for the Brooklyn Handicap and forty-two for the Derby. In all probability the final closing will find the list increased to about sixty-five for each event.

Harry Payne Whitney is the largest nominator for the Brooklyn Handicap, having named Borrow, Regret, Chicle, Pennant, Dominant, Rickety, and Brownie, who now conducts boxing at the Garden, does not want McCoy as an attraction, if he appears at another club previous to the Garden bout.

This confusion in McCoy's dates may result in a new opponent for Darcy. And it was stated that Dillon or Miske would probably meet the Australian on his debut here, March 5.

Because Al McCoy, the middleweight champion, is under contract to box Jack Dillon at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn, it was announced yesterday that McCoy would not be Les Darcy's opponent in his first bout in this country, which was scheduled for Madison Square Garden on March 5, Grant Hugh Browne, who now conducts boxing at the Garden, does not want McCoy as an attraction, if he appears at another club previous to the Garden bout.

This confusion in McCoy's dates may result in a new opponent for Darcy. And it was stated that Dillon or Miske would probably meet the Australian on his debut here, March 5.

named for the Metropolitan and Suburban. James Butler's string may contain Spur, Capra, Bally, Ivory Black, and Lively, while A. K. Macomber is sure to have a long list, as he has entered seventeen for the Metropolitan Handicap.

There are a large number of imported horses in the Brooklyn, among the most prominent being Madam Curie, Chiclet, Maintenant, Naturalist, Pickwick, Allemeur, Crimper, Trouble Fete, and Greek Legend. Most of the horses which showed form as 2-year-olds have been entered for the Brooklyn Derby, including R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Campfire, which was at the head of the division. Harry Payne Whitney has named Tumbler, Hwfa, and Rickety, and Gifford A. Cochran will depend on Phillipic, Jock Scot, Burlesque and Madiera. Ticket and Skeptic are also on the list.

## McCOY NOT TO BOX DARCY.

### New Opponent Likely for Australian's Debut at Garden.

Let's Talk Horse Sense!

You want to buy the right cigarette, don't you?

We know it—you're just like everybody else.

Helmar costs 10 Cents—

Pure Turkish tobaccos—Put together right.

You can pay more for cigarettes—but do you get more value?

Do you get as much value?

"Friend—if you will once, you will many times."

*The Mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.*
*The Best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.*

100% Pure Turkish Tobacco Put Together Right

Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Quality Superb

## Official American League Schedule, 1917

| | AT CHICAGO. | AT ST. LOUIS. | AT DETROIT. | AT CLEVELAND. | AT WASHINGTON. | AT PHILADELPHIA. | AT NEW YORK. | AT BOSTON. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO..... | | April 11, 12, 13, 14<br>May 5, 6, 7, 8, 9<br>Sept. 4, 5 | April 15, 16, 17, 18<br>July 3, (4,) 4, 5, 6<br>Sept. 14, 15 | May 2, 3, 4<br>June 29, 30, July 1, 2<br>Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15 | June 6, 7, 8, 9<br>Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11<br>Sept. 25, 26, 27 | June 1, 2, 4, 5<br>Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7<br>Sept. 18, 19, 20 | June 11, 12, 13, 14<br>July 25, 26, 27, 28<br>Sept. 28, 29, Oct. 1 | June 15, 16, (18,) 18<br>July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2<br>Sept. 21, 22, 24 |
| ST. LOUIS..... | April 19, 20, 21, 22<br>May 29, (30,) (30)<br>Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1<br>Sept. 16 | | April 24, 25, 26, 27<br>June 21, 22, 23, 24<br>Aug. 12, 13, 14 | April 28, 29, 30, May 1<br>June 25, 26, 27, 28<br>Sept. 2, (3,) (3) | June 1, 2, 4, 5<br>Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7<br>Sept. 18, 19, 20 | June 6, 7, 8, 9<br>Aug. 6, 9, 10, 11<br>Sept. 25, 26, 27 | June 15, 16, 18, 19<br>July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2<br>Sept. 21, 22, 24 | June 11, 12, 13, 14<br>July 25, 26, 27, 28<br>Sept. 28, 29, Oct. 1 |
| DETROIT..... | April 28, 29, 30, May 1<br>June 23, 26, 27, 28<br>Sept. 2, (3,) (3) | May 2, 3, 4<br>June 29, 30, July 1, 2<br>Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9 | | April 19, 20, 21, 22<br>May 29, (30,) (30)<br>Aug. 29, 30, 31,<br>Sept. 1 | June 15, 16, 18, 19<br>July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2<br>Sept. 21, 22, 24 | June 11, 12, 13, 14<br>July 25, 26, 27, 28<br>Sept. 28, 29, Oct. 1 | May 31, June 1, 2, 4, 5<br>Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7<br>Sept. 25, 26 | June 6, 7, 8, 9<br>Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11<br>Sept. 18, 19, 20 |
| CLEVELAND.. | April 24, 25, 26, 27<br>June 20, 21, 22, 23, 24<br>Sept. 8, 9 | April 15, 16, 17, 18<br>July 3, (4,) (4,) 5, 6<br>Sept. 14, 15 | April 11, 12, 13, 14<br>May 5, 6, 7, 8<br>Sept. 11, 12; Sept. 16 | | June 11, 12, 13, 14<br>July 25, 26, 27, 28<br>Sept. 28, 29, Oct. 1 | June 15, 16, 18<br>July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2<br>Sept. 21, 22, 22, 24 | June 6, 7, 8, 9<br>Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11<br>Sept. 18, 19, 20 | May 31, June 1, 2, 4, 5<br>Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7<br>Sept. 25, 26 |
| WASHINGTON | May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27<br>July 15, 16, 17, 18<br>Aug. 23, 25 | May 18, 19, 20, 21<br>June 19, 20, 21, 22<br>Aug. 20, 21, 22 | May 14, 15, 16, 17<br>July 7, 8, 9, 10<br>Aug. 17, 18, 19 | May 10, 11, 12, 13<br>July 11, 12, 13, 14<br>Aug. 26, 27, 28 | | April 11, 12, 13, 14<br>June 28, 29, 30, July 2<br>Sept. (3,) (3,) 4 | April 16, 17, 18, 19<br>July 3, (4,) (4,) 5<br>Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1 | April 25, 26, 27, 28<br>June 23, 25, 26, 27<br>Oct. 2, 3, 4 |
| PHILADELPHA | May 14, 15, 16, 17<br>July 7, 8, 9, 10<br>Aug. 17, 18, 19 | May 10, 11, 12, 13<br>July 11, 12, 13, 14<br>Aug. 26, 27, 28 | May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27<br>July 15, 16, 17, 18<br>Aug. 23, 25 | May 18, 19, 20, 21<br>July 19, 20, 21, 22<br>Aug. 20, 21, 22 | April 20, 21, 23, 24<br>June 20, 21, 22<br>Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17 | | April 25, 26, 27, 28<br>June 23, 25, 26, 27<br>Oct. 2, 3, 4 | April 30, May 1, 2, 3<br>July 3, (4,) (4,) 5<br>Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1 |
| NEW YORK... | May 10, 11, 12, 13<br>July 11

# FARMERS OPPOSE NEW MARKETS BILL

## Fear Department Will Be Too Costly and Will Have Onerous Regulations.

## SPEAKER SWEET HOSTILE

### Eleventh-Hour Changes in the Measure Before It Is Presented to the Legislature.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Governor Whitman will have a fight on his hands if he attempts to force to final passage in its present form the Wicks Committee bill creating a State Department of Agriculture, Foods, and Markets. According to lawmakers in touch with rural sentiment, the bulk of the opposition is likely to come from the farmers, who it was expected until recently, would hail the new department as an agency especially helpful to them.

The bill was introduced today by Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida and Assemblyman Henry L. Grant of Lewis. It was an expurgated edition that was presented to the Legislature. The early edition of the measure, which left the press last week, followed closely an official summary, defining the scope and power of the new department, made public on Sunday. This edition was withdrawn from circulation for changes in the administrative provisions it embodied after the framers had been advised that the bill in the form it appeared then would not meet with favor in the agricultural districts which produce Republican majorities.

From the bill that was introduced it would appear that many changes were made at the eleventh hour. As printed at first the bill, for instance, provided $10,000 salaries for each of the five appointive Commissioners who are to administer the affairs of the new department, $6,000 for the secretary of the department, and $10,000 for its counsel. These printed figures had been crossed out when the bill was presented to the Legislature and $8,000 inserted in ink wherever $10,000 appeared in print, thus reducing the aggregate outlay for salaries to these officials from $66,000 to $54,000 a year.

The high fixed costs of the proposed department are not the only ground for the objections that have been raised in the rural districts. The measure shatters the farmer's belief that the promotion of agriculture is the reason for the existence of the Department of Agriculture. In the Wicks Committee bill agriculture is treated merely as a means toward providing food products for city markets at prices within the reach of the consumer. The Department of Agriculture is abolished by the bill and is made a subsidiary agency in the proposed new department.

It was learned today that Speaker Sweet, who is all powerful in the branch of the Legislature over which he presides, does not favor the bill. Inquiry also developed the fact that he is likely to be joined in his opposition by a number of Republican members in both houses who represent rural districts. Their constituencies are opposed to the high cost of running the proposed new department, and fear also that the ample powers and multitudinous machinery at its command will make for regulation more rigid than they are prepared to tolerate.

The first edition of the bill was suppressed because, according to one lawmaker, "it was not fit for farmers to read," and a second edition, with some of the more drastic provisions modified, was substituted, as it was impracticable to prepare one metropolitan edition of the bill and one for circulation in the country districts.

THE TIMES correspondent was informed today that there would be opposition, too, among the rural constituencies against Governor Whitman's plan to make George W. Perkins head of the new department, on the ground that he would approach the administrative problems from the metropolitan viewpoint and would be too insistent on the protection of the consumer to promote peace of mind among the farmers.

## STATE A BAD EMPLOYER.

### Industrial Board Reports 314 Violations of Protective Laws.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The State of New York, far from being a model employer, is a persistent violator of its own laws for the protection of workers, according to a report made today to the Senate Finance Committee by the Industrial Commission, after an investigation of conditions under which State employes work in the Capitol and fourteen other buildings rented for office space in Albany.

The conditions described in the report affect 2,187 State employes. In a supplementary report signed by two physicians in the service of the Industrial Commission it is asserted that a large number of the employes in the Capitol Building are suffering from eyestrain and other ailments readily traceable to bad lighting and defective sanitation in that $29,000,000 structure.

"Were these 2,187 men and women employed in any factory in the State, their working conditions would not be tolerated for a moment," the report says. "The proprietors of the factories would be served with 314 orders to ameliorate conditions, from safeguarding machinery, improving sanitation, installing better lighting, and repairing elevators, to equipping their plants with means of exit required under the law for the protection of their workers in the case of fire or panic."

## TO TRANSFER QUARANTINE.

### Legislature Favors Federal Control —Wants $1,395,275 for Property.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—A concurrent resolution was adopted by the Legislature today recommending the transfer from the State to the Federal Government of the New York Quarantine Station. The resolution calls upon the New York members of Congress to support a measure appropriating $1,395,275 by July 1, to reimburse the State and take over the plant now utilized by the Health Officer of the Port.

Abraham I. Shiplacoff, Socialist Assemblyman from Brooklyn, objected to the resolution, and it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee at once. The Assembly took a ten-minute recess; then the resolution was reported out and adopted.

The New York Quarantine Station is the only one in the country administered by a State. The stations at Boston and Baltimore were taken over recently by the Federal Government.

## GOLD INFLOW GAINS AGAIN.

### Total Receipts for the Week Reach $37,600,000, All from Ottawa.

The gold inflow gained greater impetus yesterday through the receipt of $12,600,000 at the Assay Office for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. The total receipts this week now amount to $37,600,000, all from Ottawa, and it is expected that the current movement will reach $50,000,000. Bankers in touch with the undertakings of the Allies were of the impression yesterday that, like last year, 1917 will witness another vast accumulation of the precious metal here.

Since Jan. 1, $95,100,000 in gold bars and coin has come into the country. Evidence that the movement is being pushed as rapidly as possible lies in the fact that a complete record of shipments has not yet come to hand of bankers here. It was reported yesterday that $7,000,000 had been delivered at the Philadelphia Mint on Wednesday, and it is believed that shipments now under way will be lodged in that city or San Francisco. The Federal Reserve Bank removed to its vaults the $25,000,000 bought at the Assay Office on Wednesday. The vast amount of gold brought in during 1916 choked the storage facilities of the Assay Office and the Sub-Treasury, and if shipments continue to come in rapidly vault room will have to be obtained among the banks.

## GET JOBS FOR 2,526.

### Public Employment Bureau Aids Government Recruiting.

The Public Employment Bureau is cooperating actively with the recruiting officers of the army and navy, and the Police and Street Cleaning Departments. The officers who are building up these defensive forces have found a new use for the bureau, because it is now the principal centre to which unemployed men resort for information about opportunities. The Navy Department, especially, is asking the bureau for information about citizens who have had training or experience which would suit them for the various grades of naval work.

In January, not including the number of persons recruited for the Government, the Public Employment Bureau registered 1,837 men and 653 women for work. Three thousand and twenty-five employers called upon the bureau to select suitable persons for 3,320 positions. The bureau has received notice that 1,078 men and 1,448 women, or a total of 2,526, have been found acceptable and placed at work as a result of its activities during the first month of the year. This is just twice the number of places filled in January, 1916.

The bureau has an unusual number of applications from salesmen who have been earning from $2,000 to $5,000 a year. These men are experienced in lumber, paint, hardware, machinery, grocery, and fire control supplies. The bureau would also like to hear about stenographers, several bookkeepers, two employment managers, three secretaries and social service workers.

## Found 50,000,000 Eggs in Storage.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The cold storage warehouses of New York State contained 50,000,000 eggs, 7,000,000 pounds of butter, 23,000,000 pounds of poultry, and 50,000,000 pounds of fresh meat on Jan. 1 last, according to statistics made public today by Dr. Linsley R. Williams, Acting Commissioner of Health. New York City, which has twenty cold storage warehouses, had 72,197 cases of eggs, 4,201,477 pounds of butter, 16,000,511 pounds of poultry, 34,355,156 pounds of fresh meat, 2,416,464 pounds of salted meats, 7,196,888 pounds of fresh fish, and 6,124,993 pounds of salted, smoked, or pickled fish in storage.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Thirty-nine corporations, with $3,752,600 aggregate capitalization, were chartered today. They include:

George Hall Coal and Transportation Co., Inc., Ogdensburg, coal, pulp, wood, commodities, marine wrecking, and salvage, $1,750,000; E. L. Strong, J. C. Howard, G. Hall, 32 North Water St., Ogdensburg.

The Cemetery Beautiful, Inc., realty, cemetery purposes, $400,000; M. Klein, I. Aurbach, T. F. McGuire, 10 Wall St.

Main and Water Realty Co., Inc., Rochester, realty, $200,000; H. H. Mannis, F. J. and A. K. Hone, 215 West 88th St., Manhattan.

Spiral Wheel Operating Corpn., amusement device, $100,000; J. R. Sulzer, E. J. Noonan, F. O. Permin, 51 Chambers St.

Regal Products Corpn., Bayshore, manufacturing, jobbing, dealing in manufactured products, $600,000; C. T. Hancock, C. J. Juster, J. Meyer, Newark, N. J.

Motors Export, Ltd., Inc., autos, motors, trucks, boats, airplanes, $20,000; J. Golden, T. Walsh, A. H. Seymour, 26 Cortlandt St.

H. E. Gilbert Co., Inc., automatic temperature controlling devices, $100,000; H. F. Lewis, C. E. Miner, H. E. Gilbert, 50 Church St.

Frank A. Keeney Pictures Corpn., theatres, motion pictures, $100,000; J. W. Mahan, R. C. Owens, F. A. Keeney, 1,495 Broadway.

The Intergal Corpn., Manhattan, commission, selling agents, $75,000; G. W. Smyth, St. C. de la Ronciere, A. S. Sergent, Crestwood Av., Yonkers.

Egypt Canning Co., Inc., Egypt, canning vegetables, fruits, other products, $60,000; S. E. Comstock, E. and J. Martindale, Egypt.

Garrett Foundry, Inc., iron, steel, manganese, machines, machines, hops, 500 shares $100 each, 500 shares no par value, carry on business with $53,500; C. H. Fowler, A. W. Trotter, J. C. Garrett, 43 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Gowanda Construction Co., Inc., Buffalo, contractors, builders, engineers, $50,000; F. C., A. J., and C. A. Hager, Gowanda.

Bee Rag Waist Co., Inc., waists, shirred articles, $50,000; C. W. and E. W. Cohn, S. Bernstein, 771 West End Av.

Terry, Reeve & Sweeney, Inc., insurance agency, brokerage, adjustments, salvage, $25,000; E. J. Sweeney, G. C. Terry, H. Reeve, 48 Post Av.

Fisher & Thompson, Inc., Walden, hatbands, binding, headgear, millinery, $25,000; A. L. Graham, F. H. Thompson, M. B. Fisher, 260 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Carl H. Page & Co., Inc., autos, motor cars, electric, mechanical appliances, $15,000; P. C. Baer, C. H. Page, I. H. Levy, 135 West 79th St.

Unity Lap Robe Mfg. Co., Inc., lap robes, steamer rugs, pillows, auto foot muffs, $15,000; M. Civic, A. Rothschild, J. Skoler, 102 East 111th St.

Talbot Mfg. Co., Inc., glue, gums, gelatin, bluing, saccharine, $10,000; P. T. Campbell, C. H. Pennoyer, C. R. Allison, 115 Broadway.

Brevoort Taxi Co., Inc., autos, taxis, garages, $10,000; F. Maxwell, W. Brondi, P. J. Crotty, 335 West Houston St.

C. A. Bertrand & Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, $10,000; L. N. and G. W. Vause, H. F. Preece, 35 Wall St.

Empire Association of Avenue A, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, manufacturing, $11,000; V. Brull, L. Gundacker, F. E. Levendecker, 324 East 67th St.

G. Le Fabre & Co., Inc., cigarettes, $5,000; A. Hotfstein, R. M. and G. Le Fabre, 326 5th Av.

Norwich Homes Corp'n, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; G. C. Wolff, J. Weinberger, E. Lewis, 5 Beekman St.

Roberts Auto Co., Inc., Brooklyn, motors, engines, machines, $5,000; G. W. Gay, E. B. Christie, R. B. Roberts, 127 E. 23d St.

J. & G. Baking Co., Inc., Bronx, baking, $5,000; M. and H. L. Gorlin, F. Jandori, 972 Tiffany St., Bronx.

305-307 West 127th Street Realty Corp'n, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; B. Gompprecht, D. and G. Hamburger, 17 West 83d St.

Lefer Bros., Inc., textiles, women's wear, $10,000; D. Mintz, J. and D. Lefer, 305 East 117th St.

George R. Beach & Son, Inc., Ballston Spa, insurance brokers, agents, realty, $10,000; B. R. and W. B. Streever, F. H. Beach, Jr., Ballston Spa.

Lancaster Garage, Inc., Albany, garage, vulcanizing plant, $6,000; U. G. Stockwell, E. J. Kurrus, F. Burger, Albany.

William Hayes Co., Inc., Watervliet, grocer, $5,000; E. R. and W. Hayes, Watervliet.

Kingston Scrap Iron and Metal Co., Kingston, old iron, steel, metal, rope, rags, paper, book stocks, $5,000; A. G. and C. W. Finn, A. Kratz, Kingston.

Annetta Construction Co., Inc., realty, construction, managerial, $5,000; H. Soplow, G. Feldman, A. Winternitz, 103 Park Av.

Authorization: C. M. Hall Lamp Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich., auto lamps, generators, accessories, $150,000; representative, Harry G. Haft, 37 Warren St., New York.

Capital increase: Chenango Silk Co., Binghampton, $150,000 to $300,000; Rome Hollow Ware and Mfg. Co., Rome, $100,000 to $200,000; Eagle Pipe Supply Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $20,000 to $50,000; Riverside Review Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000; The West Shore Book Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $23,000; Richard Young Co., Manhattan, $600,000 to $1,000,000; National Eltropure Water Co., Inc., Buffalo, $5,000 to $70,000; Savannah Sugar Refining Corp., Manhattan, preferred shares, 20,000 to 27,000; N. P. V. shares, 36,000 to 49,000; working capital, $2,180,000 to $2,997,500; (tax paid, $1,050).

Capital reduction: Emrich Silk Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $60,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: United Smokers Club, Inc., Manhattan; Sixty-second Street Co., Inc., Manhattan; Bronx Medical and Dental Association, Bronx; Brando Importing Co., Manhattan; Gobley Construction and Contracting Co., Inc., Albany.

### New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—Charters filed: W. E. Griffith & Co., Inc., Morristown, deal in automobiles, motor cycles, &c., $3,000; William E. Griffith, George E. Peabody of Mountain Lakes, Charles W. Weeks, Morristown.

Geers Realty Company, Newark, real estate development and securities, $10,000; Christina Geers, Amelia McMahon, William A. Braun, Newark.

Wildwood Garage Machine Company, Wildwood, manufacture and deal in automobiles, motor cycles, &c., $100,000; Walter Butterfield, Hattie Butterfield, Cora Butterfield, Wildwood.

King Manufacturing Company, Newark, manufacture wares and merchandise of every kind, $10,000; Harris D. Rush of Westfield, David M. Paley, Brison Howle, New York City.

Delaware Valley Exploitation Company, Belvidere, mine ores, $100,000; Philip Godley, Philadelphia; Freeman Hawk, Allentown; Joseph H. Hawk, A. Howell Mutchler, Belvidere.

### Delaware Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Del., Feb. 15.—Charters filed:

Silent Powderless Rapid Fire Gun Co., manufacture all kinds of fire arms, ordnance, ammunition, torpedoes, &c., $2,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Crucible Clay Co., acquire lands containing oil, shale, coal, &c., $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman H. Coffin, Clement E. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

B. B. Lewis & Co., Philadelphia, deal in and with investments, $1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, George H. J. Martin, W. S. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

The Roth Rock Stores, incorporated, carry on business of chemists, druggists, &c., $1,250,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

# COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c). This character means *versus* or *against*.

## FEDERAL.

### Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Hart<US.
Gennert<Burke & J.
Singer<Am Drug Synd
NY C & H RR<Tuw Washington.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Domes Vacuum Clean Co<Bissell Carpet S.

DISTRICT COURT—Aldrich, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Sarason<Lehigh Paper Mills.
San Lac Bottle Cap Co<Jones.

Brown<Fletcher. (2.)
Am Graph Co<Emerson Phonograph Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Ramsen<So Pac Co.
Slavitskas<P & R Ry. (2.)
Gardiner<Du Pont.
Lauterstein<Lambert.
Blauner<Hiesler.
Lovera<Manisky.
Glasel<Goetz.
Friede<White Co.
Condenatte<Gen'l Bakelite.
Sullivan<SS Anglo-Patagonian.
Broderick<La Violeta Comp.
Schneider<SS Little Silver.
Klaw<Nirdlinger.

De Bepper<Stokes.
Epstein<Rosenberg.
US<Bonds.
Harmes<P RR.
Reardon<C I & B Ry.
Jones<same.
Ranger<Hodges.
Romanofsky<P&R Ry.
Nidros<P & R C & I.
Pogreinicay<same.
Chok<same.
Barber<Reo.
Coronet<US Shipping.
Cutler<Am Mailing Devine Co.
McWilliams<P & RRy
Brooks<Eastern SS Corp.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Lehigh Valley Trans<Transfer 17.
Common law at 10:30 A. M.
Leschi<O'Gara Coal Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.

Discharges:
James T Ashley.
Frederick W Herbert.
Michael Mouri.
Isidore Ricner.
Henry Davis.
Hermah Wichern.
May E Englehardt.
Max Feldman.
Dennis T Flynn.
Morton I Katz.

Rudolph Schwarz.
Compositions:
Louis Schochet.
Louis Baraf.
Motions:
Graff & Nevins, (2.)
Edward Theriault.
Jacob Weiss.
Samuel Feinstein.
Senior Brothers.
Albert Lips.

## NEW YORK COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Shearn, JJ.

De Wall<Jamison.
Waronen<A McMullen
Newman<I R T.
Alheidt<Horan.
Hall<Shaffer.
Greenwald<501 W 113 St, Inc.
Halbe<Adams, (2.)
People<Folgano, (c)
Lembert<Sa Bklyn Ry

Schwerdt<Phillipe.
M Walsh<Beavin.
J Walsh<Zuckerman.
Weber<Bleakie.
Yeo<Neuhaus.
Benarosh<Scott.
Healy<N Y Ophthalmic Hospital.
Levitanoc<Pitkin Auto
McNamara<Hinckle.
O'Neill<Phoenix Sand & Gravel Co.
Bron<Riverside Taxi Service Co.
Chappano<Arata.
Engel<6,700 River Taxicab Co.

Long<Owners Standard Realty Corp.
Niedermann<Rauch.
Shaw<White.
Turk<Klauber Bitty.
Healy<Hallenbeck-H Realty Co (2).
Howard<Cent Brew.
Marley<Jacoby.
Paterson<3d Av RR.
A Spiel<Sklamberg.
J Spiel<same.
Viola<Standard Arch.
Elbaum<Gutterman.
Koch<D, L & W RR. Clear.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

McGowan<Williams.
Gormly<Gormly.
People ex rel Higgins (Stotesbury, (3.)
Wiesbecker<Dun Fruit.
Worral<Wm A Brady, Ltd. (2.)
Alexander<Ryan.
Re Brown.
People, &c<Paretti.
Re Nellson.
Re Un Button Co.
Schmidt<Stiligebauer.
Same<Muller.
Same<Milliken.
Same<Carreau.
Same<Isaacs.
Same<Lazarus.
Equitable Life Assur Socy<Gubin.
Glover<Holbrook, C & P Corp.
Poole<Riggs.
Beyel<Adamson.
Hoberg<Lacey.
Gowanda Construction Co., Inc., Buffalo, contractors, builders, engineers, $50,000; F. C., A. J., and C. A. Hager, Gowanda.
Mikiassewski<Mikiaszewski.
Re Zeller.
Re Landa, (Kotzen.)
Blanchard<Blanchard, (2.)
Quirk<Schreiner.
Lowenheim<Miller.
Adamson<Miller.
Slominsky<Roth.
Yamnitsky<Rothman.
Reynolds<Seward.
Greenberg<Bankers Nat Realty Co.
Herman<Herman.
Merritt & Gilbert Co, Inc., autos.
Steuhler<Padry.
Paterno<Postal Trans Service, Inc.
Re Rosenda Av.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Berrick.
Kalmus<Decker.
Aparicio<Karagheusen.
Baumann<Croton Rity
Siskind<Flaks.
Seamen's Bk<Mayer.
Wendell<I R T.
Stern<Stern.
Bruce<Bruce.
Kahn<Kahn.
Liberman<Liberman.
Fried<Fried.
Quinlan<Carnegie Tr Co, (Robinson.)
Saltzman<Purdy.
Saver<Saver.
De Angelo<De Angelo Hicks<Thompson.
Gaul<Cent Dairy Co.
Cutting<Moskowitz.
Burns Bros<Benedict.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Kessler<Edelstein.
Klein<Tompkins.
Amalgamated Mills, Inc<Gaston W & W.
Schaeffler<Donlan.
Sherman<Bankers Tr.
German-American Coffee Co<Neil.
Tuker<Peugeot Auto Imp.
Lefkowitz<Lefkowitz.
Tagliavia<Maresca.
Martens<Martens.
Rudinsky<Newgold.
Lang<Lang.
Weinstein<Weinstein.
Bank for House Carton<Zippert.
Koch<Koch.
Hakas<Hakas.
De Scheda<De Scheda.
Pearson<Pearson.
Binda<Binda.
Pechter<Pechter.
Preferred causes:
Case on—Re Int R T<Chadwick.
Felesztyn<Felesztyn.
Entmacher<Apisdorf.
Undefended divorces:
Pross.
Kuespert.
Stevenson.
Ochiltree.
Markewicz.
Hereman.
Fuhse.
Beck.
Lacy.
Dowling.
Koster.
Naylor.
Higgins.

Aiello.
Bayer.
Lafratta.
Selby.
Kugelman.
Hyland.
Steinhart.
Kohuth.
Busch.
Steinfeller.
Thompson.
Bickoff.
Marston.
Anderson.
Coolidge.
Brooks.
Jackson.
Friedman<Schindel.
Ackerly.
Ferri.
Hunzinger.
Eger.
Cartier.
Donovan.
Oliver.
Francisco.
General calendar:
Werner<315 West 29th St Co, Inc.
Lassman<Barkin.
Lehman<Lehman.
Peschkau<same.
Keating<Musical Mutual Prot Union.
Brand<same.
Wells Fargo<Newton Co<Lorence Realty Co.
Reid<Reid.
Hoyt<Hoyt.
Case on.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Larbizobal<San Pedro
Eley Light, &c, Co.
Egbert<Berdsong.
Briggs<Renault Selling Branch.
Bertlein<Knox.
Bertie<Simpson.
Barter Realty Co<Rourke.

Fischer<Corr.
Berghoff Brew Co<Maurice de Johns.
Barth<Pescia.
Internati Battery Co<Weyerbach.
Peck<Toole.
Case on.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Hoff<3d Av Ry.
O'Connell<Hudgburt Motor Truck Co.
Mitchell<Bettes.
Stuart<Hoff.
Weir<Linch.
Eno<O'Riordan.
Oppenheim<I R T.
Levine<5th Av Coach.
Neuweich<Rhn.
Isasia<Karagheusen.
Kolb<Harris (2.)
Segramm<Burns Bros.
Baker<Empire Carrying Corp (2.)
Fisher<Harber (2.)
Lopez<Beaver.
Muravsky<Bayonne Nut & Bolt Co.
Meeg<Union Club.
Hickey<Silver Motor Co (2.)
Garcia<Mathiessen.
Jones<Emery.
Bogge<N Y Rys.
Tighe<McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Barrett<Steinhardt.
Caputo<Eppens Smith.
Lehman<Rosenthal.
Woods<Clyde.
Pergamini<Negri.
Sternberg<Indep Order Free Sons of Israel.
Kelly<42d St. &c. Ry.
Goldstein<N Y Rys.

Buckley<Claussen.
Prokop<Lichter.
Heimer<NY.
Wolper<Davis.
Gang<N Y Rys.
Meyer<Hudson Trust.
Georgia<N Y, N H & H RR.
Minoff<Boyle & Randall.
Rudolph<Carleton Terrace Rest Co.
Collins<Taylor.
Mullaney<same.
Carey<N Y Rys.
Del Pazzo<Kensington Mfg Co.
Barrett<Rapid Tr Subway Const Co.
Hurowitz<Behlen.
Brown<Mid Crosstown Ry.
Meyersohn<Rogers.
Jaffe<Potts (3).
Bigliano<Broadway Taxicab Co.
Nodene<Brunie (2).
Schwartzmeyer<Cohen.
Friedman<Schindel.
Holtzer<Henig.
Herrmann<Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Dearie<3d Av Ry.
Levine<Ginsberg.
Same<N Y Rys.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Costello<Pratt—Harold H Herts.
SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Bowron<Karfunkel<Klein.
SUPREME COURT — Finch, J.—Goldsmith<Cox—Frederick L Kane. Flint<Flint—Edward Thomas. Hayes<Stokes — Warren A Mason. Procter<Proctor — Frederick W Longfellow.

## BRONX COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.

Topano<Bronx Home News Co.
Brill<Ut Con Co.
Jelonek<Jelonek.
Henning<Camacho.
Rosen<NY Rys.
Link<Hoyer. (2.)

Smoleroff<Johnson.
Saul<Billet.
Joseph<Joseph, (2.)
Re Wagner.
CNY<Schwab.
Same<Henry.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.

D'Aniello<Bruno.
Varick<Higgins.
O'Brien<NY NH & H RR.

Quinn<same.
Pape<same.
Graham<same.
Weeks<same.
Peck<Toole.
Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J. Case on—Colonna<Acciani.
PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Short cause calendar.

Pierce, B & P Mfg Co<Mitchell P Co, Inc.
PART III.—Whitaker, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.
Case on—McCarthy<Bowling Gr Stor & Van.
Rosenbloom<Engelman.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

### County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Pratt & Lambert<Illinois Surety Co.
Zelenko<Reich.

City Real Estate Co<3d Av Con Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Hauser<Leonard et al.—Otto J Kalt, Scott<Brophy et al.—Raphael R Murphy, Meyerhoff<Trainor et al.—Harry Kempner, City Real Estate Co.<Irving et al., (3)—Charles L Heffman.

## KINGS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Fried<N Y, N H & H RR.
Hammerstein Amusement Co<Keith.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR—The following candidates for admission to the bar will file on Feb. 23 at 10 A. M. with the Clerk of the Appellate Division at his office, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, evidence of good moral character:

Robert S H Cochran.
Henry J Farrell.
Frederick F Greenman
Albert A Hesser, Jr.
Eugene R Hurley.
Henry S Jacobs.
John M Judge.
Louis Levy.

Charles H Lawson.
John D Lyons.
Charles T Plunkett.
Charles R Small.
Christopher Steinkamp
Joseph G Wiman.
Walter H Young.

The following have passed the examination prescribed by the rules of the Court of Appeals and will have complied with their provisions upon producing and filing with the court evidence that they have studied law in the manner prescribed by the said rules of the Court of Appeals for the admission of attorneys and counselors at law:

Arthur J Brothers.
David J Brown.
Cyril J Brown.
Peter S Beck.
Jacob Brenner.
Joseph B Clark.
Angelo J Cincotta.
William R Donaldson.
Alexander A Dobbin.
William W Davison.
Charles M Glueck.
Bernard H Geertsema.
Louis B Heifand.
Henry H Hofe.
Henry R Herman.
Joseph K Inness.
Robert L Jagocki.

Oscar A Meyerson.
James Murphy.
Franklin Malone.
Harold T Oakley.
Rose M Palmer.
Alexander Roseff.
Henry Rubin.
William A Robinson.
Chester Stiles.
Albert D Smith.
David G Stember.
William S Sinclair.
Roberts B Thomas.
Robert H Wilson, Jr.
William H Wilson.
Milton C Weisman.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Whalen<Meyer.
Southard<Jackson (2.)
Hibbard<Lindemann.
Agnew<Royal Gazette & Machine Works.
Dogin<Dogin.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Re Real Estate Owners' Protective Assn.
Ker<Ker.
Seaton<Kessler.
Kuring<Wedrinsky.
Reiss<Bernheim.
Balsamo<Iozzo.
Friedman<Ginsburg.
Lyons<Lyons (Off.)
Hennigan<Hennigan.
Essig<Lumber Operating & Mfg Co.
Schuster<Muller.
Moulden<Moulden.
Steel<Norton.
Costaro<Costaro.
Hyde<Cornwell.
Hartman<Transit Dev Co (2.)

Imbraile<Imbraile.
Theodore Morris & Co<Loew.
McAlpin<O'Connor.
Kahn<Holland.
Falk<Lincoln Dye Works.
Beyer<Thomas.
Giglio<Giglio.
Seltz<Blackford.
Petkowitz<Greene.
Pasha<Sanos.
Brause<Brause.
Mundet<Wolffe Impt.
People<Fletcher.
Friedman<Ginsburg.
N Y Tel Co<T F White Co.
Friedman<C I & B RR.
Badenoch<Badenoch.
Nelson Bros Coal Co<Samaritan Hospital of Brooklyn.

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mint<Klein.
Wenger<Wenger.
Ahearn<Ahearn.
Liberman<Liberman.
Brennan<Bladen.
Loomis<Loomis.

Rinder<Rinder.
Bernstein<Goldstein.
Harden Con Co<Mathewson.
Robinson<Walter.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3862.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.

Rosenkrantz<Standard Motor Ser Co et al.
Smith<Nas R R.
Francke<B H R R.
Eichhorn<Eichhorn.
Biscotto<Nas R R.
Wood<same.
Chickering<B, Q C & S RR.
James<B H RR.
Roethel<B, Q C & Sub RR.
Rauchfuss<B H RR.
Hines<NY Cons RR.
Taylor<Zingraf.
Schwartz<Mattison.

Brunswick, Coutts, Finnegan<N Y Mun Ry.
Culcasi<Long Island Manure Co.
Watson<Briggs.
Carlsen<Bliss Co.
Duringhoff<Hahn.
Chemnes<Rose.
Sherman<Edison Elec Ill Co.
Matonti<Bottaro.
Matyszko<Cheresh.
Schofield<C I & B.
Coyle<NY Cons RR.
Maher<E H RR.
Lewison<Edison El Ill Co.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Feb. 19.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8,314.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

### County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Dike, J.

Actions triable before the court without a jury.

Levine<Schwartzman.
Gelenter<Franzblau.
Opolinsky<Melstrell.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Rosenberg<Rosenberg, NY, NH & H RR Co<Gedney.
Same<State Board of Tax Com.

The Garth Estates<Bronx Parkway Commission.

Highest number reached on call, 341.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Doyle<Roselle Hts Rity
People<Guerin.
Koczenasz<Lehigh Portland Cement Co.

Fernekuifford.
Brooks<Pitts Con Co.

Balance of calendar goes over to March.

### Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Giovanni A Reula.
Bergetta Sloat.
Henry G Stott.
Cora E Sheldon.
Administrators' acct:
Albert J Doty.
John Armstrong.
Elene Dowidowicz.
Compulsory acct:
Rudolph Brenner.

Jackson Hill.
Executor's acct:
William H Miller.
Amelia Bauman.
Margaret S Purdy.
Sarah Field.
Daniel E Seybel.
Petition to compel accounting:
Reese Carpenter.

## QUEENS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on. No day calendar.

Remainder of calendar continued until Feb. 13.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1493.

## BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of the REILLY MAINTENANCE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, as Auctioneer, on February 21, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 405 Lexington Avenue and 601 First Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Office furniture, two safes, electrical instruments, repair parts and machinery. Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on February 19 and 20, 1917, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The right is reserved to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring 75% of the appraised value.

HAMPTON D. EWING, Receiver.
67 Wall Street, New York City.

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24067.—In Bankruptcy.—ESTHER WIENER, Bankrupt.

Esther Wiener was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 22, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN

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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Prices Lower—Trade Under Restraint—Possible Effect of War.

The stock market yesterday was dull and heavy. Confronted on one hand with prolongation of the international crisis and on the other with an accentuation of the transportation difficulties, which are bound to have wide ramifications in domestic production and trade, the financial community felt at a loss to form clear judgment concerning the immediate business and financial outlook. It would probably have done practically nothing in the stock market were it not for the activity of those who make a habit of trading and who trade with or without cause, as the case may be.

How far business at large will be affected by the continued idleness of American ships, which is adding its quota to the difficulties arising from other causes with which the railroads are contending, and how it would be affected if formal acknowledgment of a state of war were to replace the present anomalous relations between the United States and Germany, are important questions which few feel that they can answer to their own satisfaction. The Street at large seems convinced, however, that, whatever the business results of war might be, they would be less harmful to trade than a long continuation of existing conditions. A large part of the financial community is waiting keenly for the news which will clarify the situation and restore the American merchant fleet to active operation. The Street believes that in entertaining the hope that American merchant vessels will not much longer be tied up at the docks, in practical compliance with the German prohibition against American trade with Germany's enemies, it is in accord with the view of a great majority of the people of the whole country.

Dullness in the stock market is, of course, of no real consequence, save for what it connotes. Prosperity in the sense of the material welfare of the people at large is in nowise dependent upon activity on the Stock Exchange, but it is dependent upon a free movement of trade, and trade seems to be becoming more and more clogged. If the stock market was dull for reasons purely of its own, the country as a whole might well be indifferent to it, but the country cannot be indifferent to it, in so far as it is directly due to an enforced curtailment of trade, jointly due to the tying up of American ships and the inadequacy of rail transportation facilities.

The incentive to buy under these conditions is found mainly in the belief that they will not last long and that steps will shortly be taken both to restore American ships to use and to lessen the handicaps which existing transportation conditions are imposing upon industry. On the other hand, a majority of traders seem to count on existing adverse conditions lasting long enough to bring about a further lowering of the market value of securities, and at the moment they are more disposed to sell than others are to buy. The result is that prices are being depressed in spite of the relatively small amount of stock which is coming into the market.

It is a situation which increases the uncertainty as to what the market effect of the outbreak of war would be, but there are many who still adhere to the belief that the declaration of war would go far toward clarifying the situation instead of further beclouding it. Many of these hold the further view that Germany is now making war against the United States, which remains passive, and that a declaration of war would mean, not that Germany would do more than she is now attempting to do, but that the United States would defend itself against acts which even now are being committed to the extent of Germany's ability to commit them.

## LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

### War Loan Subscriptions Are Reducing Supply of Money.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The money market developed firmness today as war loan subscriptions are reducing supplies. Discount rates were firmer.

The stock market continued steady. There was a little business in gilt-edged securities, while Argentine rails and other neutral issues were easy on moderate offerings. Diamond and Russians were the features in the mining section. Shipping shares, especially the low-priced stocks, were firm and more active. American securities were dull. The low-priced shares were only occasionally marked and the closing was uninteresting.

### Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 51½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 70 centimes.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

**Call Loans.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| High | 2½ | Last | 2½ |
| Low | 2 | Renewals | 2½ |

**Time Loans.**

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sixty days | 4@4¼ | Sixty days | 4½@4¾ |
| Ninety days | 4@4¼ | Ninety days | 4½@4¾ |
| Four months | 4@4¼ | Four months | 4½@4¾ |
| Five months | 4@4¼ | Five months | 4½@4¾ |
| Six months | 4@4¼ | Six months | 4½@4¾ |

**Bank Acceptances.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days | 3 @3½ |
| Not eligible, 60 to 90 days | 3½@ 4 |

**Commercial Paper.**

Best-Known Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 to 90 days | 4 |
| 4 to 6 months | 4 @4½ |
| Other Names. | |
| 4 to 6 months | 4½@4¾ |

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

**Range of Rates.**

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling— | | | | |
| Demand | 4.75⅝ | 4.75¾ | 4.75¾ | |
| Cables | 4.76¼ | 4.76⅝ | 4.76⅝ | |
| Francs— | | | | |
| Demand | 5.85 | 5.85¼ | 5.85½ | —.00⅛ |
| Cables | 5.83¾ | 5.83⅝ | 5.83¾ | |
| Marks— | | | | |
| Demand | 67.68¾ | 67.68¾ | 67.68¾ | —.06¼ |
| Cables | 67.75 | 67.75 | 67.75 | —.12½ |

**Closing Rates.**

| Normal Rates of Exch. | —Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks. | Cable. |
|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 London | 4.75⅝ | 4.76¼ |
| 5.1826 Paris | 5.85¼ | 5.83¾ |
| 95.28 Berlin | 67.68¾ | 67.75 |
| 20.26 Austria | 10.92 | 10.94 |
| China— | | |
| Hongkong | 57.00 | 57.10 |
| Peking | 92.00 | 92.12½ |
| Shanghai | 87.00 | 87.12½ |
| 19.295 Greece | 20.00 | 20.03 |
| 40.10 Holland | 40.62½ | 40.68¾ |
| 32.44 India— | | |
| Bombay | 32.25 | 32.37½ |
| Calcutta | 32.25 | 32.37½ |
| 3.1826 Italy | 7.26½ | 7.25¾ |
| 49.84 Japan— | | |
| Kobe | 50.75 | 50.87½ |
| Yokohama | 50.75 | 50.87½ |
| 50.00 Philippine Islands— | | |
| Manila | 50.12½ | 50.25 |
| 51.45 Russia | 28.60 | 28.70 |
| 26.79 Scandinavia— | | |
| Copenhagen | 27.35 | 27.42 |
| Stockholm | 29.45 | 29.50 |
| Christiania | 27.90 | 27.98 |
| 19.206 Spain | 21.05 | 21.15 |
| South America— | | |
| 42.44 Buenos Aires | 44.75 | 44.87½ |
| 32.44 Rio | 23.62½ | 23.75 |
| 5.1826 Switzerland | 5.01 | 5.00 |

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

| —Bankers— 60 Days. | 90 Days. | —Commercial— 60 Days. | 90 Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4.71½ | $4.69¾ | $4.70¾ | $4.68½ |

**Clearing House Exchanges.**

Clearing House exchanges, $529,068,184; balance, $33,177,381; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $5,987,117; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $5,088,653.

**Domestic Exchanges.**

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .8125 premium.

**Silver.**

Bar silver in London, 38¼d, unchanged; in New York, 78¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 60½@60¾c.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1917.

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales | 300,792 | 582,496 | 187,255 |
| Year to date | 25,880,309 | 24,471,376 | 8,308,777 |

| Closing Bid. | Closing Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 56 | 100 | Acme Tea | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | +3 |
| 94 | 96 | 100 | Acme Tea 1st pf | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | —1½ |
| 120 | 180 | 30 | Adams Express | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | |
| 7⅞ | 7¼ | 400 | Alaska Gold Mines | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 6⅞ | 7 | 200 | Alaska Juneau | 7 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 81¾ | 82¼ | 100 | Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | +½ |
| 84 | 85 | 600 | Am. Agricul. Chem | 85 | 86 | 85 | 86 | +2 |
| 50 | 52¼ | 100 | Am. Banknote pf | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | —1¼ |
| 50 | 52¼ | 24 | Do., odd lot | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | |
| 101¾ | 102 | 20,200 | Am. Beet Sugar | 99¾ | 102¾ | 99¾ | 101¾ | +2¾ |
| 42¾ | 43¼ | 2,000 | Am. Can | 43 | 44½ | 43 | 43 | +¾ |
| 106 | 108 | 100 | Am. Can. pf | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | +¾ |
| 61¼ | 62 | 300 | Am. Car & Fdry | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | +⅞ |
| 62 | 63 | 300 | Am. H. & Leath. pf | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | +⅞ |
| 25¼ | 25⅝ | 400 | Am. Ice Securities | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | +⅛ |
| 17¾ | 17⅞ | 2,100 | Am. Linseed | 18 | 18¼ | 17¾ | 17¾ | +⅛ |
| 50¾ | 51¼ | 1,400 | Am. Linseed pf | 51 | 52 | 51 | 51 | +⅝ |
| 69 | 70¾ | 900 | Am. Locomotive | 70⅜ | 70⅜ | 69 | 69 | —2 |
| 102 | 103 | 100 | Am. Locomotive pf | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | —1 |
| 93⅞ | 96 | 2,400 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 95¼ | 96⅜ | 95¼ | 96 | |
| 112¾ | 113¼ | 100 | Am. Smelt. & R. pf | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | |
| 98 | 99 | 100 | Am. Smelt. S. pf. A | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| 98 | 99 | 60 | Do., odd lot | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | |
| 96¼ | 96 | 537 | Am. Steel Fdries | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95½ | —½ |
| 58¾ | 59 | 500 | Am. Sugar Ref | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | |
| 107 | 108 | 500 | Am. Tel. & Tel | 107 | 108 | 107 | 107¼ | +¼ |
| 124 | 125¼ | 1,000 | Am. Woolen | 124½ | 124½ | 123¾ | 124¼ | +¼ |
| 47 | 47½ | 200 | Am. Writing P. pf | 47½ | 48 | 47¾ | 47¾ | —⅛ |
| 43¾ | 44½ | 200 | Am. Zinc L. & S | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44 | 44 | —1½ |
| 35 | 35½ | 6,400 | Anaconda Copper | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 73¾ | 75 | 200 | Assets Realization | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 101⅜ | 102¼ | 1,100 | Atch., Top. & S. F | 75½ | 75⅞ | 74¾ | 74¾ | —⅝ |
| 96¾ | 99½ | 500 | Atch., T. & S. F. pf | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | —⅞ |
| 91½ | 93 | 300 | Atl., Gulf & W. I | 102½ | 102½ | 101¾ | 102 | —½ |
| 51⅞ | 52½ | 1,800 | Baldwin Loco | 93½ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | +⅝ |
| 76 | 76¼ | 800 | Baltimore & Ohio | 52 | 53¾ | 52 | 53¾ | +⅞ |
| | 13 | 500 | Batoplias Mining | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 380 | 395 | 100 | Bethlehem Steel | 380 | 380 | 380 | 380 | —10 |
| 19¾ | 22 | 100 | Beth. Steel rights | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 67½ | 68 | 100 | Bklyn Rapid Tran | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | +1 |
| 110¾ | 111 | 700 | Burns Brothers | 109¾ | 110 | 109¼ | 109¾ | +⅛ |
| 44½ | 45 | 100 | Butte & Superior | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | +⅛ |
| 22½ | 22½ | 600 | California Petrol | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | +⅛ |
| 51½ | 53 | 800 | California Pet. pf | 52 | 52½ | 51¾ | 51¾ | +¼ |
| 153 | 155½ | 3,800 | Canadian Pacific | 153 | 153 | 151½ | 151½ | —1 |
| 85¾ | 86 | 25,500 | Central Leather Co | 85¾ | 87 | 84¾ | 85¼ | +¾ |
| 38 | 39 | 400 | Cerro de Pasco | 39½ | 39½ | 39 | 39 | |
| 98 | 98¼ | 100 | Chandler Motor | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 55¾ | 55¾ | 500 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 59¼ | 59¼ | 58¾ | 58¾ | —⅞ |
| 34 | 34¾ | 200 | Chi. Gt. West. pf | 33⅜ | 34¾ | 33⅜ | 34¾ | +⅞ |
| 80 | 80¾ | 1,000 | Chi., Mil. & St. P | 79⅞ | 80¾ | 79⅞ | 80 | |
| 118 | 119½ | 200 | Chi. M. & St. P. pf | 119½ | 119½ | 118⅞ | 118⅞ | —⅛ |
| 116 | 116¾ | 1,600 | Chi. & Northwest | 117½ | 117½ | 115¾ | 116 | —¾ |
| 22¾ | 23½ | 200 | Chi., R. I. & P. t. r | 23⅛ | 23⅞ | 23 | 23⅛ | —⅛ |
| 105 | 107 | 900 | Chi., St. P., M. & O | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | —2 |
| 21¼ | 21⅝ | 1,600 | Chile Copper | 21⅝ | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | —⅛ |
| 53 | 53⅜ | 3,800 | China Consolidated | 53⅜ | 53⅝ | 53 | 53 | —¾ |
| 43½ | 43¾ | 300 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | 43½ | 43½ | |
| 39½ | 39¾ | 1,800 | Columbia Gas & El | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | |
| 120 | 121 | 2,100 | Consolidated Gas | 122⅞ | 122⅞ | 119½ | 121 | —1½ |
| | | 2,000 | Continental Can | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | +2 |
| | | 200 | Continental Insur | 52 | 52⅞ | 52 | 52⅞ | —2⅜ |
| 3,100 | | | Corn Products Ref | 20⅞ | 21½ | 20¾ | 21¼ | +⅜ |
| 1,500 | | | Crucible Steel | 63⅝ | 65 | 63⅝ | 64¾ | +1¾ |
| 13,200 | | | Cuba Cane Sugar | 37 | 39½ | 37 | 38¾ | +1¼ |
| 1,000 | | | Cuba Cane Sug. pf | 86⅞ | 88½ | 86⅞ | 88 | +1 |
| 100 | | | Cuban-Am. Sugar | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | +1 |
| 700 | | | Delaware & Hud | 140¾ | 142 | 140 | 140 | +1 |
| 100 | | | Del., Lack. & West | 227¾ | 227¾ | 227¾ | 227¾ | +1¼ |
| 100 | | | Den. & Rio Grande | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | +⅛ |
| 1,100 | | | Den. & Rio Gr. pf | 28½ | 29 | 28½ | 29 | +2 |
| 137 | | | Detroit Edison | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | +2½ |
| 1,000 | | | Det. Edison rights | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 400 | | | Distillers' Securities | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | —⅛ |
| 800 | | | Dome Mines | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | —⅛ |
| 2,500 | | | Erie | 26 | 26¼ | 25¾ | 25¾ | —⅛ |
| 100 | | | Erie 1st pf | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | —⅜ |
| 50 | | | Erie 2d pf | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 900 | | | Federal M. & S. pf | 44⅝ | 45 | 42¾ | 42¾ | —⅞ |
| 175 | | | Gaston, W. & W | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 307 | | | General Electric | 163½ | 164 | 163½ | 164 | +⅝ |
| 2,900 | | | General Motors | 104¾ | 104¾ | 102¾ | 103½ | —2⅝ |
| | | 100 | General Motors pf | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | —⅝ |
| | | 100 | Goodrich (B.F.) Co | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | |
| | | 250 | Granby Consol | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | —2 |
| | | 100 | Great Northern pf | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | —1½ |
| | | 600 | G. N. ctfs. for o. p. | 81½ | 81½ | 81 | 81¼ | +⅛ |
| | | 200 | Greene-Cananea | 41 | 41½ | 41 | 41⅜ | +⅛ |
| | | 100 | Gulf States Steel | 112 | 112 | 111 | 111 | —1½ |
| | | 3,500 | Illinois Central | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | +⅛ |
| | | 500 | Inspiration Copper | 54¾ | 55¼ | 54¾ | 55 | +⅞ |
| | | 900 | Interboro Consol | 13 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | +⅛ |
| | | 117 | Interboro Con. pf | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62 | 62 | —⅜ |
| | | 100 | Int. Harvester, N.J | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | —⅜ |
| | | 1,800 | Int. Harvester. Corp | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | +⅛ |
| | | 7,100 | Int. Mer. Marine | 22¾ | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | +⅛ |
| | | 700 | Int. Mer. Marine pf | 67¾ | 67¾ | 66¾ | 67¼ | +⅞ |
| | | 1,700 | Int. Nickel | 41¼ | 41½ | 40¾ | 40¾ | —⅝ |
| | | 400 | Int. Paper | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 36¾ | 36¾ | —1½ |
| | | 1,100 | Int. Paper pf | 97½ | 97½ | 96¾ | 97 | —⅝ |
| | | 100 | Iowa Central | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | —¼ |
| | | 3,000 | Kelly Springf. Tire | 52⅜ | 52⅝ | 52⅜ | 52⅜ | |
| | | 50 | Kennecott Copper | 43¼ | 45½ | 42½ | 42¾ | —⅝ |
| | | 200 | Kings Co. E.L. & P | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| | | 400 | Lackawanna Steel | 76 | 76 | 75½ | 76 | —1½ |
| | | 200 | Lee Rubber & Tire | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | +1 |
| | | 3,900 | Lehigh Valley | 22¾ | 22¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | —⅛ |
| | | 100 | Loose-Wiles Biscuit | 72¾ | 73 | 71¼ | 72¼ | —⅛ |
| | | 1,100 | Mackay Cos | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 87 | 87 | —⅛ |
| | | 200 | Mackay Cos. pf | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | +1⅝ |
| | | 2,200 | Maxwell Motors | 54¾ | 54¾ | 53 | 54 | —⅞ |
| | | 100 | Max. Motors 1st pf | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | —2 |
| | | 600 | Max. Motors 2d pf | 35¼ | 35¼ | 34¾ | 34¾ | —¼ |
| | | 100 | May Dept. Stores | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| | | 8,300 | Mexican Petroleum | 85½ | 88¼ | 84½ | 85¾ | |
| | | 200 | Miami Copper | 37 | 37 | 36¾ | 36¾ | —¼ |
| | | 200 | Minn. & St. P. & S. M | 24¼ | 24¾ | 24¼ | 24¾ | +¼ |
| | | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| | | 100 | Mo. Pacific t r | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | +⅛ |
| | | 100 | Mo. Pacific pf. w i | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| | | 100 | Montana Power | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| | | 1,700 | Nat. Cloak & Suit | 80⅞ | 80⅞ | 80⅞ | 80⅞ | —⅛ |
| | | 200 | Nat. Enam. & St | 31¼ | 32 | 31½ | 31½ | |
| | | 500 | National Lead | 54½ | 55 | 54½ | 54⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | 1,900 | Nevada Con. Cop | 25⅞ | 26 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | 200 | N. Y. Central | 94 | 94 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | —⅛ |
| | | 200 | N. Y., Chi. & St. L | 31¾ | 32 | 31½ | 31½ | —⅛ |
| | | 7,900 | N. Y., N. H. & H | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | —⅜ |
| | | 100 | N. Y., Ont. & West | 37¾ | 38⅜ | 37¾ | 37¾ | —⅜ |
| | | 200 | Norfolk & Western | 120 | 129 | 120 | 129 | +⅞ |
| | | 100 | Norfolk & West. pf | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | |
| | | 1,500 | Northern Pacific | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103 | 103½ | —⅛ |
| | | 5,800 | Ohio Cities Gas & d | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | —1¾ |
| | | 200 | Ontario Mining | 52 | 53 | 52 | 52½ | |
| | | 300 | Pacific Tel. & Tel | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| | | 1,200 | Penn. R. R | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30 | 30 | —¼ |
| | | 2,900 | People's Gas, Chi | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | |
| | | 200 | Père Marquette w i | 90 | 90 | 87½ | 89½ | —1 |
| | | 700 | Philadelphia Co | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | —1½ |
| | | 3,900 | Pittsburgh Coal t r | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38 | 38 | —½ |
| | | 400 | Pressed Steel Car | 44¼ | 45¼ | 43½ | 44 | —½ |
| | | 100 | Pullman Co | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74½ | 74½ | —1 |
| | | 600 | Quicksilver | 160½ | 160½ | 160½ | 160½ | |
| | | 100 | Railway Steel Sp | 2¼ | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| | | 1,800 | Ray Con. Copper | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | —1 |
| | | 75 | Do., odd lot | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | —⅛ |
| | | 2,000 | Reading | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| | | 1,200 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 91½ | 91½ | 91¼ | 91¼ | —⅛ |
| | | 200 | St. Louis & San F | 75½ | 75½ | 73¾ | 74 | —1½ |
| | | 900 | Saxon Motor | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | +½ |
| | | 100 | Sears, Roeb. & Co | 53¼ | 53¼ | 51¼ | 52 | |
| | | 200 | Sears, R. & Co. pf | 221¼ | 221½ | 221¼ | 221¼ | —⅝ |
| | | 700 | Shattuck-Arizona | 126¼ | 126¼ | 126¼ | 126¼ | —⅝ |
| | | 100 | Sloss-S. S. & I. Co | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | |
| | | 300 | Southern Pacific | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | —⅛ |
| | | 100 | So. Porto Rico Sug | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93 | 93 | —⅛ |
| | | 1,400 | Southern Railway | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | —⅛ |
| | | 2,100 | Southern Ry. pf | 28 | 28¼ | 28 | 28¼ | —⅛ |
| | | 1,300 | Studebaker Co | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | —⅛ |
| | | 100 | Studebaker Co. pf | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | —1¼ |
| | | 100 | Stutz Motor | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | —1¼ |
| | | 800 | Tenn. C. & C | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | —1¾ |
| | | 1,200 | Texas Co | 154½ | 154½ | 153¾ | 153¾ | —1½ |
| | | 2,000 | Tobacco Products | 215¾ | 216¾ | 215 | 216¾ | +1⅝ |
| | | 100 | Transue & Wms | 52¼ | 53¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | —1 |
| | | 2,700 | Union Pacific | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | —¼ |
| | | 100 | United Cigar Mfrs | 137¼ | 138 | 137 | 137½ | —¾ |
| | | 100 | Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | +1½ |
| | | 100 | United Rys. Invest | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | +4 |
| | | 200 | U. S. C. I. P. Co | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| | | 100 | U. S. Indus. Alco | 20 | 20 | 19¼ | 19¼ | —½ |
| | | 4,600 | U. S. Indus. Alco. pf | 124 | 125¼ | 123 | 123¼ | |
| | | 100 | U. S. R. & Imp. Co | 15½ | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | +1½ |
| | | 300 | U. S. Rubber | 53 | 53 | 52¾ | 52¾ | +⅛ |
| | | 57,800 | U. S. Steel | 105¼ | 106 | 104¾ | 104¾ | —1 |
| | | 300 | U. S. Steel pf | 117⅜ | 117½ | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | |
| | | 2,300 | Utah Copper | 106 | 107 | 105¾ | 106¾ | +⅛ |
| | | 200 | Utah Securities | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | +⅛ |
| | | 300 | Va.-Car. Chemical | 38 | 38 | 37¾ | 37¾ | —⅛ |
| | | 1,400 | Wabash | 12½ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | —⅛ |
| | | 2,100 | Wabash pf. A | 47½ | 48 | 47½ | 47½ | —⅜ |
| | | 1,300 | Wabash pf. B | 25¼ | 25¼ | 24¾ | 24¾ | —⅜ |
| | | 700 | Western Union Tel | 94¾ | 94¾ | 93¾ | 94 | —⅞ |
| | | 3,000 | Westingh. E. & M | 50¾ | 50⅞ | 50 | 50 | —⅞ |
| | | 300 | W. & L. E. w i | 17 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | —⅛ |
| | | 200 | W. & L. E. pf. w i | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | —1⅝ |
| | | 100 | Wilson & Co | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | +1⅝ |
| | | 1,200 | Wilson & Co. pf | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | —1½ |
| | | 100 | Willys-Overland | 32¾ | 33 | 32¾ | 32¾ | —1¼ |
| | | 300 | Willys-Overland pf | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | —1½ |
| | | 300 | Wisconsin Central | 47½ | 47½ | 46¾ | 46¾ | —⅛ |
| 144 | 146 | 300 | Woolw., (F.W.,) Co | 146 | 146 | 144 | 144 | —2 |

## SCOVILL EARNS $13,403,462.

### Profits Equal $268 a Share on the Outstanding Stock.

The Scovill Manufacturing Company's annual report yesterday made it clear how dividends amounting to $111 a share were paid in 1916. Net earnings amounted to $13,403,462, equal to $268 a share on the outstanding stock. The company filled large orders from the Allied Governments for time fuses, and in addition expanded largely its ordinary activities in brass goods.

Besides accumulating this extraordinary profit, the company spent out of earnings $3,654,396 for plant additions and charged off approximately $2,000,000 for depreciation. A special reserve of $2,200,000 was set up for Federal, State, and city taxes, and the general reserve for contingencies and improvement was increased by more than $1,500,000. The surplus account from $4,063,845 in 1914 has been expanded to nearly $16,000,000.

### Stutz Motor Co. Earns $649,042.

The Stutz Motor Company issued its first annual report yesterday showing net profits in 1916 of $649,042. This was equivalent to $8.65 for each share of stock outstanding. In the final seven months of the year the value of motor cars sold was $1,771,328, and from this a profit of $381,051 was retained. The corporation produced 1,535 cars in 1916, an increase of 42 per cent. over the preceding year.

### British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total reserve increased | £801,000 |
| Circulation decreased | 85,000 |
| Bullion increased | 716,623 |
| Other securities increased | 5,455,000 |
| Other deposits decreased | £1,313,000 |
| Public deposits increased | 9,661,000 |
| Notes reserve increased | 192,000 |
| Government securities decreased | 77,437,000 |

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.33 per cent.; last week it was 13.34 per cent. Discount rate 5½ per cent.

### French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Gold in hand increased | 6,022,000 |
| Silver in hand decreased | 2,290,000 |
| Notes in circulation increased | 47,319,000 |
| Treasury deposits decreased | 22,269,000 |
| General deposits increased | 4,999,000 |
| Bills discounted decreased | 1,998,000 |
| Advances decreased | 6,111,000 |

## MARKET AVERAGES.

**STOCKS.**

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 railroads | 73.77 | 73.27 | 73.49 | —.22 |
| 25 industrials | 88.41 | 87.34 | 87.62 | —.56 |
| 50 stocks | 81.09 | 80.30 | 80.55 | —.39 |

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 15 | 81.09 | 80.30 | 80.55 | —.39 |
| Feb. 14 | 81.52 | 80.82 | 80.94 | —.44 |
| Feb. 13 | 81.89 | 80.78 | 81.38 | +.71 |
| Feb. 12 | Holiday. | | | |
| Feb. 10 | 80.82 | 80.40 | 80.67 | +.33 |
| Feb. 9 | 80.91 | 80.03 | 80.34 | —.11 |
| Feb. 8 | 81.36 | 80.04 | 80.45 | —.80 |

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| Feb. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1917 | 82.52 | Jan. 1 | 77.24 Feb. 3 80.55 |
| 1916 | 89.06 | Feb. 10 | 84.16 Feb. 28 85.02 |
| 1915 | 62.78 | Feb. 11 | 58.99 Feb. 24 60.02 |
| 1914 | 73.14 | Feb. 4 | 69.33 Feb. 26 70.49 |
| 1913 | 77.20 | Feb. 3 | 71.51 Feb. 25 70.49 |
| 1912 | 76.61 | Feb. 20 | 72.54 Feb. 1 75.04 |
| 1911 | 82.60 | Feb. 6 | 78.87 Feb. 24 80.05 |

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High. | | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1917 | 90.46 | Jan. 4 | 77.24 Feb. 3 | 80.55 |
| †1916 | 91.83 | Jan. 3 | 64.47 Jan. 31 | 87.02 |

Full Years.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 | 101.51 | Nov. 20 | 80.91 Apr. 22 | 88.22 |
| 1915 | 94.12 | Oct. 22 | 58.99 Feb. 24 | 91.50 |
| 1914 | 78.30 | Jan. 31 | 57.41 July 30 | 60.30 |
| 1913 | 79.10 | Jan. 10 | 63.69 Feb. 1 | 68.00 |
| 1912 | 85.83 | Sep. 30 | 75.24 Feb. 1 | 78.22 |
| 1911 | 84.41 | June 26 | 69.57 Sep. 25 | 77.60 |

**Bonds.**

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 15 | 87.18 —.07 | Feb. 9 | 87.07 —.36 |
| Feb. 14 | 87.25 +.07 | Feb. 8 | 87.43 —.35 |
| Feb. 13 | 87.18 +.18 | Feb. 7 | 87.72 —.05 |
| Feb. 12 | Holiday. | Feb. 6 | 87.77 —.04 |
| Feb. 10 | 87.00 —.07 | Feb. 5 | 87.81 —.15 |

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

| | High. | | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1917 | 89.48 | Jan. 20 | 87.00 Feb. 10 | 87.18 |
| †1916 | 87.35 | Feb. 4 | 86.08 Jan. 3 | 87.08 |

Full Years.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 | 98.18 | Nov. 27 | 86.10 Apr. 28 | 88.64 |
| 1915 | 87.62 | Nov. 24 | 81.51 Jan. 2 | 86.67 |
| 1914 | 89.42 | Feb. 4 | 81.42 Dec. 2 | 81.96 |
| 1913 | 92.31 | Jan. 10 | 85.45 Dec. 13 | 86.34 |

*To date. †To corresponding date.

## TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

### Steel Corporation's Suit.

With attention centred on the submarine situation the financial district has not had much thought lately of the Government's suit against the Steel Corporation. It is scheduled to come before the Supreme Court around March 5. The attorneys for the corporation are said to be working under pressure on their case. With the break in investigation at a stage where much of the public interest has worn off, it is probable that the keen followers of developments affecting business, money, and profits will turn to the proceedings before the Supreme Court with considerable zest.

### Steel Still

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MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

WILL SELL

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Santa Cecilia Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Singer Mfg. Co.
Babcock & Wilcox Co.
Am. Piano Common
Alabama Co. 1st Pfd.
Grand Rapids & Ind. Ry.
Barnhart Bros. & Spind. 2nd
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# DAVISON AT CAPITAL; TALKS WITH M'ADOO

### Morgan Partner Admits Discussing International Finance with Secretary.

### MUCH COMMENT IN WALL ST.

#### Banker Professes Ignorance of Plans of Administration to Issue Government Bonds.

A brief visit made to Washington by Henry P. Davison, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., aroused a good deal of comment in the financial district yesterday, owing to the prominent part which his firm has played in financing the Allies and in purchasing munitions of war for them in the United States.

Mr. Davison went to the Capital on Wednesday, and was back at his desk yesterday afternoon. The only explanation he would make of his errand was that he had seen W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and had talked over with him matters of international finance. He professed ignorance of any plans which the Administration may be contemplating for a large issue of United States Government bonds.

In other quarters the suggestion was made that Mr. Davison had gone to Washington to apprise the Federal Reserve Board of a proposal to bring out a new French credit in this country. Bankers are anxious to co-operate with the Federal Government to avoid a possible conflict between offerings of foreign securities simultaneously with Government financing. It is the expectation in Wall Street that all arrangements looking to the provision of additional funds for either France or Great Britain will be held up pending a determination of the course which the United States will pursue in its future relations with Germany. If there is to be a domestic bond issue, and one of at least $300,000,000 seems inevitable even if this nation continues at peace, efforts will be made to give it a clear field in order to insure a successful sale.

A report that the Administration officials had asked Mr. Davison to come to Washington to learn of the facilities which have been developed by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the purchase and distribution of war supplies was not supported in quarters close to that firm. Thomas W. Lamont, also a member of J. P. Morgan & Co., was in Washington recently for a similar conference with officials.

## *MACKAY COMPANIES MAY RAISE DIVIDEND*

### *Management Hopes to Make Price of Stock More Stable in Uncertain Period After War.*

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Mackay Companies, informed stockholders in the annual report yesterday that the common stock dividend may shortly be increased from 5 to 6 per cent. a year. The purpose of the step, if it is taken, will be to make the price of the stock stable in the uncertain period which the management believes may follow the end of the war.

"The present condition of trade," said Mr. Mackay, "is feverish, and there are few who do not now believe that upon the cessation of the war trade will decline. Meantime large income taxes are being imposed everywhere, and those taxes are permanent and probably will increase rather than decrease, even after the war. A higher rate of dividends and interest even from the best of securities is now necessary if such securities are to retain a reasonable market value and satisfy investors."

During 1916, the report showed, the Mackay Companies received from its investments in subsidiaries $4,683,265, a gain of $408,324 over the preceding year. This by no means measured the income of the subsidiaries, the chief of which are the Postal Telegraph Company and the Commercial Cable Company, as the corporation does not make results of these concerns public. The balance sheet showed that the securities owned in the component organizations were valued at $82,005,444, and cash on hand totaled $1,288,299.

Mr. Mackay said the value of the submarine cable had been displayed since the war began, and that the wireless had not afforded any serious competition.

"There is no reason to believe," he added, "that the wireless can ever render a service as reliable as that of the submarine cables. Reliability and accuracy, plus speed, are the cardinal principles of the transmission of intelligence, and all three are to be found in their highest degree in the submarine cable."

During the year Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, became a Trustee of the company. Other titled Trustees are Sir Thomas Skinner of England and Sir Vincent Meredith and Sir Edmund B. Osler of Canada.

### Exchange Memberships Transferred

The Stock Exchange membership of George T. Maxwell has been transferred to Henry Irwin, Jr., and that of Rudolph Keppler to Emil A. C. Keppler. Both seats sold for $65,000, a drop of $5,000 from the price recorded in the previous sale. The following proposed transfers of seats have been posted: I. Wistar Kendall to George A. Dixon, Jr.; Maurice M. Sternberger to Edwin A. Neugass, Albert R. Fish to Clifford Langley, and Thomas F. Reynolds to Robert C. Kennedy.

### Edmunds & Jones Earn $561,926.

The first annual report of the Edmunds & Jones Corporation, maker of automobile lamps, showed yesterday working capital amounting to $872,207, equal to 92 per cent. of the outstanding preferred stock. The income account, issued recently, reported net earnings of $561,926 during 1916, equivalent to more than $12 a share for the common stock after providing for preferred stock dividends. President G. E. Edmunds announces business valued at $2,500,000 booked for 1917.

### BOSTON CURB.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alvarado | .75 | 1¼ | Iron Bloa. | 1 | 1¼ |
| Am Oil | .36 | .37 | Iron Cap. | 16½ | 17½ |
| Begole | .80 | 1 | Do pf. | 16½ | 17½ |
| Bay S G | .09 | .11 | Jerome V. | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Bing Min. | .8 | 8½ | La Rose | .55 | .60 |
| Bost Cor | .70 | .75 | Majestic | .70 | .72 |
| Bohemia | 1¾ | 2 | McK-Dar. | .31 | .35 |
| Bost Ely | .40 | .50 | Mex Met. | .32 | .34 |
| Bost Mon. | .69 | .71 | Mojave T. | .72 | .73 |
| Bost Ariz. | 1¾ | 2¼ | N L & Z. | .54 | .55 |
| Butte & L. | .21 | .24 | New Balt. | 2¼ | 2⅝ |
| Butte Bl. | 1 | 1¼ | N Cornelia | 16¾ | 17¼ |
| Cal Corb. | 1 | 2 | N O Bing. | .25 | .75 |
| Calaveras | 4 | 5 | Nixon | .75 | .77 |
| Champ C. | .08 | .10 | Oneco | .70 | .80 |
| Chief Cons | 1¾ | 2 | Onondaga | .80 | .80 |
| Cons Ariz. | 2 | 2¼ | Ohio Cop. | 1 | 1¼ |
| Cr Res've. | .36 | .42 | Pilot Butte | .08 | .10 |
| Cons Cop. | 3 | 3¼ | Plon C M. | 1¾ | 2 |
| Cortez | .25 | .35 | Ray Hero. | 3¾ | 4¼ |
| E & B B. | 1⅝ | 1¾ | Rilla | .03 | .04 |
| Earl Eagle | .40 | .42 | *S W M. | 2¼ | 2½ |
| 1st N Cop. | 4 | 4¾ | †S W M. | 2¼ | 3 |
| Fortuna | .19 | .20 | Truro | 1 | 1¼ |
| Gold Lake | .06 | .10 | U V Ext. | .33 | .38½ |
| Homa Oil | .80 | .82 | Yukon Gold | 1⅞ | 2¼ |
| Houghton | 1¼ | 1⅝ | Nev Doug. | 1½ | 2 |
| Humboldt | 1 | 3 | | | |

*Part paid. †Full paid.

### OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

The Annalist, every Monday, discusses the bond and stock money markets of the world for the edification of investors and students of economics. 10 cents at all news stands—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

# COPPER HIGHEST IN 45 YEARS

### Small Lots Sold for 36 1-2 Cents Because of Brassmakers' Demands.

Copper for immediate delivery was reported sold in small lots yesterday at prices as high as 36½ cents a pound, a level higher than the metal had attained since 1872. In that year the market once reached 44 cents a pound for "spot" copper. The urgent demand which resulted in yesterday's high price was said to have its origin among brassmakers whose deliveries under contracts entered into months ago had been thrown into confusion by railroad embargoes, entailing hurried purchases in the open market to enable the plants to keep running until the regular supplies arrived.

The copper market has been stiffening rapidly for a week, largely because of purchases by domestic consumers. The range of ordinary quotations for metal to be delivered in the balance of February and March was yesterday from 34½ to 35 cents a pound, a gain of more than 2 cents a pound since Tuesday of last week. These figures had application to carload lots, offered by the smaller producers and dealers. The big sellers continued out of the market, as their production has been sold, according to statements made in the trade, up to July 1. Copper for delivery in the second quarter was quoteld from 33 to 34 cents, depending on the month wanted, with bidders accepting the prices offered without prolonged dickering.

Railroad embargoes have forced consumers to great exertions to get adequate amounts of the metal delivered when needed at mill and foundry. The express companies have been called upon to transport round amounts of copper which ordinarily would have gone by freight, a process which has increased largely the costs of delivery. The smelters in the West have had many problems to solve getting their product to the Eastern refineries. Roundabout routings on the railroads have been necessary, and shipments have been delayed far beyond the scheduled delivery period.

## STANDARD OIL PROFITS.

### California Company Cleared $17,605,303 During 1916.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The Standard Oil Company of California made a net profit in 1916 of $17,605,303, or 16¾ per cent. on capital and surplus as of Dec. 31, 1916, according to the report of the President, D. G. Schofield, made public today.

The company is capitalized at $100,000,000, of which $74,530,000 is issued stock.

## SHORT TERM NOTES.

**Government and Municipal Issues.**

| Security. | Rate. | Due. | Bid. | Asked. | Yld. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. For. Sec. | 6 | Aug., 1919 | 90¼ | 90⅝ | 6.25 |
| Argen. Gov. Dis | 6 | Dec. 15,'17 | 99½ | 100½ | 5.40 |
| Argen. Gov. | 6 | May 15,'20 | 99 | 99⅝ | 6.10 |
| City of Mont. | 5 | May, 1918 | 99 | 100 | 5.00 |
| City of Mont. | 5 | Dec. 1917 | 99⅝ | 100¼ | 4.70 |
| City of Que. | 5 | Apr., 1920 | 99 | 100 | 5.00 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1917 | 100¼ | 100⅛ | 4.00 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Apr., 1921 | 98¼ | 99¼ | 5.15 |
| Gov. of N. F. | 5 | July, 1919 | 96 | 98 | 5.85 |
| Italian Gov. | 6 | Oct. 15,'17 | 98 | 98¾ | 6.35 |
| Norweg. Gov. | 6 | Oct. 15,'17 | 100 | 101 | 4.70 |
| Norweg. Gov. | 6 | Feb., 1923 | 101 | 104 | 4.80 |
| Prov. of Alb. | 5 | May, 1926 | 98¾ | 98 | 5.28 |
| Prov. of Ont. | 5 | Feb., 1919 | 99½ | 99⅝ | 5.14 |
| Prov. of Ont. | 5 | Feb., 1920 | 98¾ | 100½ | 4.88 |
| Prov. of N. B. | 5 | Dec., 1919 | 99 | 100¼ | 4.90 |
| Prov. of Que. | 5 | Apr., 1920 | 100¼ | 100¾ | 4.83 |
| Prov. of Sask. | 5 | May, 1921 | 97½ | 99¼ | 5.20 |
| Rep. of France. | 5 | Is. of 1916 | 147 | 151 | .. |
| Russian Gov. | 6½ | July, 1919 | 94 | 96 | 8.35 |
| do rubles | 5½ | Feb. 14,'26 | 208 | 270 | .. |
| Swiss Gov. | 5 | Mar., 1918 | 99¾ | 100¼ | 4.80 |
| Swiss Gov. | 5 | Mar., 1920 | 99¾ | 100¼ | 4.90 |

**Company Issues.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cot. Oil. | 5 | Nov., 1917 | 100¼ | 100⅞ | 4.00 |
| Am. P. & L. | 6 | Aug., 1921 | 100 | 102 | 5.50 |
| Am. T. & T. | 4½ | Feb., 1918 | 100¾ | 100⅞ | 3.51 |
| Am. Thread. | 5 | Jan., 1919 | 98 | 99 | 4.50 |
| A. T. & S. F. | 5 | June, 1917 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 2.15 |
| A.V.R.L. & P. | 6 | July 1, '19 | 100 | 101 | 5.82½ |
| Atl. & Pac. T. | 6 | June, 1921 | 102¼ | 102⅝ | 5.30 |
| Braz.L.&T.Co. | 6 | Nov., 1919 | 96½ | 98 | 6.75 |
| Bklyn R. T. | 5 | Sep., 1917 | 99⅝ | 100 | 5.00 |
| C., B. & Q. | 4 | July, 1921 | 97⅜ | 98 | 4.50 |
| C. & W. Ind. | 5 | Sep., 1917 | 99⅛ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Cuba-Am. Sug. | 6 | Apr., 1918 | 101 | 102 | 4.10 |
| Can. North. | 5 | Sep., 1917 | 99¼ | 100¼ | 4.80 |
| Can. North. | 6 | July 10,'17 | 99¼ | 101 | 3.60 |
| Can. North. | 6 | July 10,'18 | 99 | 100⅜ | 5.25 |
| Can. Pac. Ry. | 6 | Mar. 2,'24 | 101⅜ | 102⅛ | 5.62 |
| Driggs-Seaby. | 6 | Dec., 1918 | 98 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Driggs-Seaby. | 6 | Dec., 1919 | 96 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Driggs-Seaby. | 6 | Dec., 1920 | 96 | 100 | 6.00 |
| East. P. & L. | 5 | Mar. 1,'18 | 99 | 100 | 5.00 |
| Erie R. R. | 5½ | Apr., 1917 | 100 | 100⅜ | 2.75 |
| Fed. Sug. Ref. | 5 | Jan., 1920 | 98¾ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Gen. Rubber | 5 | Nov., 1918 | 99¾ | 100½ | 4.50 |
| G. T. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1918 | 99 | 100 | 5.00 |
| Hocking Val. | 5 | Nov., 1917 | 100¼ | 100⅜ | 3.95 |
| Int. Harvest. | 5 | Feb. 15,'18 | 101 | 101½ | 3.45 |
| L. Gas & El. | | Apr., 1918 | 100½ | 101¾ | 3.61½ |
| Mich. Sty. | 6 | June, 1918 | 100½ | 101¾ | 5.40 |
| Mo. Pacific | 6 | June, 1918 | 99¾ | 100¼ | 5.15 |
| Mont. T. & P. | 6 | Apr., 1917 | 97½ | 99 | 14.00 |
| Morgan & W. | 5 | Dec., 1918 | 100¾ | 101¾ | 4.50 |
| N.Y.,N.H.&H. | 4½ | May, 1917 | 99½ | 99⅝ | 6.00 |
| New E. Nav. | 6 | May, 1917 | 96¾ | 97¾ | 17.25 |
| Otis Elev. | 5 | Apr., 1920 | 100 | 101 | 4.50 |
| Penn. Co. | 4½ | June 5,'21 | 100¼ | 100⅝ | 4.33 |
| P. S. C. N. J. | 5 | Mar., 1919 | 100 | 100¾ | 4.00 |
| Rem. A. Un. | | | | | |
| Met. C. Co. | 5 | Feb. 1,'19 | 83¼ | 84½ | .. |
| United Fruit. | 5 | May, 1918 | 100¼ | 100⅝ | 4.22 |
| Utah Sec. Cor. | 6 | Sep. 15,'22 | 96 | 97 | 6.60 |
| Wabash R. R. | 4 | May, 1920 | 95 | 96¾ | 5.05 |
| Wilmouse El. & Mfg. Co. | 5 | Oct., 1917 | 100½ | 101¼ | 3.45 |
| Win. R. Arms. | 5 | Mar., 1918 | 95¾ | 96¾ | 9.60 |
| W. V. T. & E. | 6 | June, 1917 | 100 | 100½ | 6.00 |
| W. S. G. & E. | 5 | Oct., 1917 | 100 | 101¼ | 4.90 |
| Win. E. Ry. | 6 | Jan. 15,'18 | 100 | 101 | 4.87½ |

## RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| Name. | Maturity. | Rate. | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balt. & Ohio | 1917-'26 | 4 @4½ | 4.38 | 4.20 |
| Buff., Roch. & P. | 1917-'30 | 4½@5 | 4.52 | 4.25 |
| Canadian North | 1917-'26 | 4½@5 | 5.75 | 5.00 |
| Canadian Pacific | 1917-'28 | 4½ | 4.60 | 4.40 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 1917-'26 | 4½ | 4.60 | 4.30 |
| Chi. & Northwest | 1917-'23 | 4½ | 4.30 | 4.00 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 1917-'27 | 4½@5 | 5.12 | 4.75 |
| C., St. L. & N. O. | 1917-'24 | 5 | 4.45 | 4.20 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1917-'29 | 5 | 4.65 | 4.50 |
| Cuba Railroad | 1917-'26 | 5 | 5.50 | 5.00 |
| Del. & Hudson | 1922 | 4½ | 4.30 | 4.00 |
| Erie Railroad | 1917-'26 | 4½@5 | 4.62 | 4.38 |
| Grand Trunk | 1917-'24 | 4½ | 5.00 | 4.30 |
| Illinois Central | 1917-'26 | 4½@5 | 4.35 | 4.15 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 1917-'23 | 5 | 4.30 | 4.00 |
| Michigan Central | 1917-'30 | 5 | 4.55 | 4.30 |
| Mo., Kan. & Tex. | 1917-'23 | 5 | 5.50 | 5.00 |
| Mo. Pacific | 1917-'22 | 5 | 5.50 | 5.00 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 1917-'24 | 4½@5 | 4.80 | 4.50 |
| N. Y. C. Lines | 1917-'28 | 4½@5 | 4.55 | 4.30 |
| Norf. & West | 1917-'24 | 4½ | 4.30 | 4.05 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 1917-'28 | 4½@5 | 4.62 | 4.38 |
| Pa. Gen. Freight | 1917-'23 | 4½@5 | 4.25 | 4.00 |
| St. L. Southwest | 1917-'26 | 4½@5 | 5.00 | 4.50 |
| Seaboard Air Line | 1917-'26 | 5 | 4.62 | 4.38 |
| Southern Pacific | 1917-'26 | 4½ | 4.38 | 4.20 |
| Southern Ry. | 1917-'24 | 4½@5 | 4.55 | 4.30 |

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

S. N. Bond & Co., dealers in commercial paper and municipal securities, announce the opening of an office at 60 State Street, Boston. Charles L. Edwards is the manager.

Henry Evans, President of the Continental Insurance Company, announced yesterday that the Continental, the Fidelity-Phenix, and the American Eagle Insurance Companies had jointly established a Pacific Coast department with headquarters in the Insurance Exchange Building, San Francisco. A. A. Maloney, present Secretary of the Continental's Chicago office, will be in charge of the department.

The Redden Motor Truck Company has been chartered at Albany with 200,000 shares of stock without par value to manufacture Redden Truck Makers. Headquarters will be in Chicago.

The South Penn Oil Company has voted to increase its capital to $20,000,000, the new stock to be issued as 60 per cent. stock dividend to holders of record Feb. 14.

The Directors of the Dominion Steel Foundries Company have declared an additional dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock, bringing the total amount disbursed so far this year to 25 per cent.

The Federal Mining and Smelting Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock. The previous dividend was 1¼ per cent.

The Cambria Steel Company declared yesterday the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent.

Henry Evans of New York has been elected Vice President of the American Writing Paper Company, as well as a member of the Executive Committee.

The number of Directors of the Ajax Rubber Company has been increased from nine to fifteen. The new members represent the Racine Rubber Company, which was recently taken over by the Ajax Company.

Stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at the special meeting held yesterday approved the increase in the capital stock of the company from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000, the additional stock to be common stock, consisting of 300,000 shares, par value $50.

The Algoma Steel Company announced yesterday that $2,500,000 of its three-year notes, due March 1, would be paid on that date.

The United States Steamship Company, according to announcement made yesterday, has chartered one of its steamships to Sunderland of Cardiff, Wales, for a year at $30,000 a month. The charter provides for insurance for benefit of owners amounting to $400,000 and admits of additional insurance.

Gwynne Brothers have issued a special letter on the Marlin Arms Company.

D. B. Ely of New York and the F. L. Fuller Company of Cleveland report the sale of a new issue of 4½ per cent. equipment bonds of the Chicago & Alton Railroad on an interest basis ranging from 4 to 5 per cent.

# COTTON DROPS AGAIN

### Decline of 13 to 26 Points on Rumor That Great Britain Would Bar Exports.

The cotton market sustained yesterday a break following the circulation of a rumor that the British Government had, or would, prohibit all imports excepting ammunition and foodstuffs. May contracts, which opened at 16 cents, sold down to 15.84c, or 36 points below Wednesday's closing figure. The final quotation was 15.96c, and the general list closed steady at a net decline of 13 to 26 points.

The market opened steady at a decline of 19 to 23 points in response to lower cables and a renewal of the previous day's selling movement. The early cables said that the market there had been influenced by reports of further restrictions on trading in futures. Some of the rumors current here during the middle of the day that Great Britain had prohibited all transactions in futures excepting the closing out of old contracts. While there was no confirmation of reports of a temporary embargo to be placed on imports into the United Kingdom, brokers with Liverpool connections were inclined to credit the report. Local foreign exchange brokers said that few cotton bills were being offered.

Spot houses bought March against sales of later deliveries.

Following is yesterday's range of quotations:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Wed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. | .... | .. | .. | 15.76@15.80 | 15.97 |
| March | 15.92 | 16.07 | 15.75 | 15.80@15.87 | 16.0 |
| April | .... | .. | .. | 15.90 Bid | 16.16 |
| May | 16.00 | 16.20 | 15.84 | 15.96@15.99 | 16.20 |
| June | .... | .. | .. | 15.97 Bid | 16.22 |
| July | 16.03 | 16.25 | 15.88 | 15.98@16.00 | 16.2 |
| Aug. | .... | .. | .. | 15.80@15.85 | 16.03 |
| Sept. | .... | .. | .. | 15.73 Bid | 15.89 |
| Oct. | 15.55 | 15.80 | 15.49 | 15.61@15.62 | 15.77 |
| Dec. | 15.68 | 15.90 | 15.61 | 15.75@15.76 | 15.89 |
| Jan. | .... | .. | .. | 15.83@15.85 | 15.96 |

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 45 points lower at 15.85c. for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to ¼ lower, generally unchanged. New Orleans nominal, 17.19c; Galveston, 16.25c; Savannah nominal, 18½c; Memphis nominal, 17c; Augusta, 16.62c; Houston, 16.15c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as in good demand, with middling upland at 10.88d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 9,000. Imports, 22,000, all American. Futures opened easier at 14 to 15 points decline, and closed quiet but steady at a net decline of 11@27 points. March-April, 10.39d; May-June, 10.32d; July-August, 10.23d; October-November, 9.02d; January-February, 9.40d. Manchester—Yarns in buyers' favor; cloths dull. The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 16.06c; May, 16.17c; July, 16.21c; October, 15.77c.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 10,762 bales, compared with 21,224 bales last year. Stocks total 1,396,236 compared with 1,604,922 last year.

Exports for the day were 45,211 bales, all to Great Britain.

## EARNINGS.

**Railroads.**

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

| | 1917. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|
| Fourth week January | $35,700 | $10,497 |
| Jan. 1 to Jan 31 | 124,700 | 23,268 |
| DETROIT & MACKINAC— | | |
| First week February | 16,496 | 3,142 |
| July 1 to Feb. 7 | 716,453 | *72,108 |
| TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN— | | |
| First week February | 111,845 | *10,814 |
| Jan. 1 to Feb. 7 | 381,614 | *21,262 |

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for December—

| | 1916. | 1915. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | $672,889 | $774,345 | $101,476 |
| Deficit | 113,735 | 290,683 | 404,418 |
| 6 mos. gross. | 5,222,733 | 4,403,642 | *819,091 |
| Net | 1,393,079 | 1,532,042 | 138,963 |

*Increase.

**Miscellaneous.**

THE AMERICAN GLUE COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings | 714,887 | 298,530 | *416,357 |
| Depreciation | 50,000 | 50,000 | ..... |
| Balance | 664,887 | 248,530 | *416,357 |
| Divs. paid | 208,000 | 208,000 | ..... |
| Surplus | 456,887 | 40,530 | *416,537 |
| Prev. Surp. | 590,244 | 549,714 | *40,330 |
| Pr. & loss sur. | 1,047,131 | 590,244 | *456,887 |

*Increase.

ATLANTIC STEEL COMPANY earnings for January were $114,550, compared with $59,749 in January, 1916, an increase of $54,801. Surplus, after allowance for reserve for interest, amounts to $109,550, compared with $48,749 in 1916.

INDIANA PIPE LINE COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

| | 1916. | 1915. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net income | $1,300,836 | $1,271,416 | $1,268,792 |
| Dividends | 900,000 | 800,000 | 1,150,000 |
| Surplus | 400,836 | 471,416 | 118,792 |

S. H. KRESS & CO.'S report of earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows a net profit amounting to $1,354,092, compared with $1,063,066 in 1915, an increase of $291,026. Sales in 1916 were $15,059,682, compared with $12,429,590, an increase of $2,630,092.

## DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

| Company. | Rate. | P. | Pay. | Hold. of Rec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. International | 75c | Q. | Mar. 31 | Mar. 15 |
| Am. Win. Gl. pf. | 3½ | S. | Mar. 1 | .... |
| Bklyn. Union Gas | 1½ | Q. | Apr. 2 | Mar. 15 |
| Cambria Steel | 1½ | Q. | Mar. 15 | Feb. 28 |
| Cambria Steel | 1½ | Ex. | Mar. 15 | Feb. 28 |
| C., N.O. & T.P. pf. | 1¼ | Q. | Mar. 1 | Feb. 28 |
| Cudahy Packing | 1¾ | Q. | Mar. 15 | Mar. 5 |
| Fed. Min. & S. pf. | 1¾ | Q. | Mar. 15 | Feb. 22 |
| Dom. Steel Fdrs. | 5 | Ex. | Mar. 1 | Feb. 22 |
| Dom. S. F. pf. | 1¾ | Q. | Mar. 1 | Feb. 22 |
| National Lead | 1 | Q. | Mar. 31 | Mar. 9 |
| N. Y. Transp. | 25c | Q. | Mar. 1 | Feb. 15 |
| North. Texas Elec. | $1 | Q. | Mar. 1 | Feb. 20 |
| Nor. Tex. El. pf. | $3 | S. | Mar. 1 | Feb. 20 |
| Philadelphia Elec. | 1¾ | Q. | Mar. 15 | Feb. 23 |
| South Penn Oil | 60 | Stock | .... | Feb. 14 |
| Stand. Oil, N. J. | 5 | Ex. | Mar. 15 | Feb. 20 |
| U. S. Gypsum pf. | 1¾ | Q. | Mar. 31 | Mar. 20 |

## METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Wednesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tin, spot | 50.00 | 52.00 | 53.00 | 56.00 |
| Lead | 9.25 | 9.75 | 9.25 | 9.75 |
| Spelter | 10.02½ | | 10.02½ | |
| Antimony | 28.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 |
| Quicksilver | $140.00 | .. | $125.00 | .. |
| Aluminium | *55.00 | 60.00 | *55.00 | 60.00 |
| Iron, No. 2X fdy. | 31.50 | 32.00 | 31.50 | 32.00 |

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 34½@35c, carload lots, first quarter, 1917; 33@34c, second quarter, 1917, delivered. London quotations were:

| | Yesterday. £ | s | d | Wednesday. £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 140 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, futures | 136 | 0 | 0 | 136 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, spot | 199 | 10 | 0 | 199 | 10 | 0 |
| Tin, futures | 198 | 15 | 0 | 199 | 0 | 0 |
| Spelter | 47 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead | 30 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 10 | 0 |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | .03 | Justice | .03 |
| Alta | .03 | Kentucky | .04 |
| Andes | .23 | Mexican | .15 |
| Best & Belcher | .03 | Occidental | .65 |
| Bullion | .02 | Ophir | .06 |
| Caledonia | .18 | Overman | .03 |
| Challenge Con. | .05 | Potosi | .02 |
| Chollar | .02 | Savage | .05 |
| Confidence | .06 | Seg. Belcher | .02 |
| Con. Virginia | .08 | Sierra Nevada | .10 |
| Exchequer | .02 | Union Con. | .40 |
| Gould & Curry | .03 | Utah | .01 |
| Hale & Norcross | .06 | Mexican dollars | .61 |
| Jacket | .03 | | |

TONOPAH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belmont | 4.62½ | Florence | .23 |
| Jim Butler | .79 | Fraction | .04 |
| McNamara | .08 | G'field Cons. | .06 |
| Midway | .19 | G'field Merger | .07 |
| Mizpah | .14 | Jumbo Exten. | .29 |
| Monarch Pitts. | .10 | Kewanas | .19 |
| Montana | .20 | Silver Pick | .16 |
| North Star | .14 | Spearhead | .06 |
| Rescue | .26 | OTHER DISTRICTS. | |
| Tonopah Exten. | 4.45 | Big Jim | 1.22½ |
| Tonopah Nevada. | 6.18½ | Nevada Hills | .24 |
| West End | .67 | Packard | .52 |
| GOLDFIELD. | | Rochester | .58 |
| Atlanta | .14 | Round Mountain | .41 |
| Booth | .13 | United Eastern | 4.12½ |
| Daisy | .04 | United Mines | .60 |
| | | White Caps | .45 |

COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Creson | 6¾ | 6¼ | Gold Sov. | 5½ | 6 |
| Dr. P'pot. | 8¾ | 9½ | Isabella | 21¾ | 22 |
| Elkton | 11 | 12 | Granite | .58 | .65 |
| El Paso | 30 | 40 | McKinney | .25 | .33 |
| Findlay | 6¼ | 7 | Portland | .175 | .190 |
| Gold Dol. | 2¾ | 3 | Vindicator | .100 | .110 |
| Golden C. | 245 | 247½ | U. Gold M. | 15 | 20 |


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## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

During the greater part of the day, the attitude of the general market on the Consolidated Exchange was plainly a waiting one, pending definite developments in the international situation. Considering the hesitating character of the dealings during a large part of the session, commission house handled a good volume of business, which included a well distributed turnover of odd-lot orders.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,600 | Am. Beet Su. | 102⅜ | 99½ | 101⅜ |
| 150 | Am. Can | 44½ | 42¾ | 43 |
| 10 | Am. C. & F. | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 30 | Am. Linseed | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 150 | Am. Loco | 70¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 250 | Am. S. & R. | 96⅜ | 95¾ | 96⅛ |
| 20 | Am. Sugar | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 550 | Amac. Cop | 75½ | 75 | 75 |
| 50 | A. T. & S. F. | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅜ |
| 150 | Bald. Loco. | 53⅛ | 51⅝ | 51⅞ |
| 20 | Balt. & Ohio | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ |
| 400 | Cal. Petrol. | 22⅞ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| 4,000 | Cent. Leather | 86⅛ | 84⅜ | 85¾ |
| 100 | C., M. & St. P. | 80⅜ | 80 | 80 |
| 50 | Chino Cop | 53½ | 53⅛ | 53¼ |
| 170 | Col. F. & I. | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43½ |
| 250 | Con. Gas | 121½ | 119⅛ | 120⅜ |
| 100 | Colum. Gas | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 150 | Corn Prod | 21¼ | 20⅜ | 21⅛ |
| 1,190 | Crucible St'l | 65 | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 880 | Cu. Cane Su. | 39 | 37 | 37⅞ |
| 50 | D. & R. G. pf. | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 20 | Dist. Secur. | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 250 | Erie | 26½ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| 200 | Gen. Motors | 103 | 102¾ | 103 |
| 100 | Gt. Nor. Ore | 31¾ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ |
| 50 | Inspir. Cop | 55 | 54¾ | 55 |
| 100 | Int. Mer. M. | 23⅜ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 550 | Do pf | 68 | 66½ | 67 |
| 100 | Int. Nickel | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 100 | Int. Paper | 36⅜ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 50 | Interbo. Con. | 12⅜ | 12¾ | 12⅜ |
| 50 | Kennecott C. | 43 | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 250 | Lehigh Val. | 72⅜ | 71⅝ | 71⅝ |
| 150 | Max. Motor | 54⅝ | 52⅞ | 52⅝ |
| 1,280 | Mex. Petrol. | 86⅜ | 84⅜ | 85¼ |
| 50 | Miami Cop | | | 37 |
| 50 | Nat. E. & S. | 31⅝ | 31⅜ | 31⅝ |
| | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 38½ | 37 | 38 |
| 50 | Nor. Pacific | 103⅝ | 103⅜ | 103⅝ |
| 200 | Pennsylvania | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ |
| 100 | Pit. Coal t. r. | 45 | 43⅝ | 43⅝ |
| 50 | Ray Copper | 25⅞ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| 290 | Reading | 92 | 90⅞ | 91⅝ |
| 520 | Rep. I. & S. | 74½ | 73⅜ | 74½ |
| 150 | South. Ry. | 28½ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 150 | Studebaker | 101⅝ | 100½ | 101⅜ |
| 50 | Tenn. Copper | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 50 | Tob. Prod. | 52½ | 52⅜ | 52½ |
| 250 | Union Pac. | 137⅞ | 137⅛ | 137⅝ |
| 350 | U. S. Ind. A. | 125 | 123 | 124¾ |
| 50 | U. S. Rub. | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 25,080 | U. S. Steel | 106 | 104⅝ | 104⅞ |
| 350 | Utah Copper | 106⅝ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 100 | Westing. El. | 50⅞ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ |
| 135 | Willys-Over | 32¾ | 32 | 32⅛ |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | Atlanta | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ |
| 40 | Cold. Con. | .67 | .67 | .67 |
| 1,000 | Gold. Mer. | .08 | .08 | .08 |
| 1,000 | Isabella | .20 | .20 | .20 |
| 800 | Jim Butler | .79 | .79 | .79 |
| 500 | Jumbo Ex. | .29 | .29 | .29 |
| 1,300 | Midway | .21 | .21 | .21 |
| 900 | Montana | .23 | .23 | .23 |
| 1,500 | McNamara | .09 | .09 | .09 |
| 300 | Portland | 1.87½ | 1.87½ | 1.81½ |
| 2,350 | Rescue Eu. | .27 | .26½ | .26½ |
| 820 | Ton. Ext. | 4.55 | 4.40 | 4.55 |
| 100 | Ton. Nev. | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 |

## OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

**BOSTON.**

**Mining.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Adventure | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 35 | Ahmeek | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 |
| 20 | Alaska Gold | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 155 | Allouez | 63 | 62 | 62 |
| 130 | Am. Zinc | 36 | 35½ | 35½ |
| 1 | Do. pf | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 90 | Ariz. Com'l. | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 100 | Butte & Bal. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 10 | Butte & Sup. | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 69 | Calu. & Ariz. | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| 25 | Cal. & Hecla | 550 | 550 | 550 |
| 5 | Centennial | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 25 | Chino | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 2,070 | Cin. Range | 65 | 63½ | 65 |
| 445 | Davis-Daly | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 85 | Daly-West | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 370 | East Butte | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ |
| 10 | Franklin | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 20 | Inspiration | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 125 | Isle Royale | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 65 | Kerr Lake | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 10 | La Salle | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| 200 | Mason Val. | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 730 | Mass Con. | 13¼ | 12¾ | 13 |
| 25 | Mayflower | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 100 | Mohawk | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 235 | New Arcadian | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 560 | New Idria | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 435 | Nipissing | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 120 | North Butte | 21 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| 130 | Ojibway | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 240 | Old Dom | 61½ | 60½ | 61½ |
| 34 | Osceola | 86 | 85 | 85 |
| 55 | Pond Creek | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 50 | Quincy | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 33 | Ray Con. | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 850 | Santa Fe | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 75 | Shannon | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| 126 | St. Mary's Ld. | 81¼ | 80 | 81¼ |
| 205 | Sup. & Bos. | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 1,217 | Tamarack | 57 | 56 | 56 |
| 235 | Trinity | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1,110 | Tuolumne | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 10 | U. S. Smelt. pf. | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 20 | Utah Apex | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 1,275 | Utah Con | 20½ | 19½ | 20 |
| 110 | Utah Copper | 106⅛ | 106 | 106 |
| 153 | Utah Metals | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 10 | Victoria | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 50 | Winona | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 25 | Wolverine | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |

**Railroads.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | Bost. & Alb. | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| 50 | Boston El. | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 12 | Bost. & Me. | 40⅜ | 40 | 40⅜ |
| 9 | Bos. & Prov. | 213 | 213 | 213 |
| 1 | Fitchbg' pf. | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 15 | Me. Cent. | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 15 | Mass. Elec. | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 998 | New Haven | 38⅛ | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| 2 | Old Colony | 124 | 124 | 124 |
| 100 | Rutland pf. | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 140 | West End St. | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 13 | Do pf. | 72 | 72 | 72 |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68 | Am. Ag. C. pf. | 100½ | 99 | 99 |
| 1,170 | Am. Pn. Serv. | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 200 | Do pf. | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 |
| 110 | Am. Sugar | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 10 | Do pf. | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 25 | Am. Wool | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 80 | Do pf. | 97¼ | 96¾ | 97 |
| 85 | A., G. & W. I. | 92⅜ | 92 | 92 |
| 25 | Cuban Cem. | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 35 | Int. Por. Cem. | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 65 | Do pf. | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 3 | Mass. Gas pf. | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 40 | New River | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 5 | Do pf. | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 5 | N. E. Cot. | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 50 | N. E. Tel. | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 195 | Punta Al. Su. | 31⅛ | 30 | 31⅛ |
| 23 | Pullman | 160½ | 160 | 160⅜ |
| 5 | ReeceButton. | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 60 | Swift & Co. | 136⅞ | 135⅝ | 135⅝ |
| 10 | Torrington | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 96 | Un. Fruit | 139 | 138 | 138 |
| 185 | Un. Sh. Ma. | 55⅜ | 55⅛ | 55⅝ |
| 25 | U. S. Ind. | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 300 | Ventura Oil | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 23 | Western Un. | 94½ | 94 | 94 |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | A., G. & W. I. 5s | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 1,000 | Am. Ag. C. 5s | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| | 5s, 1924 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2,000 | A. T. & T. 4s | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 1,000 | Do 5s | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 7,000 | C., J. & S. 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1,000 | Mass. Gas 4½s | | | |
| | 1929 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1,000 | N. E. Tel. 5s | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 2,000 | New Riv. 5s | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 2,000 | Punta Al. Su. 6s | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2,000 | Swift 5s | 101⅝ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 2,000 | Un. Fruit 4½s | | | |
| | 1923 | 98⅝ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 3,000 | W. T. & T. 5s | 100 | 100 | 100 |

**BALTIMORE**

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 75 | Balt. Tube | 111 | 110 | 110 |
| 100 | Cosden Ref. | 15½ | 14¾ | 15 |
| 155 | Cos. O. & G. | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 135 | Do. pf | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | Dav. Chem. | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 20 | Elkhorn Coal | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 25 | Chalmers Oil | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 57 | Do. pf | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 15 | Houston Oil. | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅝ |
| 7 | Monon. V. Tr. | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 100 | Penn. W. & P. | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 35 | Sapulpa | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 40 | Do. Produc. | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 8 | Union Bank. | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ |
| 225 | Wayland Oil. | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |

**BALTIMORE (Continued.)**

**Bonds.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Atlanta-Charlotte 5s | 101¾ | 101½ | 101¾ |
| 1,000 | Balt. Elec. 5s, stpd | 99½ | 99½ | 99¼ |
| 6,000 | Cos. Ref. 6s | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 11,000 | Cos. O. & G. 6s | 106⅞ | 106½ | 106⅞ |
| 1,000 | Ga.-Car. 5s | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1,000 | Norfolk St. R. R. 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1,000 | O. & C. B. 5s | 95¾ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 6,000 | P., W. & P. 5s | 95½ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 6,000 | Power 4½s | 93 | 92⅞ | 92⅞ |
| 2,000 | Md. Elec. 5s | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 2,000 | Mill. ref. 4s | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 2,000 | U. Ry. inc. 4s | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 18,000 | Do. 1st 4s | 83½ | 83 | 83¼ |
| 500 | Do. fdg. 5s | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |

**CHICAGO.**

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Am. Ship | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 25 | Booth F. pf. | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 275 | C. C. & C. pf | 30 | 29¼ | 30 |
| 231 | Chi. P. T. | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 10 | C. Ry., S. 1. | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 445 | Do S. 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 100 | Dodge pf | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 5 | Com. Edi | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| 50 | Deere pf | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 3 | Dia. Match | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ |
| 40 | H., S. & M. | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 50 | Hartman | 70½ | 70 | 70 |
| 5 | Illis. Brick | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 175 | Lind. Light. | 19 | 18¾ | 19 |
| 5 | Linde Air | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| 28 | Mont. W. pf. | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 15 | Nat. C. pf | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| 297 | Prestolite | 125 | 120 | 122 |
| 311 | Peo. Gas | 91 | 88 | 89 |
| 86 | Quak. Oats | 325 | 325 | 325 |
| 28 | Sears-Roeb | 222½ | 223 | 222½ |
| 370 | Stew. War. | 85¾ | 85 | 85¾ |
| 238 | Swift | 137 | 136¾ | 136⅝ |
| 258 | Un. Carbide | 193 | 190 | 190 |
| 110 | Un. Fap. pf. | 29¾ | 29 | 29 |
| 75 | Wilson | 60¾ | 60½ | 60⅝ |
| 30 | Do pf | 104¾ | 104 | 104¾ |
| 40 | W. S. pf | 95 | 95 | 95 |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Peo. Gas 5s | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 3,000 | C. Ry. 1st 5s | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| 6,000 | Cud. 1st 5s | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 4,000 | Swift 1st 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1,000 | Met. E. ex 4s | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 5,000 | Armour 4½s | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 1,000 | Wilson 6s | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 1,000 | Chi. Ry. M. 5s, "B" | 68 | 68 | 68 |

**PHILADELPHIA.**

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Ins. Co., N. A. | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 10 | Keyst. Tel. | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 325 | L. Sup. Corp. | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 16⅜ |
| 285 | Lehigh Nav. | 82 | 81½ | 82 |
| 81 | Lehigh Val. | 73¼ | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| 105 | L. V. Tran. | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| 25 | Do pf. | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 747 | Pennsylvania | 54⅞ | 54⅝ | 54⅝ |
| 25 | Penn. Salt M. | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 10 | Phila. Co. pf. | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 162 | Phila. Elec. | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 118 | P. R. T. t. c. | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 5 | Phila. Trac. | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 10 | Reading | 91⅜ | 91⅜ | 91⅜ |
| 655 | Tono. Belmt. | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 740 | Tono. Min. | 6¼ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 70 | Union Trac. | 43½ | 43 | 43 |
| 98 | U. Gas Imp. | 87⅞ | 87½ | 87⅝ |
| 24 | Un. Co., N. J. | 225⅞ | 225½ | 225⅞ |
| 115 | York Ry. pf. | 36½ | 36 | 36 |

**Bonds.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | E. & P. Tr. 4s | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 1,000 | L. Sup. Inc. 5s | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 4,000 | Penn. con. 4½s | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 18,900 | P. El. 5s, w. l. | 102¾ | 101⅝ | 101⅞ |
| 1,000 | P. Co. con. 5s | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 4,000 | Do 1st 5s | 101⅞ | 101½ | 101⅞ |
| 1,000 | Read. 4s | 85⅞ | 85⅞ | 85⅞ |
| 1,000 | Sp.-Am. L. 6s | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1,000 | Un. Rys. 4s | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ |

**PITTSBURGH.**

**Stocks.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Am. W. G. M. | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 15 | Caney Riv. | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 10 | Citiz. Trac. | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 10 | Harb. W. pf. | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 680 | Ind. Brew. | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 35 | Do pf. | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 10 | Lone Star | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 50 | La B. I. & S. | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 25 | Do pf. | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 45 | Mfrs. | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | H. ex div. | 64½ | 64¼ | 64½ |
| 1,013 | Ohio F. S. | 53 | 52 | 52½ |
| 1,010 | Ohio F. Oil | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅞ |
| 148 | Okla. N. Gas | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 15 | Pitts. B. pf. | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 100 | Pure Oil | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 375 | P. O. & G. | 12¼ | 11⅝ | 12¼ |
| 2,300 | Pitts. Jer. | 110 | 100 | 100 |
| 1,200 | Mt. Shasta | 80 | 76 | 76 |
| 200 | Pitts. Con. | .09 | .09 | .09 |
| 1,000 | Ross Min. | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 300 | San Toy | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 50 | U. S. Steel | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2,525 | West. El. r. | ¼ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 25 | West. Elec. | 50⅝ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 100 | W. P. T. & W. P. pf. | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Asked. | Wednesday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-American | 16 | 16¼ | 16 |
| Atlantic Refining | 990 | 1010 | 990 |
| Borne-Scrymser | 450 | 475 | 450 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 105 | 108 | 104 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. | 425 | 440 | 425 |
| Colonial Oil | 50 | 60 | 50 |
| Continental | 600 | 610 | 590 |
| Crescent Pipe Line | 37 | 42 | 37 |
| Cumberland Pipe L. | 120 | 130 | 120 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 205 | 215 | 200 |
| Galena Signal Oil | 165 | 170 | 160 |
| Galena Sig. Oil pf. | 140 | 145 | 140 |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 235 | 240 | 238 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 100 | 105 | 98 |
| Int. Pet. Co., Ltd. | 500 | 12½ | 12 |
| National Transit | 17 | 19 | 17 |
| N. Y. Transit | 210 | 220 | 210 |
| Northern Pipe L. | 98 | 103 | 103 |
| Ohio Oil | 388 | 392 | 387 |
| Penn.-Mex. F. Co. | 53 | 58 | 53 |
| Prairie O. & G. | 580 | 590 | 585 |
| Prairie Pipe Line | 310 | 315 | 310 |
| Solar Refining | 365 | 385 | 360 |
| Southern Pipe Line | 198 | 203 | 198 |
| South Penn. Oil | 330 | 335 | 325 |
| South. W. Penn. | 105 | 115 | 105 |
| Stand. Oil of Cal. | 302 | 307 | 398 |
| Stand. Oil of Ind. | 855 | 865 | 850 |
| Stand. Oil of Kan. | 540 | 560 | 540 |
| Stand. Oil of Ky. | 700 | 710 | 690 |
| Stand. Oil of Neb. | 530 | 575 | 550 |
| Stand. Oil of N. J. | 685 | 690 | 688 |
| Stand. Oil of N. Y. | 292 | 295 | 295 |
| Stand. Oil of Ohio | 480 | 500 | 480 |
| Swan & Finch | 105 | 115 | 105 |
| Union Tank | 88 | 92 | 90 |
| Vacuum Oil | 420 | 425 | 410 |
| Washington Oil | 30 | 40 | 30 |

## TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Wednesday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amer. Cigar | 108 | 114 | 108 |
| Do. pf | 98 | 101 | 98 |
| Conley Foil | 250 | 325 | 250 |
| J. S. Young | 160 | 170 | 160 |
| Do pf | 105 | 110 | 105 |
| Johnson T. F. & M. | 100 | 130 | 100 |
| MacAndrews & F. | 197 | 210 | 197 |
| Do pf | 102 | 110 | 102 |
| P. R.-Am. Tob. | 233 | 243 | 235 |
| R. J. Reynolds | 575 | 610 | 575 |
| Do pf | 122 | 124 | 122 |

## NEW YORK CITY BONDS

| | | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Wednesday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4s | Sept., 1917 | 101 | 101⅛ | 101 |
| 4½s | June, 1965 | 106¼ | 107½ | 106¼ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1963 | 106⅜ | 107¼ | 106⅜ |
| 4½s | Nov., 1957 | 106 | 107 | 106 |
| 4½s | May, 1957 | 106 | 107 | 106 |
| 4½s | Apr., 1966 | 102 | 102¼ | 101⅝ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1964 | 101⅞ | 102¼ | 101⅞ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1962 | 101⅞ | 102¼ | 101⅞ |
| 4½s | Sept., 1960 | 101⅛ | 102¼ | 101⅜ |
| 4s | May, 1959 | 30 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 4s | May, 1959 | 99⅜ | 100¼ | 99½ |
| 4s | Nov., 1958 | 99⅜ | 100⅜ | 99⅜ |
| 4s | May, 1957 | 99⅜ | 100¼ | 99⅜ |
| 4s | Nov., 1956 | 98 | 99⅛ | 98 |
| 4s | Nov., 1956 | 98 | 99½ | 98 |
| 4s | Nov., 1936 | 99 | 100 | 99 |
| 3½s | Nov., 1955 | | 92 | |
| 3½s | May, 1954 | | 92 | |
| 3½s | Nov., 1954 | | 92 | |

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s | 1924 | 30 | 4.25 | 3.85 4.25 |
| 4s | 1971 | 23 | 4.25 | 4.25 |
| 4½s | 1933 | 331 | 4.25 | 3.85 4.25 |
| 4½s | 1921-1923 | | 4.25 | 4.25 |
| 4½s | Apr., 1920 | 30 | 4.10 | 4.10 |
| 4½s | 1917-1918 | | 4.10 | 4.10 |
| 4s | 1940-1953 | | 4.25 | 3.90 4.25 |
| 4s | 1930-1939 | | 4.25 | 3.90 4.25 |
| 3½s | 1922-1929 | | 4.25 | 3.80 4.25 |
| 3s | 1940-1953 | | 4.25 | 3.90 4.25 |
| 3s | 1926-1930 | | 4.25 | 3.80 4.25 |

## MUNITIONS STOCKS

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Wednesday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Astna Explos. pf. | 35 | 40 | 35 |
| Am. Brass | 310 | 314 | 310 |
| Atlas Powder | 162 | 167 | 162 |
| Do pf | 99 | 102 | 99 |
| Babcock & Wilcox | 114 | 119 | 114 |
| Bliss | 330 | 370 | 330 |
| Do pf | 70 | 80 | 70 |
| Can. F. & F | 175 | 185 | 175 |
| Can. Explosives | 400 | 500 | 400 |
| Do pf | 104 | 110 | 104 |
| Colt's Arms | 780 | 800 | 800 |
| Du Pont | 233 | 240 | 248 |
| Du Pont deb | 101 | 108 | 102 |
| Hercules Powder | 275 | 285 | 275 |
| Do pf | 114 | 117 | 114 |
| Inter. Arms | 22 | 28 | 22 |
| Niles-Bement-Pond | 170 | 175 | 170 |
| Scovill Mfg. | 600 | 610 | 600 |
| Winchester Arms | 700 | 900 | 700 |

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

**STOCKS.**

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | Cities Service, ex div. | 278 | 273 | 274 | 275 |
| 475 | Cities Service pf., ex div. | 90 | 88½ | 89 | 89½ |

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

**STOCKS.**

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Electric P. | 23 | 25 | Gas & Elec. Sec. pf. | 94 | 96 |
| Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf. | 80 | 85 | Illinois Traction | 46 | 46 |
| American Cities pf. | 37 | 39 | International Traction | 49 | 51 |
| American Gas | 118 | 121 | International Transc. pf. | 90 | 92 |
| Am. Gas & Electric | 140 | 144 | Interstate Electric | 30 | 45 |
| Am. Gas & Electric pf. | 51 | 52 | Interstate Elec. pf. | 90 | 95 |
| Am. Light & Traction | 358 | 361 | Lincoln Gas & Electric | 47 | 49 |
| Am. Light & Trac. pf. | 112 | 114 | Mississippi River Pow. | 10 | 11⅛ |
| Am. Power & Light | 38½ | 38 | Miss. River Pow. pf. | 38 | 41 |
| Am. Power & Light pf. | 92 | 93 | Northern Ohio Electric | 40 | 41 |
| Am. Public Utilities | 38 | 41 | Northern Ohio Elec. pf. | 80 | 83 |
| Am. Pub. Utilities pf. | 70 | 72 | North. Ont. Lt. & Pow. | 11 | 15 |
| Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf. | 68 | 71 | Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf. | 55 | 60 |
| Am. W. W. & E. | 10 | 11 | Northern States Power | 101⅛ | 104 |
| Am. W. W. & E. part. | 25 | 28 | Nor. States Power pf. | 98 | 100 |
| Appalachian Power | 8 | 9 | Northern Texas Elec. | 60 | 67 |
| Appalachian Power pf. | 38 | 40 | Northern Texas El. pf. | 8½ | 87½ |
| Carolina Power & Lt. | 45 | 46 | Ozark Pow. & Water | 35 | 44 |
| Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf. | 100 | 101 | Pacific Gas & Electric | 64¼ | 65 |
| Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf. | 70 | 75 | Pac. Gas & Elec. pf. | 92 | 93 |
| Central States Elec. | 15 | 17 | Pine Bluff Co. pf. | 97 | 100 |
| Cent. States Elec. pf. | 73 | 75 | Puget Sound Traction | 27 | 30 |
| Colorado Power | 29 | 31 | Puget Sound Trac. pf. | 70 | 80 |
| Colorado Power pf. | 100 | 103 | Public Service Inv. pf. | 83 | 86 |
| Commonwealth P. & L. | 58 | 59 | Republic Ry. & Light. | 47¼ | 47⅝ |
| Com'wealth P. & L. pf. | 81 | 82 | Rep. Ry. & Light pf. | 74½ | 75½ |
| Columbus Electric pf. | 80 | 85 | Sierra Pac. El. pf. | 75 | ... |
| Connecticut Power pf. | 94 | 96 | Southern Cal. Edison | 93 | 93 |
| Consumers' Power pf. | 97 | 99 | South. Cal. Edison pf. | 106 | 108 |
| Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf. | 94½ | 97½ | South. P. & L. pf. | 97½ | 100 |
| Eastern Texas Electric | 62 | 66 | Standard Gas & Elec. | 12 | 14 |
| Eastern Texas Elec. pf. | 89½ | 92 | Standard G. & El. pf. | 38½ | 40½ |
| Electric B. & S. pf. | 100 | 103 | Tampa Electric | 122 | 127 |
| Electric Properties | 63 | 67 | Tenn. Ry., L. & P. | 8¾ | 9¼ |
| El Paso Electric | 118 | 122 | Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf. | 40 | 42 |
| El Paso Electric pf. | 100 | .. | Tex. Power & Lt. pf. | 97 | 99 |
| Empire Properties | 63 | 67 | Toledo Traction | 52 | 53 |
| Empire D. Electric | 88 | 92 | United Light & Rys. | 47 | 48 |
| Federal Light & Trac. | 14 | 13 | Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st pf. | 76 | 77 |
| Federal L. & Trac. pf. | 52 | 55 | Western Power | 17 | 18 |
| Galveston-Houst. Elec. | 34 | 37 | Western Power pf. | 65 | 68 |
| Gal.-Houst. Electric pf. | 77 | 81 | West Penn. pf. | 105 | 107 |
| Gas & Elec. Securities | 600 | 625 | Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf. | 99 | 101 |

**BONDS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19 | 98½ | 99¼ | I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42 | 99 | 102 |
| Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s | 70½ | 81 | Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41 | 93 | 96 |
| Baton Rouge Elec. 5s | 90 | 93¼ | Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36 | 90 | 95 |
| Cent. Ill. Light 5s | 96 | 97 | L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41 | 92 | 96½ |
| Cent. Breton El., 1st 5s, 1932 | 88 | 92 | Mahoning Water 1st 6s, '25 | 98 

# PATRIOTISM MOVES DRY GOODS MEETING

## 200 Merchants, in Convention, Pledge Their Support to President Wilson.

## RECONSTRUCTION IN TRADE

### President Rike Says It Is Coming and Business Men Must Use More Co-operation.

Patriotism and business joined forces yesterday at the sixth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, held at the Hotel Astor. Nearly 200 of the leading department store executives of the country were present when F. H. Rike, President of the association, and head of the Rike-Kumler Company, Dayton, Ohio, called the convention to order. A resolution was adopted and sent to President Wilson pledging the unreserved support of the members of the association in the existing international crisis.

President Rike, after reviewing the association's activities of the year, said:

"It has been a fine year for all business men, but there are reconstruction times coming. Not that I look into the future with any fear, for there must be a reconstruction. Without a doubt, this reconstruction will bring with it conditions and considerations which will not be easy to handle, and we can develop for ourselves the way best to meet these conditions only by co-operation.

"I do not believe we are going to have war in our own countrythat is in our own territory. We may have a war which will have to be waged by our naval forces. We can serve our country best by making our businesses successful. Let me suggest that we take formal action to give expression to our determination to stand for whatever the President thinks is right and necessary to do. That we stand for the creation of any just revenue. We stand for whatever the nation agrees will be necessary, and that all we ask is that the tax shall be equitable and not discriminatory."

E. L. Howe, Secretary-Treasurer, in discussing the market outlook, said:

"While it is true that the market prices of merchandise in many lines will probably soften, this in itself is not an unhealthy condition, as it reflects a tendency on the part of the buyers to go more slowly and to operate on a sounder basis. It will also shake out some of the speculative elements that are trying to bull the merchandise market. There is no need for a panicky feeling, yet every merchant should make his future plans along the lines of optimistic conservatism."

R. C. Fraser of the Fraser Dry Goods Company, Brockton, Mass., Chairman of the Pattern Committee, told of the abuses in the handling of patterns which the association is seeking to eliminate. Mr. Fraser strongly emphasized that patterns, if carried at all by the dry goods stores, should be regarded, considered and handled only as regular merchandise. S. H. Halle of Halle Brothers, Cleveland, gave it as his view that the paper pattern people should open their own stores. He said the sales of patterns in dry goods stores now hardly equaled the expense.

At the afternoon session, Roger W. Allen, Publisher of Nugent's Bulletin, discussed the comparative price question. "The public," said Mr. Allen, "is growing wiser all the time, and cannot longer be imposed upon by the statement that it is getting one dollar merchandise for 50 cents. The best way for stores is to put up their values to the intelligence of the buyers, but the comparative habit should be banished."

A resolution was adopted giving it as the sentiment of the dry goods merchants that manufacturers, jobbers and importers should not change the discount terms with which the retail business was familiar.

Coincident with the meeting of the dry goods retailers a three days' convention of the Prince Association for Department Store Education began at the Astor. Yesterday, after registration, the members of the association inspected the silk mills of Paterson under the auspices of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce.

Both conventions will be continued today.

## Auction Sales

By Auction To-Day
and To-Morrow, at 2:30 P. M.

**PLAZA ART ROOMS, Inc.**
**5-7 East 59th St.**
(at Fifth Av.)
Edward P. O'Reilly, Auctioneer.

**Many Genuine Antiques**
from Famous Collections
**Also Fine Modern Pieces**
for Home Furnishing
Made by Newman & Co., and other well-known firms.

Together with Tapestry and Petitpoint Chairs, satin wood Adam Furniture, Chinese and Persian Rugs, Bronzes, Brasses, China, Day Beds, Chairs, Porcelains, Dining, Living and Bedroom Suites, also many Italian, French, English and Colonial Pieces.

To be Sold by Order of
**MRS. ROBERT MACLAY**
of this city.

with additional consignments. Also the Denman collection of Venetian Glass, rare Jades, Ivories, foreign Military Orders and Naval Decorations, &c.

*Unrestricted Public Sale*
**TO-DAY at 2:30 P. M.**
In the Second Floor GALLERIES of
**HIRAM H. PARKE,**
924-926 BROADWAY,
AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
**Artistic and Useful Property**
including
**Furniture, Porcelains, Bronzes, Silver, Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Draperies, Fur Robes, Coats and Mounted Rugs**
**HIRAM H. PARKE**
Auctioneer,
GALLERIES and OFFICES,
924-926 Broadway, N. Y.

**VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs.**
**will sell MONDAY**
Feb. 19, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.,
At our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C.
Removed for Convenience of Sale.
$15,000 JOBBERS STOCK OF
**PLUMBING SUPPLIES**
STEAM & ENGINEERS SUPPLIES.
By order of a well-known jobber in large trade lots. For further information telephone Auctioneers, Spring 2245-9.

**AUTO LAMPS**
CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
Sells Tuesday, Feb. 20th, at 10:30 A. M.
**539-541 Broadway**
$7,775 STOCK OF THE ABOVE
**Headlights, Taillights, Sidelights**
IN
**Oil, Electric & Gas**
NEW GOODS IN ORIGINAL BOXES
Inspection Monday, Feb. 19th

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*80 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

AMERICAN poplins or similar, in Copen. and rose; also Amoskeag 8138 in tan and Copen. Greeley 4376.

AMERICAN POPLIN; also other qualities; quantity for cash. Bernstein, 118 West 27th St.

AMERICAN 0030; all colors; quantity; cheap. B. R., 95 Times.

AMOSKEAG, 6301; Copenhagen 4002; reseda serge or exchange for navy. Greeley 4371.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay spot cash for S. & H., all colors. Ralph Garfiel Co., 127 Madison Av. Madison Square 1025.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers placing orders on new models in suits and coats. Call with samples, between 12 and 5 P. M., 77 Madison Av., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on new suits and coats. Call with samples all week, 6th floor, 22 West 32d St.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber looking at silk suits. 9 West 31st St., 2d floor.

CRASH.—Amory Browne crash; will pay spot cash, any quantity. Gram. 4436.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing stock orders on street, afternoon, sport, and serge coat dresses of the better kind will look at samples daily, 9 to 5. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

PLUSH.—We pay spot cash for all kinds of plush. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

POPLIN.—Open for poplin and gaberdine in tan, Copen., and apple green. Ben Kramer, 1,230 Broadway. Madison Square 9850.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for colors at the price. Charles Cohen & Bro., 113 West 37th.

POPLIN wanted; will buy king blue for cash. Knoble & Bloom, 146 West 30th St.

SERGES.—Navy, blue, and black; will buy any quantity, all makes. Elias Surut, 19 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on silk suits. Call with samples after 3 P. M., 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

SUITS.—Looking at better grade suits every day until noon. 152 West 27th St., one flight up.

TAFFETAS.—Wanted, chartreuse and apple green. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th.

VELOURS.—Stevens and taffetas wanted. Wiener Bros., 19 West 21st.

WAISTS.—Contractors on silk waists from $2.25 and up, with or without samples. Underselling Waists Co., 118 West 22d. Chelsea 1896.

WINTER COATS.—Wanted, large quantity of Winter coats at once. Adler's, 276 6th Av.

## Offerings to Buyers

AMERICANS, 0300, 0306-K 15007; Wilson & Lawrence; Cox & Schreiber mixtures; black taffetas at opening price. Farragut 3264.

AMOSKEAG 7614 serge, $1.05; Garfield 4088 gabardine, $1.17; Botany 1574 serge, $1.05; Bachman 42 poplin, $1.05; high shade velours, broadcloths, gabardines, serges, silks of all makes, less than market price. Will purchase from you for 3 per cent. less than our prices. Piece Goods Exchange, Smith & Co., 31 East 31st.

BOTANY SERGE, shepherd checks, chuddah cloth, poplin; reasonable. Farragut 9810.

BROADCLOTH.—White, Kelly green, gray, tan, Copen., rose. Republic Novelty, 290 5th Av.

BUTTONS.—500,000 gross, small and large lots, twenty cents on dollar; also braids. Hirsh & Eckstein, 40 Lispenard.

CHINCHILLAS.—Close out Hug Slagler white chinchillas; ¾, fine quality; cheap. Greeley 4379.

CHUDDAH CLOTH, shepherd checks, 50 pieces each; cheap; also poplins. Farragut 9811.

CLOAKS, Corduroys; silks; satins; printed goods; sell cheap. Lessler, 130 West 28th.

COATS.—$7.90 buys the best Spring velour coat in the market; have broadcloth and velour Winter coats; best sellers of season. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—We are ready to show, jobbers only, silk plush coats, trimmed bottom, $8.75 up. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS for jobbers; infants', children's coats for Fall ready. Levitan Bros., & Zarkower, 61 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 2084.

COATS.—200 all kinds of Winter coats to close out, sacrifice price. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st St.

COATS.—Call for our $5.75 American wool poplin coats, 45 long; jobs on hand. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush coats, fur trimmed; close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Every sport coat will be sold at $1.90 each. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Poplins, velours only; right priced; see us. 54 West 21st, Cohen Bros.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

COATS, SUITS, snappy Spring styles; American woolen poplin coat, $4.75. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Showing Spring models now at new location. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

CORDUROY.—32 and 36 inch; cheap; also 9,000 collars; reasonable. R. B., 24 Times.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge, $6.75 to $15; smart styles in stock for immediate delivery. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Close out serge, taffeta, Georgette combination Spring merchandise. Levenson, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES, serge, taffeta, Georgette, for immediate delivery; reduced prices. Schwartz, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. Brommer Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St., top floor.

DRESSES.—Silks, for immediate delivery; reduced prices. Theodore Wolfert, 39 W. 32d.

FRENCH SERGE.—Amoskeag 6122, Whitman 104, Amoskeag 8402, Andrews; reasonable. Greeley 4376.

GEORGETTE.—White and flesh; good quality. Farragut 2210.

JEWELRY.—Jobs of jewelry; bargain. United Novelty Works, 235 Canal St.

JUILLIARDS, wool crepe, all shades, 67½ cents. Simon, 44 East 32d.

PIECE GOODS, peau de cygnes, all shades; 40 inches wide, at 50 cents. Popular Priced Suit House, Chelsea 2709.

POPLINS. — Silk and wool, meteors, wash satins, all grades, immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag, 8158-7301, serge; Whitman, No. 9, serge; at less than mill prices. Farragut 488.

POPLINS.—Heavy silk poplins, 40 inch, 95c.; exceptional bargains; staple colors. Greeley 4378.

POPLIN, Gabardines, Serges. Farragut 8857. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 B'way.

SATIN.—Quantity of fine satin flesh and ivory, 40 inches wide, at $1.20 yard, for immediate delivery; big bargain. Address N 282 Times Downtown.

SERGES for sale; Amer. serges, 90808-0036; Juilliards, 54274; Wm. Whitman's, 9; also gaberdine in Solofon, white to close out. Ben Kramer, 1,239 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 9656.

SERGES.—Have all-wool Amoskeag serges, 50 inch and 36 inch quantity navy, wine, green, and brown. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 28th.

SERGES, 104 Whitmans, 11433 botany navy and black; immediate delivery. Farragut 3810.

SERGES.—Poiret twills, all qualities and colors. Telephone Farragut 2074.

SILK DRESSES.—500 to colse out. Merchandise Sales and Exchange, 18 West 27th St.

SILVERBLOOM. — Lesher Whitman, 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Brothers, 1,261 Broadway.

SKIRTS—Jobs on hand, all materials. Manhattan Skirt Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Jobber wanted for manufacturer's outputs. Write Box Z, 482 St. James Building.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Salesman to handle snap fasteners on commission. B. T., 140 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, carded or bulk; very lowest quotations. Greeley 2882.

SUITINGS.—American Kool cloth suitings at opening price, New York Manufacturing, 600 Broadway.

SUITS.—Don't buy your Spring suits until after seeing our wonderful American all wool poplin suits with Persian lining at $6.75, for immediate delivery. The suits they talk about. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

TAFFETAS.—Fancy stripes and plaid; also wool poplins. Tel. 5670 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—American 0359; all colors; immediate delivery; jersey cloth. Phone Madison Square 4296.

WOOL VELOURS.—All shades, Stevens and Jamestown Worsted Mills. Tel. Gramercy 6698.

### COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 4@4½ per cent, for the best names
Tuesday..4@4½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

### Hosiery Exports Slowing Up.

Judging from comments heard in the local trade, there has been a noticeable and general slowing up in the export demand for American hosiery in the last week or so. Just how much of it is due to Germany's recent declarations, so far as European countries are concerned, is a question, as is how much of it is due to a "fed-up" condition of those markets. With South America, however, the slump is attributed very largely to the fact that merchants in that part of the world are loaded up with goods for the time being. This is said to be especially true of the Argentine, where considerable quantities of this merchandise have been shipped. The fact that not a few of these goods were not up to sample is also cited as contributing to the falling off in demand.

### Pity the Poor Salesmen.

Those who think that salesmen have an easy time in life should read the following with care: A local showroom is being redecorated and, as the head of the firm rather proudly remarked yesterday, is being fitted throughout with solid mahogany. One of the men in the place at the time added: "And the salesmen are being fitted with solid ivory." To which the head of the firm replied: "That isn't necessary. They come to us in that condition."

### Raw Silk Prices Steadier.

The Yokohama raw silk market reports more demand, particularly from American buyers, and prices are firmer all along the line. The better grades of yellow silks are reported practically sold up for the next two months. Sales for the week amounted to 2,400 bales, with stocks at 14,000. Arrivals are being fully absorbed by shipments. Business with Canton is being hampered by poor cable service. Last reports were to the effect that prices were steady and exchange advancing. Prices at Shanghai are virtually nominal as a result of the high rate of exchange, which renders business impossible. Tussahs are active, in spite of their high cost. American business with Milan is practically at a standstill, due to the high war risk. Locally the call for spot silks is increasing and prices are higher than they were a week ago.

### As Valuable as Gems Now.

So scarce have knitting needles become in this country, especially those used in the making of sweaters, that in at least one well-known mill they are taken from the machines at the close of operations every day and locked in the office safe. Certain kinds of these needles are so scarce that the breaking of a single one causes more concern than the loss of a gross would in normal times. Some fancy sweater stitches have had to be abandoned altogether because the special needles required for them are no longer to be had. There seems to be little prospect of aid from domestic manufacturers who are said to be loaded to the gunwales with orders for needles for their own machines.

### Taffeta the Favorite.

Taffetas once more occupy the limelight in the silk trade. Despite the opinions of some factors in the trade that they had passed the zenith of their popularity, they are now holding the lead in favor by a very comfortable margin. Prices have been advanced on them on an average of between 5 and 10 per cent. Sport silks are figuring well in the demand at the present time, and anything on the order of a pongee or shantung is eagerly taken by buyers. The color demand runs along about the same, with considerable attention being paid to the sport shades, rose, apple green and gold. Stripes are used with effect in some cases, and there is quite a call for goods with floral designs on plain and fancy backgrounds.

### Knit Goods Agents to Organize.

Plans were laid yesterday, at a meeting of knit goods selling agents at the Arkright Club, to form this branch of the trade into an association that will have for one of its chief aims the bringing of these men into closer affiliation. Other aims will be to protect the agents by protecting manufacturers against unfair buyers and by protecting buyers from unfair mills. A mutual understanding on the question of selling agents' commissions is also sought. Among the business transacted was the appointment of committees. The one on permanent organization includes the following: Sweater coat branch—Clifford Smith and John Paxton; underwear division—Thomas Muir and C. C. Valentine; hosiery—J. P. Quinlan and George Caruthers. Assurances of membership were received from fifty-eight representative agents. G. A. Caruthers presided at the meeting as Temporary Chairman, while J. P. Quinlan acted as Temporary Secretary.

### Gray Goods Prices Steady.

Gray goods prices continued steady to firmer in this market yesterday, with buying again confined pretty much to printcloths. Spot lots of 39-inch 68-72s were reported sold from first hands at 8¼ cents, with further business of this kind on 38½-inch 64-60s at 7¼ cents. Contracts could be had on both constructions under these figures, though in some instances the full price was asked for them. Business on other goods was done, but it was more or less of a scattering nature. Closing mill prices on spot printcloths were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39-inch, 80-80s | 10¼c | 38½-inch, 64-60s | 7¼c |
| 39-inch, 72-76s | 9c | 38½-inch, 64-56s | 6¾c |
| 39-inch, 68-72s | 8¼c | 38½-inch, 60-52s | 6¼c |
| 39-inch, 56-44s | 5¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s | 6c |
| 38½-inch, 64-64s | 7½c | 37-inch, 64-60s | 5c |

### Against Excess Profits Bill.

The Board of Directors of the Wholesale Men's Furnishing Goods Association at a meeting yesterday took action opposed to the Excess Profits bill now before Congress. The association urges that the necessary revenue be derived in a more equitable way by raising or extending the income tax regulation by a stamp tax, or a tax on luxuries. A telegram was sent to Senators O'Gorman and Wadsworth asking them to use their influence in defeating the excess profit measure on the ground that it is discriminatory and that any revenue plan adopted should provide for more equal distribution of the tax burden.

### Fur Auction Prompt Day.

Prompt day for the January sale of the New York fur auction occurred yesterday. The clearance of goods was all that the officials of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation desired, and showed that the trade is in a healthy state. By taking out their purchases yesterday, buyers were able to take advantage of the discount offered for prompt clearance. At the warehouse of the company it was stated yesterday that furs for the March sale are being received in quantities that practically assure the largest offering so far made.

### Finding Things to Make.

One of the representative woolen houses has a manager who could puzzle many men familiar with fabrics and their uses. In his sample room there are strange sights to see. There is a blanket, for instance, that isn't found anywhere but in a certain part of the country, among a certain people. And there are fabrics of strange appearance utterly unlike the usual run of goods that are seen around in other showrooms. The point of the matter is that it pays to search into these out-of-the-way outlets for special kinds of goods. Specialties always furnish a better profit even though they may be manufactured in small quantities. And another advantage is that, owing to the small competition on them, there is scarcely any fluctuation in style or make.

### BUSINESS NOTES.

Hillman & Israel, selling agents, 200 Fifth Avenue, are now distributing the production of the United Knitting Mills of Brooklyn, manufacturers of sweaters. They are now selling the output of seven knit goods mills.

A meeting of the blanket buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held on Tuesday next at 404 Fourth Avenue.

The first annual dinner of the Travelers' Association of the Lace, Embroidery, and Allied Trades will be held on Monday night at the Aldine Club. It will be served at 7 o'clock, and will be preceded by a business meeting that will open at 5 o'clock. Reservations have already been made for more than 350 members and guests. W. D. Lemmon is in charge of the dinner arrangements.

The account of the Hochheimer Company of Bakersfield, Cal., is now being handled by Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street.

Among the $3,738,022 worth of goods invoiced at the American Consulate General at Mexico City last year for shipment to this country were aniline colors, valued at $149,403.

Restrictions on imports of borax and boron compounds into Norway have been canceled, according to a cablegram from the American Consul General at London.

# BUSINESS RECORDS

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### In Town.

ALFRED CANE, salesman at 351 Wadsworth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,044 and assets of $125.

H. HEIMGER, dealer in art goods and postal cards at 353 Broadway, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $52,844 and assets not given, consisting of stock and fixtures, value unknown, and cash in bank $591.

WHALEN ENGINEERING COMPANY of 1,790 Broadway has made an assignment to Arthur Nicholas. It was incorporated on Dec. 11, 1914, with capital stock of $5,000, afterward increased to $22,000, to do automobile work.

JOSEPH SAPOLSKY, grocer at 400 Wadsworth Avenue, has made an assignment to J. Irving Weissmann.

### Out of Town.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15.—Felix Casey, a hotel keeper, voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $19,950; assets, $2,537.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15.—Ashley T. Peck of Kenosha, a mechanical engineer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $16,055.12 and assets of $230.91, with $220 declared exempt.

## JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

### In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bowe, Catherine—City of N. Y. | $231.00 |
| Firestone, Charles—Same | 231.00 |
| Globe Curtain Co.—Same | 231.00 |
| Honeyman, Chas. W.—Same | 231.00 |
| Kaplan, Benjamin—Same | 231.00 |
| Keller, Samuel L.—Same | 231.00 |
| International Clearing House Co., Inc.—Same | 231.00 |
| International Lock Nut Co.—Same | 231.00 |
| James L. Robertson & Son, Ltd.—Same | 231.00 |
| L. E. Roberts & Co., Inc.—Same | 231.00 |
| Madame Lewis Co., Inc.—Same | 231.00 |
| Max Wineburgh, Inc.—Same | 231.00 |
| National Merchant Tailors' Syndicate, Inc.—Same | 231.00 |
| National Credit Investigation Co., Inc.—Same | 231.00 |
| National Fair and Exposition Ass'n, Inc.—Same | 231.00 |
| Oriental Review Pub. Co., Inc.—Same | 231.00 |
| Fusey, Johnson J.—Same | 231.00 |
| South and Western Buyers' Ass'n, Inc.—Same | 231.00 |
| Tanschilowitz, Rachel—Same | 231.00 |
| Willis Cab and Auto Co.—Same | 231.00 |
| Adchengrau, Adolf—M. M. Becher | 1,084.36 |
| Acer, Frank A.—Beau Site Co | 378.78 |
| Bernstein, Solomon—Miller | 280.38 |
| Barnum, Lawrence—A. McNally | 401.41 |
| Borst, Chas. A.—Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of N. Y. | 10,360.52 |
| Bay Boulevard Realty Co., Inc.—J. B. McCoy & Son | 177.91 |
| Brady, Oltarsh Construction Co., Inc.—American Fidelity Co. | 322.71 |
| Bart, Michael—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs | 107.88 |
| Bolognese Investing Co.—T. H. Thorn & Co., Inc. | 3,110.91 |
| Broder, Julius—Queenston Corp. | 143.18 |
| Black, Madeline T.—M. E. Crocker | 121.61 |
| Cavanaugh, Alice J.—M. E. O'Day | 4,121.77 |
| Cady, Edw. E.—I. Sussman | 858.36 |
| Citizens' Benevolent Ass'n—Val O'Farrell Detective Agency, Inc. | 2,188.31 |
| Childs, Mary E., or Mary A. Charles—J. L. Herschmann | 580.91 |
| County Homes Realty Co.—J. Wartbo | 11,979.48 |
| Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York.—H. F. Farquhar | 1,968.68 |
| Collins, Clarence J.—M. M. Cronin | 162.99 |
| Clark, Amy F.—J. W. Clark, costs | 127.82 |
| Same—same, costs | 127.82 |
| Capian, Hilda, and Erstalhios Statharkos—R. Steinthal et al. | 176.63 |
| Craig, Charles E.—A. M. Long | 111.46 |
| Same—A. M. Long | 113.70 |
| Same—Same | 115.81 |
| Same—Same | 168.30 |
| Di Testi, Dominico—Jessetta, Inc. | 153.21 |
| Devlin, James—M. A. Irwin | 1,081.86 |
| Dodt, John—J. Fishel | 205.99 |
| De Luca, Michele, President—C. Lembo | 688.41 |
| Everett, Joseph K. and Jane—F. B. Weller | 142.46 |
| Eagle Savings and Loan Co.—M. Rosenkranz | 2,749.37 |
| Etwell Holding Co. and Harry Turek—Hudson Brass Works | 118.15 |
| Fedor, Michael—D. De Pietro et al. | 330.91 |
| Fallon, Frank—New England Steamship Co., costs | 109.09 |
| Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York—A. Walcott, costs | 104.44 |
| Friedman Construction Co.—Lawyers Title and Trust Co. | 5,257.83 |
| Fisch, David—M. Fisch | 120.75 |
| Gaffney, Parker—M. Rosenfeld | 152.91 |
| Grasal Bros., Inc.—A. Lama | 2,000.00 |
| Green, Jacob and Abraham—B. Griffen | 130.52 |
| Gibson, Preston—Beau Site Co. | 104.41 |
| Hawes, J. Lyman—A. Rosenthal | 135.18 |
| Hilderbrand, George—City of N. Y. | 291.21 |
| Hofman, Joseph—E. Perry | 1,231.01 |
| Hayes, George—Bristol Realty Co. | 162.38 |
| Holt-Chandler Co.—B. Arntz | 7,646.25 |
| Humphries, Helen M.—Nibur Realty Co., Inc. | 209.61 |
| Hinch, John, and Oscar Furchert—Bowker Fertilizer Co. | 467.69 |
| Hofman, Laura H., or Laura H. Scott—Lord & Taylor | 100.73 |
| Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—L. Hassan | 175.00 |
| International and Intercontinental Mining and Refining Corp.—Evening Post Job Printing Office | 346.08 |
| James Reilly's Sons Co.—John H. Hanan Realty Co. | 535.16 |
| Kiefer, Otto—Hannis Distilling Co. | 132.61 |
| Karr, Thomas H.—Barrett Co. | 650.98 |
| Kappes, Charles, and Barnaby Furniture Co.—New Netherland Bank of N. Y. | 644.94 |
| Kravitz, Irving—H. Scheyer | 183.55 |
| Lane, Ralph—Whitaker & Co. | 611.95 |
| L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc.—McCabe Hanger Mfg. Co. | 104.12 |
| Levin, Morris and Sophie—P. Muhlenthal | 299.06 |
| Lord, Justin M.—Purchase Holding Corp. | 349.13 |
| Leschiner, Siegfried—J. T. Cahill | 260.53 |
| Loeb, Herman—L. D. Cahn | 116.91 |
| Levy, Barnett—A. Blonskk et al. | 1,227.98 |
| Mirwis, Joseph—B. Lippschitz | 266.65 |
| Middleton, John—Harrods, Ltd. | 587.16 |
| McGrath, James—Cook & Bernheimer Co. | 241.91 |
| Mastrangelo, Michael—F. D'Avanzo | 101.91 |
| Moody, Clark G. B.—E. Kellogg | 454.91 |
| Moran, Peter J.—Park & Tilford | 199.56 |
| Mallalieu, Herbert S.—T. C. Hollander et al. | 207.93 |
| Munden Construction Co.—M. A. Mantel | 1,173.83 |
| Mishkin & Co.—A. Weisman | 166.60 |
| New Stule Home Building Co., Inc.—Pfotenhauer & Nesbitt Co. | 238.71 |
| Nemrow, Joseph—Barthold Michels Sons Co., Inc. | 100.68 |
| New Jersey Toy Mfg. Co., Ellsworth Johnston or Grover C. Johnston, and Violet Johnston—J. Northcote | 1,743.15 |
| N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—A. Flawn | 20,131.48 |
| Same—Same | 124.38 |
| Price, Henry—W. J. Hutcheson | 4,227.86 |
| Pach, Albert—R. T. Morris | 176.41 |
| Putnam, Mabel G.—H. L. Judd Co. | 124.49 |
| Rondinella, Oreste—L. Tudisco | 140.71 |
| Rowmand, E. Pierrepont—L. W. Wheeler et al. | 112.66 |
| Rose Building Co., Inc.—Pfotenhaurr & Nesbit Co. | 627.26 |
| Rapp, Rudolph—A. Wolburg et al. | 107.88 |
| Ryan, Parker Construction Co.—West Branch National Bank of Williamsport, Penn. | 1,561.89 |
| Stern, Frank—M. Horwitz | 219.01 |
| Schoenfeld, Henry—B. M. Kremer | 372.78 |
| Schneider, Abraham, and National Surety Co.—People, &c. | 500.00 |
| Scheyer, Charles R.—S. Treuman | 197.93 |
| Schoen, Gustave—M. Spritzey | 422.73 |
| Telfair, Harry—S. A. Eckberg | 304.93 |
| Unicorn Film Service Corp.—Mitchells | 571.55 |
| Vandegrift, James A.—Spencer & Co., Inc | 121.18 |
| Vitale, John—R. Vitale, costs | 155.09 |
| Vosburgh, Alden F.—B. F. Goodrich Co. | 307.57 |
| Wile, Julius M.—M. J. McGibbon et al. | 399.26 |
| West Side Fifth St. Garage—H. Lissauer | 303.43 |

### In Bronx County.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cohen, Sadie—J. B. Schwartz | 117.17 |
| Eisner, Clarence W. — Cosmopolitan Bank | 1,055.72 |
| Eisner, Clarence W. — Cosmopolitan Bank | 533.97 |
| Frankfurther, Otto N.—H. Silverman | 59.40 |
| French, Sadie—J. W. Rothenberg | 44.72 |
| Farrell, Daniel, and Henry Wolfram—H. Daufkirch | 540.21 |
| Geffner, Louis—M. Bookstaber | 83.29 |
| Gass, John—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc. | 40.39 |
| Haas, Herman—A. Haas | 1,833.30 |
| Herzfeld, Morris — Guaranty Securities Co. | 69.76 |
| Levine, Tobias—L. Behrman | 22.72 |
| Magazine Program Co., Inc.—S. Pozarik | 332.22 |
| Nussbaum, Louis—J. S. Emerman | 328.56 |
| 182d and Garden Streets Co., Inc.—Norwalk Lock Co. | 93.91 |
| Owens, Michael J.—G. W. Bristol | 58.91 |
| Reitman, Manuel—D. Luedeke & Co. | 47.25 |
| Serhey, Hyman; Cosmopolitan Bank | 218.11 |
| White, Everett J.—S. Bleich | 103.25 |

## SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

### In New York County.

Bernheim, Mathew—W. Hirsch; March 13, 1911 | $189.12
City of N. Y.—L. Wilson; Dec. 16, 1916 | 530.95
City of N. Y.—P. Tully; June 22, 1916 | 1,337.27
Same—Cross Austin & Ireland Lumber Co.; Aug. 18, 1915 | 132.82
Same—G. M. Roden & Son; Aug. 18, 1915 | 447.04
Cooper, Stephen D.—M. Glick; May 20, 1914 | 505.43
Fleming, Lamar L.—G. De Gumeous & Son; Feb. 25, 1915 | 773.38
Ludwig, Bernhard—M. Friedlander et al.; Oct. 22, 1916 | 1,748.69
Minden, Marcy F.—H. S. Mack; Sept. 30, 1913 | 184.86
Siegel, Hyman & Hyman Goldstein—L. Litstein; June 15, 1915 | 609.65
Schiff, Samuel—G. S. Schlesinger; July 13, 1915 | 13,114.45
Same—L. K. Schiff; July 13, 1915 | 13,114.45
Same—G. S. Schlesinger et al.; July 13, 1915 | 2,339.21
Tepper, Simon—M. Kleinman; March 17, 1916 | 1,225.90
Same—Same; Feb. 10, 1917 | 104.38
Willow, Astoria Corp., Thomas D. Malcolm & Annie Malcolm—I. J. Landesman; Nov. 18, 1916 | 382.78
Erickson, Edward & Erika—E. Sundholm; Feb. 2, 1917 | 455.58
Meader, Maud W.—Lord & Taylor; March 8, 1916 | 350.10
Locke, Harry—American Woolen Co. of N. Y.; Aug. 31, 1906, (canceled) | 1,514.84
Ingraham, Elizabeth F.—J. A. Brown, Jr.; Jan. 30, 1917 | 21,606.77
City of N. Y.—Arthur J. Brodbeck—F. Gordon; April 12, 1916 | 384.18
Board of Education of the City of N. Y.—B. Levy; June 7, 1916 | 633.86
City of N. Y.—E. L. Schuchmann et al.; Oct. 17, 1916 | 1,035.67

### In Bronx County.

City of New York—R. Distasi; Dec. 28, 1916 | $200.00

## AERO SHOW CLOSES.

### Women Buy a $10,000 War Balloon for the Government.

The first Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition closed last night at the Grand Central Palace, with a record attendance of more than 100,000 for the week. The closing was marked by the purchase by an organization of patriotic women, headed by Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, of the Goodyear kite balloon. They paid $10,000 for it and presented it to the army. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who visited the exposition on Friday, said he would put the balloon in commission immediately, for observation purposes.

The balloon is of the familiar "sausage" type, in daily use on the battlefields of Europe, and is painted battleship gray. It is 81 feet long and 22 feet in diameter and requires 25,000 feet of nitrogen gas for full inflation. The carriage, or basket, accommodates two observers and when in use the balloon will be tethered by a small steel cable, about 6,000 feet above the earth. It was made by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

In the course of the exposition orders were placed for nearly 500 airplanes by the army and navy.

The Aircraft Manufacturers' Association, which recently offered its combined capital of $30,000,000 and output of 175 airplanes a week to President Wilson, completed its organization yesterday with the election of officers. H. B. Mingle, President of the Standard Aero Corporation, was chosen President; Glenn H. Martin, Vice President of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, Vice President, and Inglis M. Uppercue, President of the Aeromarine Plane and Motor Company, Secretary-Treasurer.

### Scoured Merino Wool Sells High.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 6,300 bales. It was a good selection, and the demand was animated at firm prices. Victorian scoured merino sold at 4s. 11½d., and greasy crossbreds at 2s. 7d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal grades were neglected, as most of the crossbreds have been commandeered by the authorities.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; J. I. Garvin, notions; 37 West 26th.
AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; A. M. Barber, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
ALBANY, N. Y.—S. Sparborg; H. M. Sparburg, millinery; 621 B'way.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Weil Bros. & Bauer; G. Bauer, general mdse.; 70 Franklin; Continental.
ATLANTA—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; E. A. White, domestics; 1,140 Broadway; Continental.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss T. Steibel, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Mme. M. Lannon, waists, lingerie; 18 W. 35th; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Fribush Bros.; L. Fribush, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; Miss N. E. Murphy, veilings; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Farley, Harvey & Co.; H. H. Walsh, wash goods; 103 Franklin.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Kats & Goldsmith; J. Adler, skirts; 72 Madison Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—F. P. U. Dept. Store; Mrs. M. W. Crowell, silks, dress goods; Aberdeen.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. Brydon, domestics, blankets.
BUFFALO—Berger; L. L. Berger, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. E. Dooley, corsets, underwear, waists; Miss Brauer, Miss Frazier, millinery; 18 West 33th.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Engle & Fuhrman, B. Engle, women's ready-to-wear, corsets, underwear, hosiery, gloves; Cumberland.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey & Co.; J. B. Ivey, toys; L. A. Doxey, dress goods, silks, notions, hosiery; Miss E. Burton, 

# COMMODITIES MARKETS.

## WHEAT.

Rumors that the British Government will limit importations to foodstuffs caused a sharp covering movement in the wheat market and prices at the close of the day showed net gains of 1⅝ to 2⅛c. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.03; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.13; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.10½, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 1.75 | 1.69½ | 1.74¾ | 1.71⅞ | 1.20 |
| July | 1.49⅝ | 1.46⅛ | 1.49¼ | 1.47¼ | 1.22⅝ |
| September | 1.39½ | 1.36½ | 1.39¼ | 1.37⅜ | ... |

## CORN.

The corn market was dominated largely by the action of wheat and, after an early decline prices rallied, closing firm with net gains of 1c. Traffic conditions again proved a menace to business and, under existing embargoes there seems to be little probability of export business despite the fact that Europe is apparently in need of American corn. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.15¾, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 1.01¾ | 99⅞ | 1.01¾ | 1.00⅝ | 78¾ |
| July | 1.00⅝ | 98½ | 1.00¼ | 99⅛ | 78⅝ |

## OATS.

The market for oats showed a very firm undertone, especially in the Eastern spot position. Stocks at Eastern points are small, and consumers are having difficulty in procuring supplies. The local spot market was strong; standard quoted at 70@70¾; No. 2 white, 71@72c; No. 3 white, 70@71c; No. 4 white, 69½@70c; fancy clipped white, 73@75c; ordinary clipped white, 71@73c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 57½ | 55½ | 57¼ | 55⅞ | 48⅝ |
| July | 55½ | 53⅜ | 55⅜ | 54⅝ | 45⅝ |

## PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was easier under increased selling pressure, prompted by more hearish hog news, including larger receipts and lower prices at the yards. When the grain markets advanced, however, prices rallied and regained part of the early loss. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 39,000 head, estimated for today, 32,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 34,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| Lard— | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 16.72 | 16.60 | 16.72 | 16.77 | 10.22 |
| July | 16.87 | 16.72 | 16.85 | 16.90 | 10.40 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| May | 15.77 | 15.67 | 15.77 | 15.82 | 11.50 |
| July | 15.90 | 15.80 | 15.87 | 15.92 | 11.60 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| May | 30.00 | 29.70 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 20.70 |
| July | | | 29.30 | 29.40 | 20.72 |

## COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again quiet, only sales amounting to 100 barrels. Prices were heavy throughout the greater part of the day, and at the close the active positions were 5 to 7 points net lower. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | .. | .. | 12.50@ | 12.60 |
| February | .. | .. | 12.50@12.60 | 12.65 |
| March | 12.60 | 12.52 | 12.52@12.54 | 12.68 |
| April | .. | .. | 12.21@12.32 | 12.28 |
| May | 12.28 | 12.22 | 12.22@12.23 | 12.29 |
| June | .. | .. | 12.20@12.23 | 12.27 |
| July | 12.27 | 12.20 | 12.21@12.23 | 12.28 |
| August | .. | .. | 12.18@12.20 | 12.24 |
| September | 12.12 | 12.12 | 12.09@12.15 | 12.15 |

## COFFEE.

Scattering March liquidation caused some irregularity in the market for coice futures yesterday, but the undertone was generally steady, with the close 1 point lower to 5 points higher. Sales were reported of 36,750 bags. The market opened 1 point lower to 1 point higher, and March sold off to 6.12c during the early trading, or about 3 points under Wednesday's close. The local spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 10c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | .. | .. | 8.11@8.13 | 8.10 |
| March | 8.17 | 8.12 | 8.14@8.15 | 8.18 |
| April | .. | .. | 8.20@8.21 | 8.19 |
| May | 8.30 | 8.24 | 8.28@8.29 | 8.24 |
| June | .. | .. | 8.33@8.34 | 8.29 |
| July | 8.40 | 8.38 | 8.37@8.39 | 8.34 |
| August | .. | .. | 8.42@8.44 | 8.38 |
| September | 8.50 | 8.41 | 8.47@8.49 | 8.42 |
| October | .. | .. | 8.50@8.52 | 8.46 |
| November | .. | .. | 8.53@8.55 | 8.50 |
| December | 8.60 | 8.53 | 8.57@8.59 | 8.54 |
| January | .. | .. | 8.61@8.63 | 8.58 |

## SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened active and lower, first prices showing declines of 8 to 12 points. After the recent sharp advance Wall Street seemed willing to take profits and was a free seller, with Cuban interests and trade firms buying on the decline. Later in the day the strength in spot raw sugar caused a little covering, and at one of the early loss was gained just before the close, final figures being 1 point net higher to 6 points net lower, with total sales 19,050 tons. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 4.60 | 4.50 | 4.60@4.65 | 4.59 | |
| March | 4.48 | 4.42 | 4.48@4.49 | 4.54 | |
| April | 4.45 | 4.45 | 4.45@4.47 | 4.48 | |
| May | 4.43 | 4.40 | 4.42@4.44 | 4.47 | |
| June | .. | .. | 4.43@4.44 | 4.45 | |
| July | 4.42 | 4.35 | 4.42@4.44 | 4.47 | |
| August | .. | .. | 4.42@4.44 | 4.47 | |
| September | 4.45 | 4.41 | 4.42@4.44 | 4.48 | |
| October | .. | .. | 4.30@4.32 | 4.31 | |
| November | .. | .. | 4.20@4.25 | 4.20 | |
| December | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10@4.15 | 4.16 | |

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7@7.25c for fine granulated. Trading was only moderate, as business was restricted by the inability of refiners to make deliveries, owing to the poor traffic conditions and the unsettled labor difficulties at some of the leading refineries. Raw sugar was very much unsettled, with the undertone strong. At the close both refiners and operators were in a buying interest at 4½c, with offerings scarce and higher. Quotations are more or less nominal. Centrifugal, 5.40c; molasses, 4.53c; cost and freight, 4½c. The tendency in the local market is in sellers' favor.

## BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,323 packages. Market lightly supplied with choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, and prices were advanced ½@1c, with quite a strong feeling. The medium qualities are hardening a little, but do not show the same improvement as the better grades. Some trading in storage creamery and values a little firmer. Renovated in sellers' favor. Ladies quite firm, and packing stock is strong. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 46½@47c; extras, 92 scores, 45½@46c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 38½@45c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 36½@38c; thirds, 35 @36c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46¾@47½c; extras, 44@46c; firsts, 39½@ 43c; seconds, 36½@38c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39½c; extras, 38¾@39c; firsts, 37½@38½c; seconds, 35½@36½c; thirds, 34@ 35c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43½@44½c; good to prime, 39@43c; common to fair, 30@ 38c; renovated, extras, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@ 33c; lower grades, 30@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31½@32½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 28½@29c; lower grades, 27@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28½@29c; No. 2, 28c; lower grades, 26@27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,814 cases. The receipts as reported included some express stock received earlier in the week. The market is showing a steady to firm tone on desirable qualities, with some hardening of prices at the close. Much of the supply is still arriving more or less damaged by freezing, some lots of which sold at auction for these are extremely irregular. Where the damage is slight and for all unfrosted stock there is a good demand, early sales of firsts being at 42c, extras at 43c, and late sales reaching 46c. Nearby white eggs are in very moderate supply, but the demand is also limited and the offerings appear to be ample at unchanged prices. Some receivers have a little more stock than can be promptly moved; others report a pretty good clearance. Storage eggs are in light supply, but the demand is also light, and very few of the remaining lots have any value above a range of 41@42c. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 47c; extra firsts, 46½c; firsts, 45@46c; seconds and lower grades, 44@ 44¾c; refrigerator, extra firsts, 42½c; good to average best, 41@42c; lower grades, 40@ 40¼c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 48@49c; ordinary to good, 46@47c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 46@48c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45½@47c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 46½@ 47c; gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 45@46½c. Badly frosted lower, according to the extent of damage.

## Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.; fresh to strong westerly winds diminishing by Fri. night.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Fri., colder in s. e. Sat. fair and warmer; fresh to strong westerly winds diminishing by Fri. night.

Fla.—Fair Fri., cooler in n. e. and cent.; Sat. fair, warmer in n. and cent.; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.; moderate w. to s. w. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.

Ohio—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably snow flurries in n. Fri.; slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh s. w. to w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably snow flurries in extreme n.; moderate to fresh s. w. to w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably snow flurries; warmer Fri. in s. e.; moderate to fresh s. w. to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably snow flurries; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Okla. and E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.

La., Ark., and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Unsettled in n., fair in s., Fri. and Sat.; moderate to fresh winds.

Mo.—Fair in s., cloudy in n., Fri. and Sat.; moderate temperature.

Wis., Minn., Iowa, N. and S. Dak.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.; moderate temperature; fresh westerly winds.

Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate temperature.

Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; colder Sat.

# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A sale of a fine dwelling in the restricted Madison Avenue block between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, opposite the Cathedral, will soon be closed, it was reported yesterday, involving the four-story residence at 453 Madison Avenue, covering a plot 29.9 by 126.10. It is owned by Artemas H. Holmes, and the property is assessed at $120,000. Adjoining it on the south, occupying the large Fiftieth Street corner, is the city home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and on the similar Fifty-first Street corner is the William Fahnestock residence. A residence similar to that of Mr. Holmes at 453 Madison Avenue is owned by Edward D. Adams, these four houses covering the block front.

The two inside houses, those of Mr. Holmes and Mr. Adams, set back from the building line 73.2 feet, making a large interior court, used as a driveway for the occupants of the four houses. The buildings harmonize in architecture, and the block has for years been one of the most select residential blocks in the city. The buyer of the Holmes house is purchasing for occupancy.

### Deal for Times Square Corner.

A report was current yesterday that Hugh J. Reilly, President of a Cuban railroad, is negotiating to purchase the Thomas E. Hidden property on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, 110 feet on Broadway and 151.3 on Forty-fifth Street. It has been held by Mr. Hidden at about $2,000,000. The negotiations involve, it is said, a tall office building or hotel improvement.

### West Side Dwelling Sales.

The three-story residence at 171 West Seventy-third Street, 17 by 102.2, near Amsterdam Avenue, has been sold by the Toch Realty Company to a client of Wells & Snedecker.

The four-story dwelling at 264 West Seventy-third Street, 17 by 102.2, has been purchased by Ennis & Sinnott from Mrs. H. H. Dean. It was held at $38,000. Slawson & Hobbs, with Kick & Sharrott, were the brokers.

### A Manhattan-Brooklyn Trade Involving About $230,000.

Holly Arms, 402 to 410 West 148th Street, a six-story apartment house, on a plot 100 by 100, has been resold by Frederick Brown, operator, to Stephen H. Hoff.

The buyer gave in exchange a motion-picture theatre at 954 to 964 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. The deal involved about $230,000.

### Sterling Court Traded for Bronx Corner.

Thomas Ward has purchased for investment from the Creston Realty Company, composed of H. Kempner, Irving Lindis, and Fisher and Irving Levine, the recently completed theatre and taxpayer, with eight stores, occupying a plot 118 by 71 on the northwest corner of Fordham Road and Davidson Avenue. Mr. Ward has held at $300,000.

The buyer gave in exchange Sterling Court apartments, a six-story structure, with stores, occupying a plot 75 by 100 on the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 181st Street, held at about $175,000.

### Investor Makes $65,000 Purchase in West Harlem.

As an investment David Pasinsky has purchased from the Vandeveer Estate, Inc., 2,020 Seventh Avenue, a five-story flat occupying a plot 33 by 100 on the northwest corner of 136th Street. The property was held at $65,000. Sharp & Co. negotiated the sale, which was for all cash.

### American Real Estate Co. Sells The Bronx Flats Held at $375,000.

The American Real Estate Company through its receivers, Walter C. Noyes and Alfred D. Lining, has sold to the Sunan Realty Company for investment the block front on the north side of 163d Street, extending from Simpson to Fox Street. The property fronts 225 feet on 163d Street, 101 feet on Simpson Street, and has a similar frontage on Fox Street.

The property is improved with three five-story apartments, and the purchasing company contemplates expending $75,000 on the installation of stores on the entire block front, and in renovating and remodeling the properties, which were held at $375,000.

### Upper Broadway Block Front Purchased for Garage Building.

As a site for an auto service building Archibold D. Russell has acquired from the Falkenau Hamerschlag estates the block on the west side of Broadway, between 131st and 132d Streets. The property, which is vacant, has a frontage of 199.10 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on each street. Cross & Brown negotiated the sale.

### Holding Co. Buys 90 Lots at Manhattan Beach.

The Beaumere Realty Company, Stuart Hirschman, President, sold ninety lots located on West End Avenue, Manhattan Beach, to the N. S. Holding Company.

The lots are located on what is known as the store and apartment house street of the development, and it is the intention of the buyers to improve a number of the lots at once.

### Brooklyn.

Charles Steer has purchased from the Realty Associates the four-story flat, with stores, at 829 Third Avenue, 26.8 by 100, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets. Tutino & Cerny were the brokers.

James T. Barry is the purchaser of 3 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, a four-story building, with store, on a plot 20.6 by 100. He gives in exchange a vacant plot on Eastburn Avenue and 174th Street, Bronx.

The Nicholson-Johnson Company sold for a client 1,040 Park Place, between Kingston and Brooklyn Avenues, on a plot 70 by 150, a four-story brick and limestone apartment consisting of twenty-three suites. Also the unimproved property on Sterling Place, immediately back of the Park Place property, 70 by 105. In part payment the buyer gave 1,198 Carroll Street, known as Carroll Court, a sixteen-family modern apartment. The Park Place property occupies the old site of the original Bentley Mansion, which was later occupied as the Vaughan Institute. About $113,000 was involved in the trade.

Henry Rockmore sold the following one-family two-story brick houses: 60 Forbell Avenue, 18 by 100, to Joseph Bintz; 250 Forbell Avenue, 18 by 100, to Simon Appelboom; 254 Forbell Avenue, 18 by 100, to Pauline F. Sims; 288 Eldert Lane, 18 by 91, to Elmer and Ruth Betts; 292 Eldert Lane, 18 by 105, to Joseph A. Behler; 1,143 East Eighth Street, 17.4 by 100, to Ray Praver, and 1,145 East Eighth Street, 17.4 by 100, to Elenor Camner.

E. A. Howard sold 228 Lincoln Place, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling for the Brooklyn Hospital to a client for occupancy.

### Long Island.

Louis Gold has purchased fifteen lots at Hillside Avenue and Alsop Street, Jamaica, for improvement with single family homes.

### Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have sold to Algernon R. Bell two plots on Osceola Avenue, Ardsley Park, opposite the residence of Charles A. Cass for the Lorena Company. Mr. Bell expects to erect on the site a residence to cost about $20,000.

### Hundreds of New Members for Realty Board.

The membership campaign of the Real Estate Board of New York will close today with a luncheon at the Hotel Martinique.

There was a good attendance at yesterday's luncheon when the various teams reported to Chairman Joseph P. Day a large number of signed applications for membership.

It is estimated that about 812 hundred new names will be added to the board's roster to help its efforts to secure proper recognition for the taxpayer.

### Commercial Leases.

Manning & Trunk leased for the Charles Witenauer estate, represented by Daniel Birdsall & Co., the entire five-story building at 222 Sixth Avenue for a term of years to Mayer Messinger.

Herbert Hecht & Co. have leased for Joseph Reinhorn to the United Cigar Stores Company the westerly store at 216 West Forty-second Street.

Nehring Brothers have leased the store at 1,269 St. Nicholas Avenue to Sam Ganopolsky.

The United Stores Realty Corporation has leased the following stores for the United Cigar Stores Company: Northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 135th Street from Mr. Werner, 135 East Twenty-third Street from Catherine Johnson, 1,398 Broadway, store and basement, from R. W. Goelet, and the northwest corner of Broadway and 158th Street from L. J. Phillips & Co.

The Nehring Company leased to G. Kinsperger and the new store in the taxpayer situated on the southeast corner of 182d Street and Audubon Avenue.

Pease & Elliman, as agents for Mrs. Marks Arnheim, have leased the store in 21 East Fifty-seventh Street to the Candee-Boehm Corporation.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd leased for Adele Kneeland the entire upper part of building 44 Cliff Street to Beaver Tile Specialty Company; also the store and basement at 208 Pearl Street for the estate of H. V. B. Frankel, Inc., to Westminster Abbey, for the last eighty-seven years located on Front Street.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement at 116 Fulton Street to Peter Jobo & John Smith for a long term of years.

The Broadway-John Street Corporation, Elias A. Cohen, President, leased from Jane Sanders for a term of twenty-one years the four-story building occupying a lot 25 by 77 on the northwest corner of Maiden Lane and Nassau Street. The building will be altered. Horace S. Ely & Co. were the brokers.

Arthur Weyl & Co. leased for M. Micolino & Co. the entire building 122 West Thirty-fourth Street for a ladies' tailoring establishment. The rental for the term aggregates $135,000.

## RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

14th St, 217 and 219 West, n s, 200 feet w of 7th Av, 50x120, four and five story buildings; G. T. Samson and another against C. H. Samson et al.; Knox & D., attorneys; partition; No. 217, subject to mtg, &c., of $18,000, and No. 219, to mtg, &c., of $15,935.71; taxes, &c., on both parcels of $1,816.66; to Joseph L. Buttenwieser for $40,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

127th St, 145 and 147 West, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; adjourned sine die.

142d St, 227 West, n s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; Williams Rankin against Marie Kahrs et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; due, $18,398.65; taxes, &c., $782.80; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Madison St, 325, n s, 37.1 ft e of Gouverneur St, 25x73.7, six-story tenement and stores; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., agent and trustee, against David Greenfelt et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $24,480.44; taxes, &c., $341.98; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

11th St, 630 East, s s, 288 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9, five-story tenement and stores; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., agent and trustee, against Sarah Weinstein et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $24,125.99; taxes, &c., $538.30; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Honeywell Av, 2,081, w s, 151.2 ft s of 180th St, 33x140.2; two-story frame house; B. L. Bartley and another against Peter Webb et al.; Knox, D., attorneys; due, $5,543.68; taxes, &c., $135.12; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Westervelt Av, w s, 25 ft n of Chester St, 75x100; also Tiemann Av, e s, 633.6 ft n of Boston Post Road, 50x100; G. A. Meyer against Ittner Realty Co. et al.; Holt, W. & G., attorneys; due, $1,747.82; taxes, &c., $868.54; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

57th St, 6 and 8 West, for an eleven-story store and showrooms, 65.6x100.5; Dreicer Realty Co., 560 5th Av, owner; H. O. Chapman, 334 5th Av, architect; cost, $225,000.

57th St, 11 West, for an eight-story loft, 32x100.5; Eli S. Coffin, premises, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $60,000.

University Av, e s, 101.1 ft n of Jerome Av, for a two-story brick and terra cotta railroad station, stores and office building, 76x 79x60, Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Theodore P. Shonts, 165 Broadway, President, owner; George H. Pegram, 165 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

Vestry St, 17, for a two-story factory and storage, 20.7x75; William Ziegler, 23 Vestry St, owner; W. C. Winters, 100 Van Sicklen Av, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $5,000.

# REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

### Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 97, w s, 25x87.6; Rosie Solomon to Hyman Rosenblum, all title, Feb. 14.....$1

AVENUE A, 1,680, e s, 61.5 ft n of 88th St, 20x75; Frederick W. Seybel and another, executors of Daniel E. Seybel, surviving members of firm of Seybel & Seybel, to Emma C. Dorn, 1,680 Avenue A, mtg $7,000, all liens, Dec. 20, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BLEECKER ST, 270, s w corner of Morton St, runs w 54.2x s 13.2x w 1.1x s 4.10x e 55.2 to street x n 18 to beginning; Society of the Sisters of Christian Charity to Wilkes-Barre, Penn., to Marie L. and George M. Adrian, 69 Clark Av, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, et al., 1-9 part, Jan. 23; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, s w corner of 1323 St, 199.10 to n s 131st St x100; Falkenan & Hamerschlag, Inc., to Archibald D. Russell, Princeton, N. J., all liens, Feb. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 97th St, 100.11x200; Carola L. de Langier Villars, individually, et al., executors of Ferson de Forest Jr., deceased, to 446A Hancock St., Brooklyn, Dec. 16; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 80 Maiden Lane.....$100

CHARLES ST, 19, n s, 236.2 ft w of Greenwich Av, 22x95; Society of the Sisters of Christian Charity, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., to Marie L. and George M. Adrian, 69 Clark Av, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, et al., 1-9 part, Jan. 23; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

CHRYSTIE ST, 132, e s, 25x100; Angelo Di Bello, 136 Cherry St, to John Garone, 54 Oak St, mtg $20,250, May 5, 1915.....$100

CORNELIA ST, n s, 91 ft w of 4th St, 25x 95.1; John Brummer to John B. Brummer, 215 Logan St, Brooklyn, Aug. 31, 1916; attorney, G. A. Patterson, 8 and 10 Jay St.....$1

CORNELIA ST, 7, n s, 65.1, ft w of 4th St, 25.2x95; John Brummer to Edward J. Brummer, 118 Vanderveer Place, Woodlawn, Borough of Queens, Aug. 31, 1916; attorney, same.....$1

EAST BROADWAY, 292, n s, 43.6 ft e of Gouverneur St, 21.9x50; Society of the Sisters of Christian Charity, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., to Marie L. and George M. Adrian, 69 Clark Av, Far Rockaway; Charles A. Adrian, 406 West 142d St; Cyril J. and Anthony J. Adrian, 515 West 110th St; Eugene M. Adrian, at Globe, Arizona, 1-9 part, Jan. 23; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

FRONT ST, 43, s s, 25.3 ft e of Coenties Slip, 25.7x50.8; Mary C. Brown to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, mtg $14,000, all liens, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FRONT ST, 45, e s, 50 ft n of Jacob St, runs s e 81.5x s w 54.8 to n e s Pine St, at point 89.8 ft s e of Front St x n w 89.8 to Front St x n e 57 to beginning; John H. Reagan, referee, to Home Insurance Co., 66 Broadway, (foreclosure March 2, 1915;) March 2, 1915; attorneys, Samford, R. & K., 63 Broadway.....$158,500

GRAND ST, 214, s s, 90.1 ft e of Sullivan, 20x100; Society of the Sisters of Christian Charity, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., to Marie L. and George M. Adrian, 69 Clark Av, Far Rockaway, et al., 1-9 part, Jan. 23; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

GROVE ST, e s, 525 ft n of Walnut St; Bertha S. Arnold to Anna R. Crossin, 1,446 East 55th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 4, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 14, Block 2,845, tax map; James Davis, referee, to Anna R. Crossin, 1,446 East 55th St, Brooklyn, Feb. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, s w, 20.6 ft n of 40th St, 19.6x25; Jan. 23; Annie J. Morgan to Hiram M. Kirk, 190 Fulton St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $6,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,030, e s, 88 ft s of 84th St, 22x100; Herman Arnold et al. to Anna Stolba, 405 East 75th St, Feb. 15, mtg $5,000.....$100

MADISON AV, 114 West, s s, 560.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Douglas Realty Co. to Hope L. Bragg, East Houston, Mass., mtg $14,000, all liens, Feb. 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

MARY ANN ST, 71, w s, 85.4 ft n of Cherry St, 27.2x90.4x irregular, with all title to alley; Jennie Marino to Rosie Garone, 54 Oak St, mtg $20,000, July 1, 1916; address, M. A. Garone, Sec. N, Washington Market.....$100

MARKET ST, 73, w s, 58.7 ft n of .....26.11 x60.4; Jennie Marino to Angelina Garone, 54 Oak St, mtg $20,000, July 26; address, M. A. Garone, Sec. N, Washington Market.....$100

PARK AV, s w corner of 73d St, 102.2x83; Annie A. Moran et al., executors and trustees, to Isawith Realty Co., 17 Battery Place, mtg $100,000, Feb. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1,000

PEARL ST, 97 to 101, n w s, at s w s of Hanover Square, 44.6x72.6x irregular; George Ehret to Reuben Realty Co., 4068 Sylvia St N. W., Washington D. G., Feb. 15.$25,000

RIVINGTON ST, 23, s s, 80 ft e of Chrystie St, 25x81; Society of the Sisters of Christian Charity, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., to Marie L. and George M. Adrian, 69 Clark Av, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, et al., 1-9 part, Jan. 23; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

ST AV, e s, 71 ft n of 17th St, 24x94; John Brummer to Hy C. Brummer, Suffern, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1916; attorney, G. A. Patterson, 8 and 10 Jay St.....$1

2D AV, 446, e s, 49.5 ft n of 25th St, 24.8x 100; 446 2d Av, e s, 24.8x100; Society of the Sisters of Christian Charity, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., to Marie L. and George M. Adrian, 69 Clark Av, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, et al., 1-9 part, Jan. 23; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 447, w s, 74.2 n of 25th St, 18x100; same to same, same part, mtg $8,000, Jan. 23; attorneys, same.....$100

6TH AV, s e corner of 92d, St, 100x100; 5th Av, e s, 100 ft s of 92d St, strip, 0.8½x100; Edw. B. Cloe to Marjorie, his wife, 2 East 92d St, Feb. 9; attorneys, Littlefield & L., 61 Broadway.....$1

7TH ST., 14 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x90.10; Ethel Fresgold to Dora Welsberg, 838 Kelly St, mtg $32,000, Feb. 14; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway..$1

8TH AV, 492, e s, 48.4 ft s of 35th St, 23.8x 100; Society of the Sisters of Christian Charity, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., to Marie L. and George M. Adrian, 69 Clark Av, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, et al., 1-9 part, Jan. 23; attorneys, Steiner & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

8TH AV, 1,070, e s, 20x100; Eugene L. Brisach, referee, to Julius I. Metzger, 120 West 88th St, Feb. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$7,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 30.2 ft s of 19th St, 20x63.2; Kathryn A. Donnelly to Catherine Roach, 60 West 90th St, mtg $8,800, Feb. 13; attorneys, Babbage & S., 111 Broadway.....$100

107TH ST, s e corner of Kelly St, 100x90; P. K. B. Realty Co., Inc., to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, mtg $15,000, Feb. 7; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

184TH ST, n s, 91.11 ft w of Bathgate Av, 91.4 ft to Bassford Av x55x93; Kane Construction Co. to Rose R. Hasinsky, 1,000 East 180th St, mtg $46,000, Feb. 16; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St..$100

### RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

### Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 97th St, 100.11x200, Feb. 15; Harrison de Forest Hunt, Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$35,000

LAFAYETTE ST, 236, w s, 153.3 ft s of Prince St, 18.11x46x18.6x41.6 — ½ part, Feb. 7; Katharine G. Murphy to Elizabeth M. Rogan, 623 St. Marks Av, Brooklyn, 1 year, 6 p. c., mtg $1,500; attorney, John M. Rogan, 145 Nassau St.....$400

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 20.6 ft n of 40th St, 19.6x25, Jan. 23; Annie J. Morgan to Hiram M. Kirk, 190 Fulton St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $6,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,030, e s, 88 ft s of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Herman Arnold et al. to Anna Stolba, 405 East 75th St., Feb. 15, mtg $5,000.....$100

80TH ST, 114 West, s s, 560.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Douglas Realty Co. to Hope L. Bragg, East Houston, Mass., mtg $14,000, all liens, Feb. 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

82D ST, 222 East, s s, 355.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20.4x102.2; John A. Deraismes to Caroline B. Deraismes, 51 Clark St, Brooklyn, Feb. 13; attorneys, Kellogg, E. & C., 52 Broadway.....Gift

85TH ST, n s, 192 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x97.6; Andrew and Jeanne Demetre to Andree, Marie, and Jeanne Demetre, all at 823 West 85th St, Feb. 9; attorneys, Roe & Hayes, 44 Pine St.....$1

97TH ST, 159 West, n s, 286.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100.11; John A. Deraismes to Caroline B. Deraismes, 51 Clark St., Brooklyn, Feb. 1; attorneys, Kellogg, E. & C., 52 Broadway.....Gift

109TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; David Jacobs to Charles Juster, 35 East 99th St, mtg $4,000, Feb. 7; attorney, M. S. Hoffman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

112TH ST, n s, 221 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Emma J. Losen and another, executors, to Violet M. Thompson, 229 West 142d St, Feb. 15; attorney, E. J. Flanagan, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$7,500

114TH ST, 70 West, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x100.11; Solomon Rothman to Abraham Rothman, 617 West 143d St, all liens, Jan. 20; attorney, Abraham Cohen, 111 Broadway.....$1

115TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of 3d Av, strip, 1.9x47.8; Dora Block et al. to New Amsterdam Realty Co., 17 West 42d St, b. and s., all liens, Dec. 30; attorneys, D. Kempner & Son, 19 West 42d St.....$1

115TH ST, 330 and 332 East, s s, 360 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.11; Carmela Palermo to Marie C. Luciano, 231 East 146th St, mtg $18,000, Jan. 14; the Fox Bergen Building, Trenton and Arthur Avs., Bronx..$100

115TH ST, s s, 340 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; same to same, mtg $7,000, Jan. 18; attorney same.....$100

116TH ST, 369 West, n s, 172 ft e of Morningside Av East, 25x100.10, foreclosure Feb. 8, 1917; Murray, T. Quigg, referee, to Excelsior Savings Bank, 79 West 23d St, Feb. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$35,000

121ST ST, 140 West, s s, 440 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; United States Trust Co. of New York to Hermine Weiss, 140 West 121st St, c. s. g., Feb. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

123RD ST, 225 East, s s, 355 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x96.11; Catherine McBride to Harry Whelan, 480 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $3,225, Feb. 10; attorney, Hudson P. Rose, 7 West 45th St.....$1

137TH ST, 103 West, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Henry Young to Benjamin and Pauline Levin, 81 West 102d St, all title, b. and s., all liens; attorneys, Price Bros, 275 Broadway.....$1

### Bronx.

BRACKEN AV, e s, 125 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Nathan Krinsky to Morris Krinsky, 1,156 Union Av, Brooklyn, 1-9 part, Feb. 13; attorney, E. Bittner, 277 Broadway...$1

CLAY AV, e s, 191 ft n of Gray St, 50.11x 94.1; also Anthony Av, s w corner of 176th St, 52x90.8; William C. Bergen to C. & C. Construction Co., Inc., 277 Broadway, mtg $17,000, Feb. 14; attorney, P. A. Snow, 31 Wall St.....$100

FOREST AV, 735, w s, 18.9x87.6; Al J. Roberts to Ruth Roberts, 1,247 North Rockwell St, Chicago, Ill., mt

## APARTMENTS WANTED.

**Furnished.**

WELL-FURNISHED apartment wanted, four or five rooms, between 50th and 100th sts., west side; by a thoroughly reliable couple; best of reference; terms must be reasonable. B 144 Times.

BACHELOR wants apartment of two rooms, with bath or shower, furnished, and service, separate entrance, preferably between 59th and 72d, West. Box 60, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

APARTMENTS wanted, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

STUDIO,—Wanted, furnished, one or two rooms and bath; moderate rental; will take lease. F., 30 West 28th.

6 OR 7 ROOM APARTMENT in high-class building for two months; east side. M. C., 141 Times.

**Unfurnished.**

MARRIED COUPLE would like sublet three-room apartment, all improvements, "on Heights. N 274 Times Downtown.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

**West Side.**

82D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentleman only; references.

84TH, 361 WEST.—Well kept room, parlor floor, water, heat, $4; references.

84TH, 317 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, with or without grand piano; references.

86TH, 350 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms.

87TH, 1 WEST.—Handsome front corner room overlooking Central Park; gentlemen only; $12 weekly.

93D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated large room; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms, southern exposure, electricity.

75TH, 234 WEST, ("The Hurlburt.")—Large, sunny room, private bath; steam heat.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptional, warm, large rooms; private baths; electricity; hall room; references.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large room, all conveniences; first-class house.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small, comfortable rooms; steam, electricity; phone, maid service; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable, medium room; running water; heated; gentleman; references.

78TH, 221 WEST. — Large steam-heated rooms, private baths; basement rooms, bath, electricity.

78TH ST., 221 WEST.—Large front parlor; private bath; steam, electricity; continuous hot water.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; steam; electricity; telephone; references.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally large room; small kitchen; continuous hot water; parlor for guests.

84TH, 103 WEST.—Rooms for one or two; privileges; references; reasonable; evenings, Ericksen.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Large, newly, handsomely furnished front room, private bath, excellent neighborhood.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Excellent large and medium rooms, with bath, abundant heat.

86TH, 350 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, 3 rooms and bath, steam, electricity, telephone.

92D, 40 WEST.—Beautiful, large and medium room: private house; telephone; reference.

93D, 263 WEST.—Single outside rooms, adjoining bath; business women; reasonable. Riverside 5091.

97TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished sunny room; private family. Linz.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

106TH, 204 WEST, (Broadway.)—Type not ordinarily rented; elevator; gentlemen; reference; $1.

111TH ST., 529 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Cozy bedroom, strictly modern, to refined gentleman; Broadway.

118TH, 405 WEST, (Apt. 2d.)—Pleasant, outside room; comfortable; modern; business person; $5.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, double room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family.

BROADWAY, 2,980.—At 112th.—Unusually attractive, large room, well furnished; quiet; references. Telephone Morningside 3903. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (65th.)—Elegant private apartment; beautiful rooms and bath; bachelor; breakfast; exclusive. Railing, Columbus 2867.

CHEERFUL, clean room, 2 windows; Japanese gentlemen accommodated. Phone appointment, Morningside 2763.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, running water; gentlemen preferred; reasonable. Davis, 6 B.

TABLE BOARDERS SOLICITED.

260 West 73d.—Supreme table d'hote dinner, 60c. Breakfast, luncheon, proportionate rates. Kind you like, never cut off, at table d'hote cost than at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room; separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons. Weekly rate, (breakfast and dinner.) $5.

WEST END AV., 674, (98d.)—Large front room; private residence; improvements; gentleman.

## UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

**Furnished.**

74TH, 106 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, private bath; heated; hot water; reasonable.

## ROOMS WANTED.

**Furnished.**

OUTSIDE between 96th and 110th; business man; permanent; references. C 19 Times.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

**West Side.**

76TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; steam; electricity; telephone.

86TH, 56 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, steam heat, electric light; adjoining bath; also smaller room; Southern cooking.

73D, 302 WEST.—First-class suite, parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms, with all conveniences; location excellent board; near subway, "L"; references; phone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite; other rooms, with private bath; small room; excellent kitchen; best location; references.

74TH, 1 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; excellent cuisine.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Large room with sun parlor adjoining; reference exchanged; phone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; reference.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Small and medium sized rooms; electricity; excellent table; table board.

80TH, 123 WEST, ("The Georgian.")—Rooms, board, and service on a high standard.

83D, 9 WEST.—Newly opened; suites, singly; electricity; warm, comfortable house; table unsurpassed.

83D, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable one or two; electric lights; excellent table; moderate.

85D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH ST., 140 WEST.—Room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure; excellent table; references; Southern family.

106TH, 314 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room, connecting bath; private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.,) the Columbia.—Few pleasant, single, steam-heated rooms; excellent board $8 up. Tel. 4021 Morn.

136TH, 245 WEST.—Attractive second story front room; southern exposure; also back parlor; with board; running water; electricity; references.

136TH, 263 WEST, (THE LAFAYETTE INN.)—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 30 Minutes Downtown via N. J. Ferry.

50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Sea Air. Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.

THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (100th St.)—Exceptional accommodations with private family; modern apartment; gentlemen preferred Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1309.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large room, well furnished, high-class apartment; culture, refinement. Apt. 6B. Telephone 4570 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant rooms, superior board, $12 weekly; exceptional surroundings. Payne.

WEST END AV., 344.—Double, single rooms; best home table; steam, electricity.

## BOARD WANTED.

Young lady desires room and board, good location, private family. A 388 Times Downtown.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**Westchester.**

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

**Automobiles Wanted.**

WILL pay cash for high grade, small Sedan, with starter; if medium grade, must be new; state price, make and year, and where car can be seen. Nye, 347 5th Av.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT Sedan; run 4,500 miles; genuine Springfield body; car in perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 8249.

Attractive Used Car Sale.—Forty late models; one or all; lease expires March 1. 350 Halsey St., Newark.

BUICK.—Practically new, light 5-passenger touring automobile, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, lights; $525. 150 West 58th.

CADILLAC for sale; 1916 Sedan Cadillac car, run 2,600 miles; perfect condition; not a scratch or blemish; imported French headlights; can be seen Cadillac shop, 9th floor, Lincoln Square Building, 64th and Broadway. Hoffmann.

CADILLAC, 1917, touring car, practically used as new; death in family reason for selling. Phone 2360 Gramercy. Mr. Foster.

CHEVROLET, "Baby Grand," excellent; offers considered. Lexington, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

DODGE, 1916, fine condition; bargain. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

FIAT "50," latest importation; touring and limousine bodies; like new; cost $6,500; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

FORD CABRIOLET, LIKE NEW, $400.
STUDEBAKER CABRIOLET, $450.
CHALMERS 6-PASS. TOURING, LIGHT SIX, $700.
OVERLAND, 4-PASS. COUPE, $500.
CHEVROLET, 2-PASS. COUPE, $350.
OAKLAND, TWO-PASS. COUPE, $200.
READ AUTO EXCHANGE, 1697 B'WAY.

All cars complete in every detail, fully equipped; inspection invited; any demonstration; day or evening; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

FORD AGENCY.—New and used. Time payments. Trades, commercials, pleasure, double-tariff taxis. Instalments a specialty. Opening evenings, Sunday. Kimball Sales Co., Lexington Av., corner 58th St. Telephone Lenox 4083.

HAL 1916 touring car, painted blue, in good condition; equipment incldes speedometer, clock, bumper, Klaxon horn, two extra rims; (No. 1,695.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

KISSEL Sedan, high powered; seven passenger.
Our customer's loss, your sacrifice.
See Mr. Brehm.
Russell L. Enos, Inc.,
245 West 58th St.
Tel. Col. 610.

LOCOMOBILE Limousine, in perfect order mechanically and painting; recently overhauled; all new gears, mud guards, and lamps; $500 cash, or will buy new light touring car.
Vossnack, 212 East 44th St., N. Y. City.
Car at Potbury's Garage, Atlantic Av., near Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE Six, touring body; detachable Victoria top; seats excellent condition; fully equipped. See Klaxon, Thedford's Garage, 137 West 89th.

MITCHELL 1915 5-passenger runabout; in perfect condition; run 4,000 miles; 4 new shoes. Uptown Auto Repair Shop, Schmidt, 154 West 124th St.

OAKLAND 1917 EIGHT-CYLINDER.
Beautiful 7-passenger touring; driven 4,000 miles by owner, who is compelled to sell at a sacrifice. Inf. Call 150 West 58th.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 Touring Car, in good condition; 1915 Paige 6 cylinder Touring Car, seating 7; 1916 Overland Roadster; Mercer Special Raceabout. Prices attractive. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

OVERLAND 1916 Sedan, painted green and upholstered in gray cloth; equipment includes Klaxon horn, bumper, one extra shoe, tube and rim; (No. 1,694.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD twin six, 1-35, phaeton car, painted blue, with yellow wheels in guaranteed condition; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, two extra rims; (No. 1,557.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD twin six 1-25, touring car, painted blue, with yellow wheels, in good condition; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, six covers, two extra rims; (No. 1514.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 3-48 touring car, painted blue; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, six seat covers; (No. 1,600.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 1912 limousine, with 7-passenger touring car body; also 2 new tires; recently overhauled by Packard Motor Co.; $900. Address E. H. Finlay, South Orange, N. J.

PACKARDS, TWINS AND OTHERS.
Blue Ribbon Auto Exchange, 1,700 B'way, selling cars taken in trade by Blue Ribbon Garage of Bridgeport.

PACKARD limousine for sale; A1 condition; $650. 115 East 75th St.

PAIGE 1916 7-passenger; in excellent condition; just painted and overhauled. Uptown Auto Repair Shop, Schmidt, 154 West 124th.

PEERLESS TOWN CAR.
Aristocratic Peerless limousine, 1914; in beautiful condition throughout; guaranteed mechanically perfect; Gray-Davis starting, lighting system; also extra touring body; sacrifice. 150 West 53th.

PEUGEOT 1916, LIMOUSINE.
RENAULT, 12-18, BROUGHAM.
RENAULT, 20-30, LANDAULET.
MERCEDES, 35, SUBURBAN LIMOUSINE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4887.

PIERCE-ARROW.—Specially built limousine body, excellent condition. W 73 Times.

REO, 1916, six-cylinder, slip covers, bumpers, extras, perfect; $800. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

SAXON, 1915, four-cylinder, starter, lights, good shape, extra; $185. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

S. G. V.—Beautiful S. G. V. limousine, landaulet; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline, 426 West 54th St. Columbus 898.

SIMPLEX 1915, 75 H. P.,
FOUR PASSENGER, SPORT TYPE.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4887.

STEARNS Silent Knight brougham; convertible into touring body; beautiful French design; snappy town car; 5-passenger; 2 collapsible seats; cowl; hood blue; rear ivory; bargain. Phone and my chauffeur will demonstrate. Dr. Hornik, 507 5th Av.

STUDEBAKER 1914, five-passenger, like new; exceptional opportunity; entrusted. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, seven-passenger, excellent car; $900. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
MARION SPEEDSTER, STARTER, LIGHTS.
SCHOONMAKER & MACKAY,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat Speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 1,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

WHY NOT BUY a slightly used high-grade car? Can save money. D. Ellsworth Brookman, 222 West 122d St.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 Touring Car, carefully used for demonstrating; 1916 Overland six coupe-limousine, seating 7; excellent car with reserve power; 1916 Willys Knight Coupe; 1915 Scripps Booth Roadster. Now is the time to purchase. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

WINTON limousine; thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; this car is in exceptionally attractive condition. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON.—For sale, seven-passenger; in excellent condition; make offer. J. J. Barrett, 15 Brookfield St., White Plains, N. Y.

**Motor Trucks.**

TRUCKS. FOR SALE. TRUCKS.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Whites, Macks, Republics, Saurers, also Contractors' Dumpers. Various style bodies and capacities.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52d St. Phone Circle 190-191.

**Automobiles for Rent.**

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. C. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-5560 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine for hire; elegant, reasonable; monthly preferred; owner drives; best references. William Schwartz, 211 West 108th St. Academy 1847.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 80th, 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD, Pierce limousines, late models, $275 monthly to desirable party. Circle 447.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, new; Westinghouse shock absorbers; weekly or monthly. Joubert. Circle 1281.

RENAULT 1912, beautifully appointed town car, for rent. Latour, 32 West 58th.

RENAULT landaulet, week or month. Barr, 108 West 49th. Tel. Bryant 5252.

**Automobile Instruction.**

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. Special Classes for AUTO SCHOOL, Owners and Chauffeurs. 1121 BEDFORD AV., Booklet and pass for BROOKLYN. FREE TRIAL lesson. Private instruction by special arrangement.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AS VINITING HOUSEKEEPER, by middle-aged lady with A1 references. Address only, A. D., 151 East 41st St.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER.—Exceptional executive experience; devise systems, open and close books; handle correspondence, meet people; systematize and manage office detail; now employed; starting salary $25. H 373 Times Downtown.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge stenography and secretarial duties, enrolling accounts, financial statements; thoroughly capable, efficient, educated Christian girl; salary, $20; unquestionable references. N 202 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young lady of refinement desires position as companion to invalid or elderly person; best references. Address M. Welk, Cedar Grove, N. J., care of E. C. H.

DRESSMAKER.—High class, competent; remodeling, home, out. Telephone 8126 Morningside, Apartment 22.

GOVERNESS.—Trained attendant; one or two children, 3-6 years; two years' hospital experience; $60 monthly. Miss G. Clough, 70 West 46th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman with child wishes position as housekeeper in private family. Address Mrs. Sadie Delluomo, care of Bouton, Fairfield Av., Sound Beach, Conn.

MOTHER'S HELPER, housework, sewing; settled woman; wages, $25 month. C 9 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced, capable; can typewrite; best references; salary $8. Miss L. Weinberg, 463 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated; neat appearance; thoroughly competent; several years' experience; capable handling office details; $15. N 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast and accurate; experienced; neat appearing; willing, obliging; $12. Lena Salzer, Room 1,605, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant, experienced, desires afternoon engagements; reference. Address Permanent, 2,525 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; capable; plenty of initiative; $12. Block, 3,675 Broadway. Audubon 4213.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience; reliable, neat worker; $12. H 394 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT; long, varied experience; assume responsibilities; exceptional ability; $18. W 89 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Initiative; high-class commercial, literary work; excellent experience; $18. W. B. Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; familiar all office details; downtown preferred; salary, $12. N 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; educated; clean cut; rapid correspondence; initiative; $15. C 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat and accurate; not afraid of work; $12. N 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; references; $12. N 267 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Expert; 3½ years' experience; downtown position preferred; $10. N 261 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, general office work; executive ability; ambitious; best references; $12-$14. N 266 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, teacher for six years, wants position for practical experience leading to financial secretary. Y 201 Times Annex.

WOMAN of experience, institution work, charge of children, assistant; matron; good reference. Box M, 104 East 14th.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT; practical systematizer, (33;) assumes responsibility, satisfactory results; correspondence, credits; smooth office management; salary, $35. N 257 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, age 33, 16 years' experience in credits and bookkeeping, now employed, wishes to make a change; salary $1,600-$1,800 per year. Address A 115 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements made; not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,308. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, (38;) modern methods; controlling system; cost accounting; trial balance; balance sheet; statistician; A1 reference. H 867 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT; install simplified systems; books opened; expert bookkeeping; periodical auditing; reliable. Laskow, 21 Park Row. Telephone Cortlandt 4205.

ACCOUNTANT,
desirous of connecting himself permanently; public experience, capable, willing, conscientious. E 38 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN
SALESMAN
CORRESPONDENT
by both the written and spoken word. I know how to dig out selling facts and crystallize them into lucid, forceful English. Clean, successful record. Now employed. Age 26. Will start at $35 if there's a chance at the future. C 16 Times.

ARTIST, oil and water color, pen and ink drawings, A1 letterer, best references, wants position moving picture studio or other art department. C 6 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, (29,) college education, executive, hustler, thorough business training, proven ability, competent to assist or manage, develop, and build any business; opportunity to produce; moderate salary; unquestionable references. H 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Assistant, capable, good education, long experience, typist; best references; salary moderate. T. G. Patterson, 289 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (27;) thoroughly experienced in all office routine; prepare financial statements, correspondence, credits, &c. C 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, first-class, experienced. William Kaplan, 59 Herriman Av., Jamaica, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, competent, reliable; controlling accounts, financial statements; excellent credentials. J 197 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough, reliable, 7 years' experience, control accounts, office manager. B 153 Times.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC, married, honest, sober, careful driver, 2 years with last family, desires good position, city, country. A G, care of Bohme, 102 West 89th. Telephone 3190 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. J. A. Zimmers, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, careful driver; good references. R. Chapman, 116 East 85th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR, private, good mechanic, careful driver; strictly sober. J. G. W., 127 West 99th St., care Garage.

CHAUFFEUR wants situation, country preferred; good all-round man; most reliable. C 12 Times.

CHEMIST, limited experience, graduate Cornell University, 1916, American, age 23, desires position with opportunity to learn; salary secondary consideration. Address B 156 Times.

CORRESPONDENT - SECRETARY. — Young man, 25 years old, university graduate, expert stenographer, bookkeeper, general office man; highest references, ability, character, salary $30 week. B 120 Times.

EXPORT SALESMAN.—Young American, at present engaged as South American traveler for large export textile house, desires change; 26; college graduate, speaking necessary foreign languages; general business ability. N 270 Times Downtown.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE
OF
$2,000,000 ANNUAL BUSINESS,
OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT.
A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN
WITH A BROAD KNOWLEDGE
OF ADVERTISING AND SELLING POLICIES.
BUSINESS BUILDER,
B 198 TIMES.

HAT SALESMAN making New England wants line not conflicting; commission. C 3 Times.

LAWYER desires employment evenings; aged 29; highest reference; moderate compensation. N 217 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR.—Professional Swedish masseur to travel with gentleman or treat home. B 129 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE OR
PRODUCTION MANAGER.
Young man, (33,) with 16 years of fine business training in positions as office executive and factory production manager, also selling, now holding a good position, seeks connection with unlimited future, where good work will be appreciated; geographical location immaterial. Address Executive, Box N 248 Times Downtown.

REPORTER, &c.—Mercantile agency reporter and investigator, thoroughly conversant with credits; desirous of connecting with high-class firm. C 8 Times.

LAWYER, WHO HAS HAD 15 YEARS' ACTIVE COMMERCIAL AS WELL AS LEGAL EXPERIENCE, AND WHO HAS ACTED IN A GENERAL ADVISORY CAPACITY TO SEVERAL LARGE REPUTABLE CONCERNS AND CORPORATIONS, DESIRES TO GIVE PART OF HIS TIME TO RESPONSIBLE AND PROGRESSIVE CONCERN; HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO INTEGRITY AND ABILITY. H 359 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, (21;) Christian; five years' experience; capable handling details and correspondence; intelligent; alert; personality; good character; secretarial position; $22; unquestionable references. N 266 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, office manager; legal, corporate, and public utility experience; competent corporation secretary; good stenographer; understands Spanish. H 307 Times Downtown.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Young man; political experience; would take position afternoons, evenings; reasonable; temporary; permanent. C 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, (36;) knowledge bookkeeping; ten years' industrial and railroad experience; well versed in traffic, purchasing, and advertising; seven years with one concern; willing to start in any capacity where initiative wins promotion. N 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; Christian; 28; competent; good education, appearance, and address. N 266 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Graduate of one of America's leading universities, with twelve years' experience as tutor, wishes teaching position in preparatory school; best references. Write to M., care Rev. Dr. S. Sachs, 160 East Broadway, New York.

TEACHER.—Master of Arts, Paris University, with highest references, would give lessons in advanced and elementary French. X 327 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—Yale graduate, two degrees, desires position teaching or tutoring. B 180 Times.

CAN YOU PLACE HIM?
Young American, (25,) college education, law school graduate, licensed attorney, seeks connection with future, where legal training may be of value; has business experience, initiative, energy, tact; is adaptable, capable correspondent, typist; could "find himself" in credit, collection, claim, or similar department. A 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, well educated, intelligent, neat appearing, speaking two foreign languages, desires position with reliable concern where ability and integrity are respected; A1 references. N 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with full knowledge of Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian desires permanent position in export office; good references. H 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years, experienced in cost and time department last ten years, also purchasing agent, desires position with reliable firm. B 199 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) general business experience office, factory, &c., absolutely dependable, seeks connection reputable concern; references. B 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires permanent connection, with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position with stock brokerage firm; years' business experience. N 249 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Do you need a young man (25) few afternoon hours, say 3 o'clock, knowledge stenography? B 167 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) fair education, desires position where faithfulness will be rewarded. Arthur Norwood, 536 East 83d St.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) wants any kind of position, business experience, high school education; reference. C 13 Times.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, 26, good education, seeks employment where conscientious work will be awarded with advancement. N 276 Times Downtown.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE wants girls, beginners, periodical subscription department; salary to start, $6 per week. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be experienced in real estate and building lines; only those experienced in those lines need apply. Box N 231 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in real estate office; upper west side, Manhattan; state age, nationality, and experience during last 4 years, with names of employers, salary expected. F. B., 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate at figures, good penman, able to use typewriter; applicants state experience, references, and salary. C 1 Times.

COMPLAINT ADJUSTERS.—Wanted, experienced complaint adjusters, periodical subscription department large publishing house; permanent work and opportunity for advancement for the right type of girl; do not apply unless you have had previous experience in this line. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted in small family; no washing; $30 monthly; city reference. Apply Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St.

GIRLS wanted, large publishing house, to handle file stencils; those with experience preferred. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

GIRL wanted for evenings to stay with baby; must have good references. Apply Apartment 122, 3,099 Broadway.

GOVERNESS wanted, Swiss or French, with views on country to produce; moderate salary; unquestionable references. H 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Assistant, capable, good education, long experience, typist; best references; salary moderate. T. G. Patterson, 289 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (27;) thoroughly experienced in all office routine; prepare financial statements, correspondence, credits, &c. C 9 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, first-class, experienced. William Kaplan, 59 Herriman Av., Jamaica, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, competent, reliable; controlling accounts, financial statements; excellent credentials. J 197 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough, reliable, 7 years' experience, control accounts, office manager. B 153 Times.

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SECRETARY, office manager; legal, corporate, and public utility experience; competent corporation secretary; good stenographer; understands Spanish. H 307 Times Downtown.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

**Instruction.**

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 543-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

BE A DICTAPHONE TYPIST.
We teach dictaphone operating in one week—touch typing in 6 weeks—and guarantee graduates positions, with SALARIES $12 TO $25 WEEKLY. BOC BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL, (Bailey-O'Conner, Inc.,) 103 Park Av., (41st St.) Murray Hill 4620.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 36 West 42d St.

$10
This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Competent to take charge of bookkeeping department with large staff, give experience and salary desired. X 380 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN

can earn big money on a new, clean, and attractive proposition; city work; commission; a limited number only will be employed. Call Bryant 625 and arrange for interview.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted; easy proposition; commission. Call between 10 and 1, Room 915, 116 Nassau St.

AUDITING DEPT.—Young man for auditing department; must have department store experience; good, steady position. Fermutters, 175-177 Newark Av., Jersey City.

AUTO TRUCK SALESMEN wanted; extra large commission to capable men. B 201 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in leading publishing house; good opening for capable young man. Address, stating age, experience, and present salary. Good future. N 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who is experienced on trial balance work and is quick and accurate; preferably one who can operate either Underwood or Ellis bookkeeping machine; address, stating age, references, experience, and salary expected. X 393 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—In real estate office; upper west side, Manhattan; state age, nationality, and experience during last 4 years, with names of employers; salary expected. A. R., 177 Times.

BOY—Unusual opportunity open to bright boy, 16 to 18, in large brokerage house. J 841 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in large law office; salary, $6. N 275 Times Downtown.

BRAKEMEN and FIREMEN wanted; experienced men. Apply Employment Car, New Haven R. R. Station, 183d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, HACKMAN

# ONE DIES, MANY HURT IN TENEMENT BLAZE

### Undertaker Called from Preparing a Body for Burial to Fight Flames.

### POLICEMEN SAVE WOMEN

### Panic-Stricken Tenants Pack Fire Escapes, Calling Frantically for Aid—Can't Identify Burned Body.

One woman was killed and many persons injured severely early last night by a fire which destroyed the two top floors of a five-story tenement at 8 Amsterdam Avenue. When the firemen arrived after a delay due to the fact that they had been fighting another fire in the neighborhood, they found the windows of the building crowded with panic-stricken women. Other women had been rescued by policemen and persons living nearby.

The fire was started on the third floor, where J. C. Campbell, an undertaker, was preparing the body of Mrs. Anna Livingston, 70 years old, for burial. According to his story, he was at work in the front room when he saw a flash of light in the rear and heard a child scream. On reaching the rear room he found that the oilstove had been knocked over and that oil was blazing on the floor. He caught up some rugs and draperies and tried to smother the blaze, in the meantime shouting for help. In the apartment at the time were John Fitzpatrick and his wife, a daughter of Mrs. Livingston.

When he found he could not smother the fire, Campbell threw the burning stove into the hall and it fell down the stairs, scattering the burning oil. It landed against the door of the flat occupied by Mrs. John Jackson, who had retired, and she opened the door to find the hall ablaze. She screamed and ran to the fire escape. By this time all the sixteen families in the tenement had crowded onto the fire escape and were calling for help.

Policeman Christian of the West Sixty-eighth Street station, assisted by Max Farsar, a drug clerk, and physicians from the Sloane Maternity Hospital, rescued Mrs. Jackson. Christian then ran into 6 Amsterdam Avenue and climbed out on the window sill of a room on the third floor. From this he managed to reach two women over the fire escape and dragged them along the narrow ledge to safety. Acting Battalion Chief Sherlock, when he arrived, found the tenants of the burning building calling from the roof and windows for aid. He turned in a second alarm, which brought Deputy Chief Hayes and Chief Kenlon and more apparatus. Under their direction the blaze was soon drowned out.

William Mularkey, who lived on the top floor with his aged mother, fell from the rear fire escape and was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital mortally hurt. Policeman Hyland of the West Sixty-eighth Street station rescued several women and children, and was badly burned about the hands. He was treated by an ambulance surgeon, who found that several of his fingers on the right hand were broken. Mrs. Meggs, who lived on the top floor, ran into the flat of Mrs. George Gennette and assisted her in saving her two small children. Policeman Moore of the West Sixty-eighth Street station ran into the building before the firemen arrived and brought out two boys about 10 years old.

The body of the burned woman could not be identified. For some hours it was thought to be that of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, but later it was said that the only person unaccounted for was Mrs. Mularkey, mother of William Mularkey.

## SUIT OVER DENVER PAPER.

### Shaffer Alleges He Paid $250,000 Too Much for The News.

DENVER, Feb. 15.—The Denver Publishing Company, owner of The Rocky Mountain News and The Denver Times, and its President, John C. Shaffer, today filed a claim against the estate of the late United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson, formerly owner of The News, demanding $250,000. The Denver Publishing Company and Mr. Shaffer also instituted suit in the District Court against Richard C. Campbell, son-in-law of Patterson and executor of the estate, demanding a like sum. It is alleged the defendants "conspired and confederated together for the purpose of fraudulently inducing the plaintiff to purchase The Rocky Mountain News."

Mr. Shaffer sets forth that The News, in reality, was not worth more than $300,000 at the time he bought it for $550,000. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Patterson are declared to have known that the paper was losing heavily when they entered into negotiations for the sale, but are alleged to have falsely represented the earnings.

## SURE OF R.R.MEN'S LOYALTY

### Brotherhood Leader Offers Example from Canada as Evidence.

"If there shall be war with Germany the Government may feel the most implicit confidence in the loyalty of the 400,000 members of the four railroad brotherhoods, according to G. H. Sines, Vice President of the trainmen.

"The present and coming periods of national crisis will not be used as a whip to extort favors or to kill any of the objectionable features of the President's railroad legislation," he said in an interview last night at the Herald Square Hotel. "The best proof of this is in the fact that more than 1,600 members of the brotherhoods employed on Canadian railroads are now fighting on European battlefields, and the organizations have insured their lives to an amount in excess of $3,000,000. We already have paid out $220,000 in war death benefits.

"As an illustration of the patriotism of our Canadian members they immediately dropped a serious wage dispute with the Canadian Pacific Railroad at the outbreak of the war. Action on this matter will be deferred until the war is over. The same procedure will be followed by the railroad men in this country.

"During the Spanish-American war our members got behind the President to a man. I can say with emphasis that the labor conditions which confronted the British Government at the outbreak of the war will not be duplicated in the United States."

## PATRIOTISM STIRS SING SING

### League's Bulletin Pledges Loyalty by the Prisoners.

Prisoners in Sing Sing are eager to serve this country in any way they can, if the leading article in the current issue of the Mutual Welfare League Bulletin reflects the sentiments of the men behind the bars. The article says:

Many thoughts occur to us. Many ideas emanate from the inmate body from behind bars and walls. Deep speculation is rampant, and many hopes and fears are built and rebuilt. But through it all, above it all, there rises the dominant note of Americanism and love of country—love of the land we left to that land that gave us birth, or, perchance in many cases, adoption—of whose parentage or foster care we are none of us ashamed—although we have erred against it.

And thus, as we contemplate the crisis that our beloved country faces with stern, unflinching courage, the prisoners of this State, of every State in the Union, peer forth past the bars that obscure their vision, and hope and pray that they, too, will be thought of in this present critical day of their country's need; that they, upon their part, will be called upon, aye, be utilized, for their country's sake in some one of the many spheres of action that must arise to give them opportunity to do good and to make good."

## AGAINST HEALTH INSURANCE

### Medical Society Disapproves Provisions of the Proposed Mills Bill.

After a discussion that lasted from Wednesday evening into yesterday morning, the Medical Society of the County of New York, at the Academy of Medicine, went on record as being opposed to the Mills bill for Compulsory Health Insurance. The resolution adopted, which was introduced by Dr. Eden V. Delphey, was as follows:

"Resolved, That this society disapproves of the medical provisions of the bill for compulsory health insurance and the appointment of a designated committee to study the subject, and directs its Committee on Legislation as delegates to the Medical Society of the State of New York, to take proper measures to oppose its passage by the Legislature."

The meeting was really an adjourned session of the meeting of the society on Jan. 22, when Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, William Gale Curtis, and others participated in a symposium on compulsory health insurance, which lasted so long and provoked such difference of opinion that action on the bill was deferred.

## TRAPPED IN HERALD OFFICE.

### Man, Accused of Extortion, Got Marked Money and Is Held.

A man who said he was John W. Dillon was arrested in The Herald offices yesterday afternoon by detectives of the Second Branch Bureau, who charged him with extortion on complaint of Herald officials and Assistant District Attorney Kilroe, who pretended to be general manager of the paper when the arrest was made.

Dillon called at the newspaper office, according to the complainants, and said that The Herald personal columns were being used in furtherance of "white slave" traffic, and that a Central Office man was about to expose such use, to the discredit of the paper. He is charged with having offered, with the aid of the Central Office man, to put The Herald in touch with a notorious dive keeper who was thus misusing its advertising columns, and to enable The Herald to do the exposing instead of being exposed. He posed as a former private detective and demanded for his services half payment of a $500 fee. In the presence of detectives and Mr. Kilroe, it is alleged that $250 in marked bills was paid to him.

### E. K. Coulter Appointed a Major

Ernest K. Coulter, a lawyer of 2 Rector Street, and Superintendent of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has been appointed a Major in the Quartermaster Officer's Reserve Corps of the United States Army. Mr. Coulter received his commission in a communication from President Wilson and the Secretary of War.

# ENGINEER FOR CITY SOUGHT CENTRAL JOB

### Head of Queens Withholds Decision on West Side Plan Pending an Investigation.

### MR. MANHEIMER EXPLAINS

### Says He Sought Work from Many Sources After He Had Completed Central Report.

Information that an assistant engineer for the city applied for a place with the New York Central while investigating the plans of that company for its proposed west side changes caused Maurice Connolly, Borough President of Queens, to announce at yesterday's public hearing that he would withhold a statement of his position on that project until he had re-examined data furnished him by the assistant engineer. The announcement was made unexpectedly after John J. McKelvey, representing property owners of prominence, among them Cleveland H. Dodge, George W. Perkins, William C. Muschenheim, and other, had urged a modification of the proposed undertaking above the Harlem Ship Canal in front of the estates skirting the Hudson River.

Mayor Mitchel, presiding, was about to declare an adjournment until Monday morning, and Vice President Ira Place of the New York Central was turning to leave the room when Mr. Connolly, addressing Mayor Mitchel, said:

"I had intended to submit my views on this matter this afternoon, but a situation has developed that has startled me. It is, if I may say so, a peculiar condition. I have learned since coming to the meeting of the board this afternoon that one of the men who has been furnishing me with information, to be used by me in reaching a decision in this matter, has endeavored to use his influence to obtain a place with the New York Central. I find, therefore, that I shall have to withhold a statement of my position."

Two or three members of the board who had risen from their seats preparatory to leaving the room sank back in their chairs as Mr. Connolly continued to address the Mayor. Several of the representatives of the civic organizations, who had spoken in opposition to the plan, also hurriedly returned to their seats.

"Immediately upon receiving this information," continued Mr. Connolly, "I asked Mr. Place, the Vice President of the New York Central, to make an investigation and to report to me. If what I have been told is true, I shall want to check up the information as to the plan furnished me by this man, before announcing my position."

Mayor Mitchel at once adjourned the hearing without comment. Controller Prendergast smiled broadly, then left the room. The Borough President of Queens, who had not disclosed the identity of his informant, talked to reporters later in an anteroom in the presence of Mr. Place and one of the railroad engineers.

"I suppose I might as well give you the name of the man referred to as having applied for a position with the New York Central," said Mr. Connolly. "He is Louis Manheimer, an assistant engineer in the Topographical Bureau in Queens. Manheimer was detailed by me, along with several others, to investigate the New York Central's plans and to report his findings to me."

"It is true that the man applied for a position," explained the engineer accompanying Vice President Place, "but no position was offered to him, for the very good reason that we had no position to offer."

"Of course, if I find that the facts justify such action," explained Mr. Connolly, "I shall bring charges against Manheimer."

Manheimer, who has been employed by the Borough of Queens for ten years in various capacities, said last night in his home at 135 Hamilton Avenue, Manhattan:

"It is true that I applied for a position with the New York Central, applied a month ago, at the same time that I applied to other railroads and corporations in New York City. I did so because the Board of Estimate this year refused to increase my salary from $2,080 a year to $2,400 a year, as recommended by Borough President Connolly.

"The fact that this increase was not given me at this time would compel me to take another long and tedious examination before again being qualified for an increase, and I therefore decided to quit the city service. I made my application on the ordinary application blanks of the New York Central Railroad and filed it with the Application Bureau.

"I saw no executive of the road, and no executive or other employe of the road has seen me. I had completed my work in connection with the report on the New York Central plans in the west side matter, and had turned what matter I had over to Borough President Connolly.

"The fact that I made application was general knowledge among the heads of the Topographical Bureau in Queens."

Yesterday's hearing at City Hall was largely taken up by the addresses of the representatives of the Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park and by Mr. McKelvey, who spoke for the Park District Protective League, the Delafield Estate, the Isaac G. Johnson Estate, James Douglas, and others having an interest in property along the Hudson River above the Harlem Ship Canal.

Mr. McKelvey asked the Board of Estimate to consider the advisability of compelling the railroad to operate its trains along this stretch in a tunnel, and Mayor Mitchel replied that this matter had already been discussed at length with the New York Central.

"We have been informed that it would cost $10,000,000 additional to depress the rails as you suggest," he said. "The railroad is not willing to spend this sum, and it is a financial impossibility for the city to do so, because the city hasn't the money. If the requests of all those who are interested along this proposed improvement were granted, the expense of the undertaking, which is about $80,000,000, would be doubled. The women along Riverside Park want a tunnel there also. This would cost $8,000,000. The residents along Washington Heights also want a tunnel there. This would cost an additional $6,000,000. If the railroad were willing to make these changes, the city would be glad to have them done. But certainly the city can't spend the money, and we have obtained the best bargain we could in the months, yes, years, we have been negotiating for this improvement."

Mr. McKelvey then proposed that at least a retaining wall should be built between the rails of the company and the property to the west above the ship canal, and that the rails should be hidden by a screen of plants on the top of the wall. He also requested that a concrete roadbed be built instead of a proposed trestle structure, on account of the noise the trains would make in passing over such a trestle. Mayor Mitchel on behalf of the board, promised to give consideration to these recommendations. Two children were introduced by the women, who, repeating statements prepared for them, begged the board not to permit the parks of the city to be destroyed.

President Dowling of the Aldermen seemed to be of the opinion that the New York Central should build a tunnel instead of an overhead structure for the Harlem Ship Canal and between Sixtieth and Thirtieth Streets. He said that in 1907 the general counsel of the New York Central had written to the Rapid Transit Board that the road was willing to operate its trains through a tunnel between Sixtieth and Thirtieth Streets, and he said that there seemed to be no reason why the road couldn't do the same thing now.

"We thought it impracticable then, and we consider it even more impracticable now," replied Mr. Place.

The hearing will be resumed at the City Hall at 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning.

## 'PLATTSBURG ROOKIE IN FRENCH ARTILLERY

### *Only American in That Arm of the Service Re-enlists After Fighting in Trenches.*

Joseph Whitney Ganson, an American who says he got his training at Plattsburg, entered the Foreign Legion of the French Army, was discharged on account of illness after serving in the trenches, and has re-enlisted in the artillery, in which arm of the service he says he is the only American, sends the following letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES under date of Dec. 16 from the garrison town of Vannes, in the Morbihan Department of Brittany:

"In a month my instruction at the depot will be finished and I can ask to be sent to the front. Things are being made easy now for the only American in the French artillery, but at the beginning everything seemed hard. After two months of antechamber I gained an interview at the Ministère de la Guerre. They told me quite promptly that it was impossible for a foreigner to gain admission to the artillery, but in conversing reasons were found.

"I had already volunteered in the Foreign Legion at the beginning of the war, served in the trenches, and received an honorable discharge on account of illness. A sojourn in California restored my health. They like a man who re-enlists in the army. Perhaps they liked my American impudence when I suggested I had waited in Paris long enough and it was time now to cut the red tape. I explained my training at Plattsburg and my experience in sport.

"At all events the General scratched a few notes on a pad, an order was given by telephone, and the next morning (Sunday) I received an order to present myself at the Bureau of Recruitment 'pour une affaire militaire.' I had been investigated by the Prefecture of Police and all preliminaries had been finished. On Nov. 13 I passed the medical examination, and on the 22d I left Paris furnished with a feuille de route, giving transportation and my acte d'engagement enrolling me as Soldat de la Legion, but assigning me to the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Artillery.

"Of course, I arrived at the depot before notice had been received from the bureau at Paris. The commandant had not received an American and did not know just what to do at first, lacking the official orders. But again American initiative furnished a short cut, and I was quickly assigned to a battery and at present—that is to say, a cannon and its caisson. I was dressed in depot clothes. But in these times of war everything does not fit and certain things are scarce. They let me keep my whipcord riding breeches and yellow leggins. The courtesy and warm welcome given me by every one helped me to forget my loneliness. My comrades, for the most part little peasants, belong to the class of 1917. I am of the class of 1890, having been born in 1870. So the reason for their calling me 'petit père.' An instructor was given me. I have to form my seat on horseback all over again. It is a bit like Western riding, sticking close to the saddle with the thighs shoved well forward. I began without stirrups. Two or three days dispelled the stiffness.

"A cannon, calibre 75, has six 'servants.' Two open the caisson and hand the cartridges to the deboucheur, who pierces the nose with an instrument, adjusting the fuses to explode at a certain distance and height. The charger takes the cartridges and slips them in the cannon's breech. The pointeur aims the cannon with elaborate mechanical devices. The tireur manages the breech block and adjusts for height and pulls the trigger. It is team work that counts. Twenty-four shots a minute can be fired by a well-trained gun crew.

"A battery is commanded by a Captain. It has four cannon, twelve caissons, a wagon with spare parts, a forge, six horses ready harnessed in case of an accident, a wagon for oats, &c., two wagons for provisions, and one for baggage. Horses usually are harnessed in sets of six. There are 170 men in the battery and 165 horses. Three batteries constitute a group, or battalion, commanded by a Commandant. Three groups compose a regiment, under a Colonel. So, roughly speaking, there are 1,550 men in a regiment of artillery.

"At our dépôt are the youngsters of the class of 1917; men belonging to the auxiliary army, too old for the front; men who have been wounded and sent back for dépôt service, and men who are assigned temporarily for instruction but who will soon return to the front. On the upper part of the left sleeve are stripes indicating length of service at the front. One stripe shows twelve months, and each succeeding stripe counts for six months. On the upper right sleeve are stripes for wounds—six wounds in one engagement counts for but one wound. It makes a picturesque effect and saves answering a lot of questions. I am wildly jealous because my service at the front was too short to receive a stripe.

"Then, too, there are the decorations. Every one is proud of them, but no one talks of them. They are looked at in a spirit of reverence. A youngster was in the field telephone service. The Germans attacked their point of observation, forcing them to retire, but the boy carried off his instruments under fire—an act of heroism. Another had a medal and a revolver wound. He succeeded in beating off the assailants after he was shot and saved the gun. He is a little Frenchman who has a farm and family at Saskatchewan.

"There is a bit of sporting interest in football—the association game is played here. My instructor takes part. They show great agility, kick at all sorts of impossible angles and strike the ball with their heads in a weirdly efficient manner. Last Sunday our regiment won the first match of the series by 3 goals to 2.

"The weather is endurable. Vannes is picturesque, but not gay. It is eminently suitable for the young class of 1917."

## RISKED LIFE FOR MEDALS.

### Former Inspector Steers, at 86, Went Through Smoke for Them.

Former Police Inspector Henry Van Wart Steers, 86 years old, who retired from the Police Department in 1892, after nearly forty years of service, and lost his sight six years ago, risked his life yesterday afternoon when his residence at 473 West 152d Street caught fire, to save relics, testimonials, and medals of his police days, including a medal which he received in 1877 for saving seven persons from drowning. His daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Holland, was leading him out when he broke away from her and went back through the smoke to his room.

As they started downstairs again, Policemen John F. Grey and Edward Heffernan came up and assisted them to the street. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline can in the basement, and part of the first story was destroyed at a loss of $1,000.

# PRETTY GIRL SKATER STRANGELY MISSING

### Ruth Cruger, 17, Left Home Tuesday on Errand and Disappeared.

### POLICE SEARCH IS IN VAIN

### A Graduate of Wadleigh High School, Her Family Say She Had No Attachment.

Ruth Cruger, a pretty seventeen-year-old girl of good family, whose face is familiar to many skaters at Van Cortlandt Park, where she has been frequently on the ice this Winter, has been sought unsuccessfully by police detectives and private detectives since Tuesday night. Her home is at 180 Claremont Park, and she has dark eyes and hair and a dimple on her chin. Her father is Henry T. Cruger, a well-known public accountant.

She has been missing since early Tuesday afternoon, when she went alone to a motor cycle store at 127th Street and Manhattan Avenue and got a pair of skates which she had left there to be sharpened. All efforts to trace her beyond the store have failed. When she did not return home on Tuesday night her parents had a general alarm sent out. Police Commissioner Woods took a personal interest in the case and ordered that all detectives of the Fourth Branch who could be spared be sent in search of her. Mr. Cruger and several private detectives whom he has employed have gone through all the hospitals in the city and have questioned all of her friends without getting any light on her disappearance.

Miss Cruger is a graduate of the Wadleigh High School, and, according to her sisters and parents, had no youthful love affair. While she had been skating a good deal this Winter, usually at Van Cortlandt Park, they said she never went there except with a large party.

The account given by her parents of the way she spent the morning and part of the afternoon on Tuesday before her disappearance is accepted by the police as evidence that she could not have had any plans to leave home. In the morning she went to the branch of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, and cashed a check for $25. Then she went shopping, and returned with her purchases and less than a dollar in change.

She ate luncheon at home, and then, according to her mother, went out again, saying that she was going to get her skates and would return at once.

She wore a black velvet sailor hat, a white waist, a blue serge suit, a long blue velour coat, and brown shoes. She is five feet five inches tall, and weighs about 130 pounds.

## USED BABY AS HIS SHIELD.

### Mohr, Escaped from Sing Sing, Kept Detectives from Shooting.

John Mohr, also known as Miller, who escaped last November from Sing Sing, where he was sent earlier in the year as a second offender on a thirteen-year term for carrying concealed weapons, was found by detectives at 1,914 Second Avenue, near Ninety-ninth Street, last night. As they entered the room he caught up the one-year-old child of the family with whom he was lodging.

Holding it in front of him as a shield, Mohr backed away from the detectives and their revolvers, ran into another room, and tried to close the door. But Cousin and De Martini, the detectives, forced their way through. Mohr swung the child from one side to the other in front of him so the detectives could not shoot, and backed toward a bureau, which, the detectives thought, contained a revolver.

"We'll shoot if you don't surrender," said De Martini.

"I guess I'll have to give up," said Mohr, putting the child down and throwing up his hands. He refused to tell how he had made his escape from Sing Sing.

## MUSTARD WARMS ELMHURST

### Wealthy Residents Rise In Protest Against a Factory in Their Midst.

Wealthy residents of the Elmhurst section of Queens have risen in protest against the location of a mustard and spice factory of the Durkee Company on Corona Avenue and Card Place, in the very midst of their homes. The proposed site is almost bounded by property belonging to St. Bartholomew's Roman Catholic Church, St. James's Episcopal Church, the Elmhurst Methodist Church, and the Newtown Dutch Reformed Church. Within a stone's throw are homes of well-known members of the theatrical profession. All the property was originally sold under restriction.

With the information that the Cord Meyer Company had sold the property to the Durkee Company came the statement that the factory would be surrounded by lawns and flower beds, and it would be an ornament to the community. But this did not satisfy the residents, and last evening William Boyes announced that he had been engaged as counsel by several of them to oppose in court the establishment of the factory.

## MAY EXTEND MOVIE INQUIRY.

### Stories of Great Fortunes Interest Legislative Commission.

The extravagant assertions printed on circulars to lure the public into investing in certain motion picture projects, interested the legislative commission investigating the movie business to determine its fitness for a special tax to such a degree yesterday that the matter will be gone into more fully at today's session. There was an intimation from one member of the commission that the investigation might develop along lines not contemplated when it was begun.

J. T. Morrison, of J. T. Morrison & Co., investment brokers, identified a circular sent out by his company which stated, among other things, that the Vitagraph Company had earned for William Rock, J. Stuart Blackton, and others, $50,000 a year on every $100 invested, that the Fox Film Company had earned millions of dollars and that Marcus Loew and Carl Laemmle, each starting with a small capital, had amassed fortunes.

Mr. Morrison said he had received his information from the American Standard Motion Picture Machine Company, in the interest of which the circulars were issued, and that he could not vouch for its accuracy. He was subpoenaed to appear today to substantiate the statements set forth in the circulars with evidence if possible.

### Court Upholds Sugar Co. Land Title

The American Sugar Refining Company yesterday announced that Judge Kelby of the New York Supreme Court had handed down a decision in favor of the company in the suit brought some time ago by the Attorney General, asking a decree to vacate certain grants of land under the waters of the East River, forming a part of the land on which its large Brooklyn refinery stands. The company and its predecessors have had uninterrupted possession for more than seventy years of the land which was in dispute.

## PRISON FOR TIARKS DEATH.

### Sauer, Who Said He Was a Count, May Also Have Been a Spy.

When Herbert Sauer, known also as Willy Hauseman, and Walter Berry, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with manslaughter in connection with the death of Mrs. Caroline Tiarks of 516 West 138th Street on Aug. 25, was arraigned for sentence yesterday before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions, letters and other papers found on the defendant at the time of his arrest were produced which showed, it was alleged, that he was a spy working in the interests of Germany. The defendant admitted that he had been identified with a "certain group" of Germans, but he refused to tell Judge Wadhams the names of his associates. When he was arrested, Sauer said that he was Count Walter von Beresford.

One of the papers produced yesterday purported to be an identification card. It said:

In case of my death, please notify my father, Count Otto von Berry und Beresford, Walrabe Castle, Harkenstein am Linden, Sahlhausen Rhur, Germany.

Another card bearing the signature of the Rev. Eugene Phelan, Superior of St. Mary's School, at Darien, Conn., stated that Walter Berry had been an exemplary student during his seven months' stay at the school.

Sauer came to this country from Belgium in 1914 with a passport made out in the name of Hauseman. He enlisted in the United States Coast Guard Service and was assigned to Alaska. He subsequently deserted, taking with him the code book of the commander of the ship to which he was attached and some valuable original tracings of the coast lines of Alaska. These tracings were recovered.

The defendant came to New York, and for a short time was employed by Mrs. Tiarks in her home. A week after the murder Sauer was found unconscious in a hallway in the Bronx and taken to Police Headquarters, where he was identified by a member of Mrs. Tiarks's household. He admitted he had robbed the woman, but declared she had died of fright. This was borne out by an autopsy.

Sauer was sentenced by Judge Wadhams to a term of not less than eight years nor more than sixteen years in Sing Sing.


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## HATCH WEEPS ON STAND.

### Convicted Banker Says He Doesn't Recall Issuing False Certificates.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 15.—In the same room where, on the night of May 18 last, he persuaded the treasurer of the Mutual Trust Company of Orange to issue $306,000 worth of false certificates to him, Edwin H. Hatch, former Vice President of the bank, today was questioned by Referee in Bankruptcy Porter, who is trying to learn why the convicted banker obtained the certificates and what he did with them. The hearing, continued from yesterday, was held in the Board of Directors' room of the now defunct bank.

After Hatch had explained in his own way the involved method by which he handled his check accounts at various banks, he was asked: "Now try and bring yourself back to the state of mind you were in when you were here May 18. Tell us what pressing need there was for you to take advantage of this means of getting money."

Hatch trembled as he replied that he had no more idea of what was in his mind at that time than he had now.

"I was in an excited state of mind," said the witness weeping. "The fact is, that I have been without any mind at times. There were times while I was sick that I couldn't even remember people's names. The burden of the enormous liability I was under on notes was on my mind night and day for a year. It was a gradual letdown and then came the snap. I don't think I was in my right mind."

## GANGSTERS WORKING NOW.

### Police War on Them Results in Their Becoming Industrious Citizens

A combination of continued prosperity and police perseverance has had the effect of greatly decreasing crime in New York City. Statistics of the department show that for a long time there has been a steady decline in crime of all kinds.

A study of crime conditions by police officials shows that the gangster was the most fruitful source of evil. The police have succeeded in driving him from his haunts, and have made his life so miserable that he has been practically eliminated from the city's life. Gangsters who realized that the police were bent on their extermination and still had the temerity to pursue their calling are now doing penance behind prison walls. Others, reading the handwriting on the wall, have turned their talents to safer pursuits.

Many gangsters today have found employment in munition plants in New Jersey and Connecticut, where they are earning from $3 to $7 a day.

"This beats the old life," a former gangster employed in a Jersey munition factory said recently to a detective who happened to run across him. "I am making $6 a day. I have a little home, and my wife and kids are happy and contented. I have to work hard for my money, but it is honestly made and when my day's work is done I can return home with a clean conscience, and the knowledge that I am free to go where I choose without that ever haunting fear that somewhere near by a 'bull' is lurking ready to grab me for robbing some old 'guy.'"

There are many other gangsters who feel the same as this man does. Since they are able to earn a fair wage, they prefer to labor honestly rather than pursue the old life with its risks, dangers, and pitfalls. Although these men have not exactly reformed in the accepted sense of the word, yet while they are able to make a good, steady livelihood they are satisfied for the time at least to lead a law-abiding life.

It is not only the gangster who by reason of prosperity has found steady employment. The occasional criminal who during hard times is tempted to commit petty crimes has found honest work.

"You would be surprised," a detective remarked, "at the number of crooks who today are working in factories. It is good for them and good for the community, as work keeps them out of mischief."


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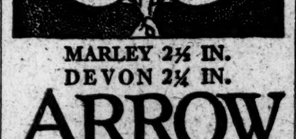
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